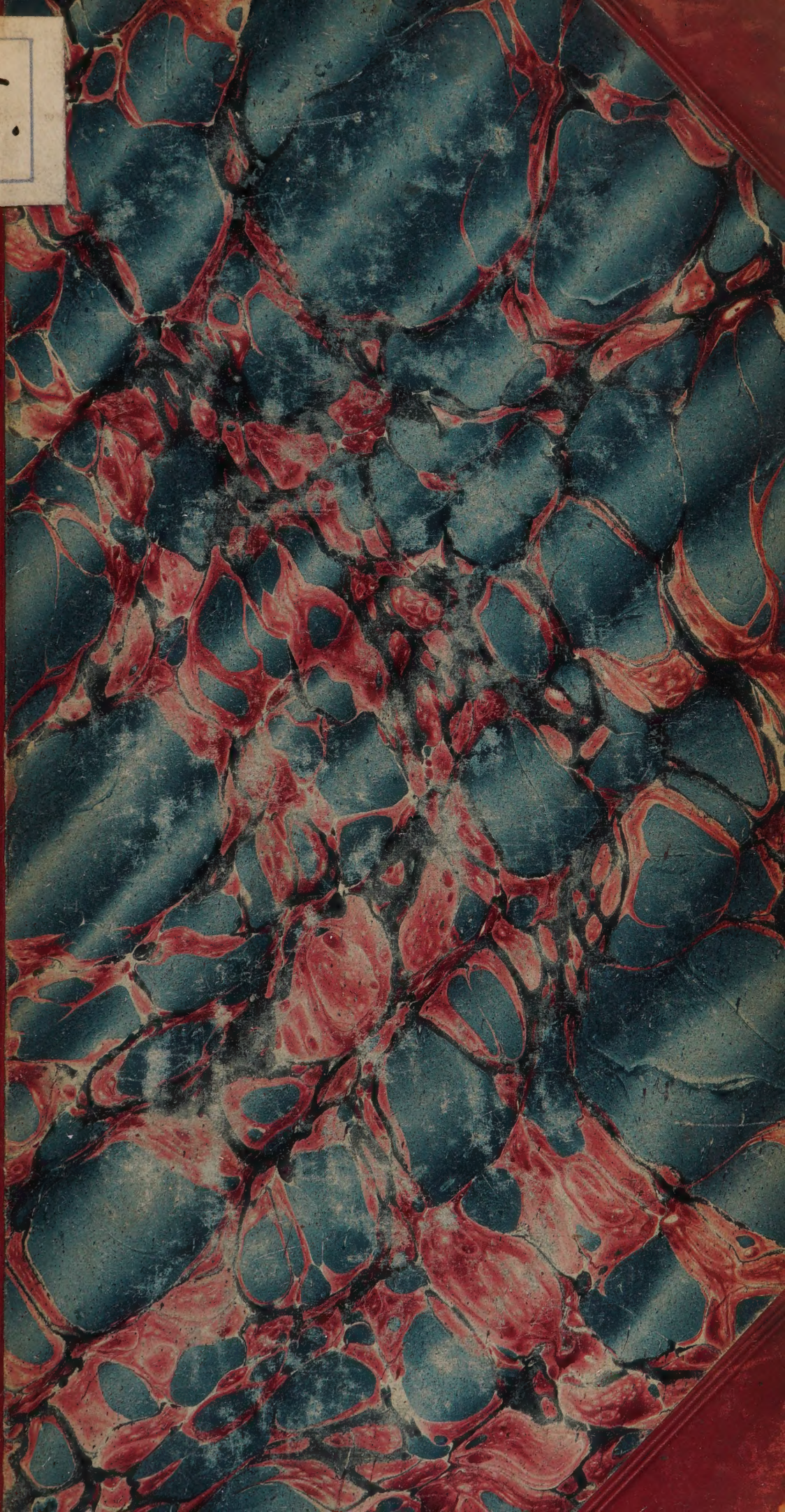
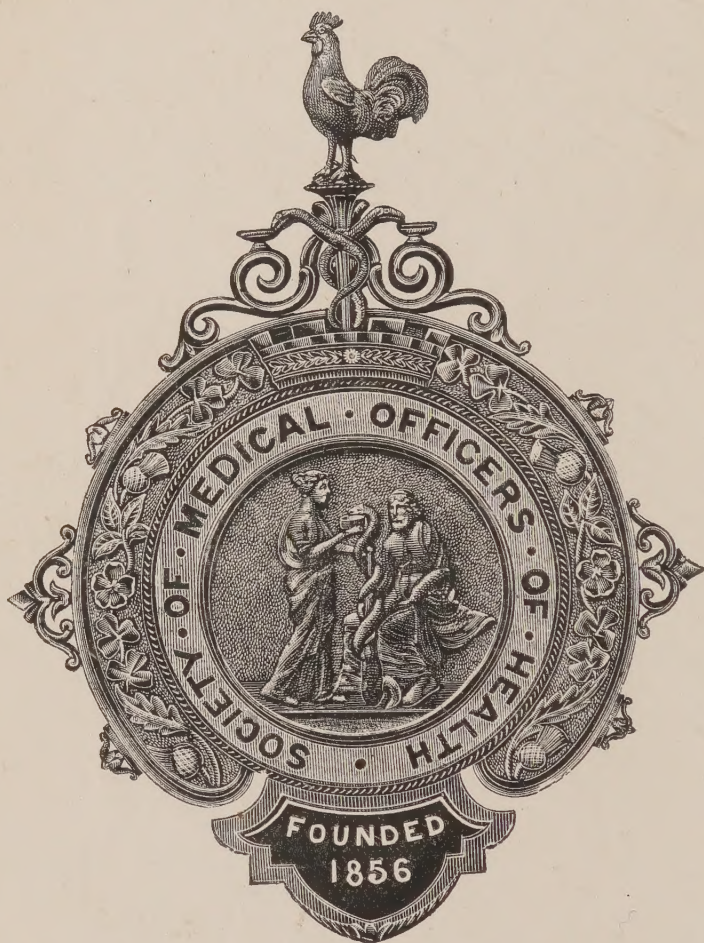


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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS;

TOGETHER WITH

APPENDICES A. B. C. D. & E.



LONDON:

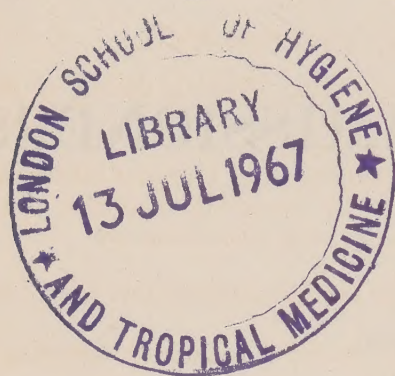
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ERRATUM.

Page 143, heading of *last* column of table:—for “Totals including,” &c., read “Totals excluding,” &c.

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[*These Returns, comprising an Account of Money levied and Expended for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor in each Union and Parish not united under the Poor Law Amendment Act, for the year ended on the 25th March, 1840, will form a separate Volume, which will be printed and delivered as soon as the Returns are received from the local officers.*]

SIXTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS.

TO THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY, HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT, &c. &c. &c.

*Poor Law Commission Office,
Somerset House, 30th April, 1840.*

MY LORD,

IN obedience to the Acts of Parliament from which we derive our authority, we have the honour of submitting to your Lordship an account of our proceedings since the 1st May, 1839, the date of our last Annual Report.

Since the date of that Report, we have, in a Report presented to your Lordship at the end of last year,* given a full explanation of the principles by which we have been guided in administering the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act in England and Wales, and have stated further legislative alterations which appear to be requisite, in order to give a fuller effect to the purposes of that statute. We have thus anticipated several of the topics which it would otherwise have been necessary to have brought under your Lordship's notice in this Report, which will therefore consist principally of a narrative of our proceedings since April, 1839.

PROCEEDINGS IN ENGLAND.

WE shall commence, as in our last Annual Report, with a statement of our proceedings in England.

1. The period which has elapsed since the 1st of May, 1839, has not been marked by any circumstances of peculiarity or importance, so far as respects the relief of the poor in the agricultural districts of England and Wales; but in the manufacturing districts, and especially those in the midland parts of England, there has been continued and severe distress amongst the manufacturing population.

2. The experience which was derived during the existence of

* Report dated 31st December, 1839.

similar pressure in the year 1837, the explanations which were circulated by us of the successful measures then adopted, and the firmness and good sense which, for the most part, characterise the Boards of Guardians in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, have led to the maintenance of sound principles in the administration of relief, and have prevented the increase and prolongation of distress which has been shown to result from the abandonment of those principles. With very few exceptions, which it is unnecessary to particularize, the Guardians in these districts have steadily refused relief in aid of wages.

3. Where the accommodation in the workhouse has been sufficient, they have confined themselves to relief in the workhouse; and where (as in the cases of the Hinckley, Basford, Barrow-upon-Soar, Mansfield, and Nottingham Unions) the workhouse has been full, and it has become necessary for us to suspend the regulations prohibiting out-door relief to the able-bodied, the Guardians have shown no disposition to make a lax or improper use of such suspension, but have refused relief to the partially employed, and, when the local circumstances of the Union have permitted, have adopted an out-door labour test as a temporary substitute for the workhouse system.

4. Mr. Edward Senior, our Assistant Commissioner, who acts in the counties of Nottingham and Leicester, informs us that, as respects the Unions of Shardlow, Loughborough, Lutterworth, and Market Harborough, where the population in some villages is exclusively manufacturing, in others exclusively agricultural, although the greater part of the operatives have been only partially employed during the last nine months, and a very large proportion unable to find manufacturing employment, the Guardians have firmly refused relief to this class, except in the workhouse.

5. He further states, that in the Market Harborough Union, a special meeting was called by the Guardians, to consider the propriety of granting out-door relief to the unemployed stocking-makers; but so convinced were the Guardians of the impolicy of this measure, that the motion was negatived; and in the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Union, the Guardians having recently applied to the Commissioners for advice as to the propriety of relaxing the rule, and the Commissioners having directed Mr. Senior to confer with the Board of Guardians, it was resolved, without a dissentient voice, to confine relief solely to the workhouse.

6. We are also informed by him of the remarkable fact, that under the circumstances described, the number in the workhouses in the last-mentioned Unions has not been largely increased; that the operatives, having to choose between agricultural labour and the workhouse, have induced the neighbouring farmers to take them into employment; and that increased numbers have also

been profitably employed on the roads, and, in many instances, improvements and alterations have been made which had long been required but postponed.

7. It is hardly necessary to observe that, under the former system of parochial management, these persons would have received relief from their parishes, and would not only have been permitted but encouraged to continue in employment at wages however inadequate. The manufacturer would thus have been tempted to go on finding them work, and have increased his stock of the manufacture at a time when there was no demand, and would have further retarded the improvement in trade.

8. Although we are sensible of the benefits which have resulted from the application of an out-door labour test in periods of distress in the manufacturing districts, yet we are aware of its inferiority in effect to the workhouse itself; and we hope that on future occasions we may be able to devise arrangements which will render it unnecessary to resort to this secondary system of relief, notwithstanding the workhouse accommodation in a manufacturing Union may be found to be inadequate.

9. In such cases it frequently happens that in the immediately adjoining agricultural Unions there is ample workhouse accommodation, which the Guardians of these Unions would not hesitate to render available to the manufacturing Unions, by receiving from them such class or classes of paupers as could be conveniently accommodated therein. As an example of the resources which this arrangement, if acted upon, would furnish, we may state, that at the beginning of January last, when the pressure at Leicester was very great, there were only 439 paupers in the workhouses of five adjoining Unions, although the total number that could be conveniently accommodated in these workhouses exceeded 1350.

10. The knowledge that this extra accommodation would be available, would, at all events, relieve the Guardians of the manufacturing Unions from the difficulty which occurred in the Barrow-upon-Soar Union, where the Guardians refused all out-door relief to the able-bodied stocking-makers, during the depression of trade, until the workhouse was almost full; but as soon as that fact became generally known, no less than 200 persons (including all the members of the family) applied in one week for relief, 120 of whom received out-door relief, and to the remainder admission into the workhouse was offered. This offer was not accepted, except in a very few instances; and the large number of applications is only attributable to the impression on the part of the applicants, that in the then state of the workhouse the Guardians would be constrained to yield to their request.

11. A communication which we have received from our Assistant Commissioner, Sir John Walsham, furnishes a striking

illustration of the effect of adopting an out-door labour test, in lieu of giving relief in aid of wages, when large bodies of operatives apply for relief.

12. Sir John Walsham was, on the 4th of April in the present year, informed that a petition from the weavers of Carlisle had been brought up, most properly worded, and respectfully presented to the Board of Guardians of the Carlisle Union by a body of working men (so numerous as to fill the Town-hall), on Thursday, the 2d April; that the Guardians, having admitted and conferred with a deputation from this body, had directed the relieving officers to take down the applications of all who affirmed themselves to be in need of relief, in order that they (the Guardians) might be in a position to deal with them on the following day (Friday), to which the meeting was then adjourned; and that on Friday the Guardians, being still unprepared to settle definitely their future plan of proceeding, had been under the necessity of giving relief in aid of wages for one week to 300 or 400 weavers (being heads of families), after the average rate probably of 1s. 6d. to each, in money or money's worth.

13. On Wednesday, the 8th April, a meeting of the chairman, vice-chairman, and principal Guardians of the Union, was held, at which Sir John Walsham was present; and, in conformity with his suggestions, it was agreed that a resolution should be proposed and promulgated on the following day (Thursday, the 9th April) to the effect, that from and after Thursday, the 16th April, the Guardians should give no relief whatever unless the person relieved was wholly out of employment, and regularly at work in breaking stones, or in such other labour as the Union authorities might provide.

14. It was also agreed that for the first week (*i. e.*, from the 16th to the 23d April) the weavers who should go to work on account of the parish might be paid by the day until they should be accustomed to the use of the hammer, but that for the second and subsequent weeks (*i. e.*, from the 23d April), they should be paid by the piece, receiving the wages of the independent labourers on the highways, *viz.*, 1s. 6d. per yard for stonebreaking.

15. It was further agreed that the gradual removal of the Scotch, Irish, and other non-settled paupers should be enforced, in the event of the continuance of the crisis after the applicants for relief should have been set to work.

16. These resolutions having been unanimously adopted by the Guardians on the 9th April, they proceeded, as on the 2d April, to entertain and dispose of the day's applications upon the principle of allowing one more week's relief in aid of wages, in order that the change of system might not produce inconvenience by its too sudden introduction.

17. Sir John Walsham proceeds to state:—

"The Guardians sat for twelve consecutive hours, notwithstanding that they had divided themselves, for the more speedy transaction of business, into three sections; and they had to relieve (on this 9th day of April) between 400 and 500 heads of families. In relieving them, however, each applicant was made duly aware of the Board's resolutions, and that no more relief in aid of wages would be allowed; and they were also informed that, if they could not maintain themselves and their families by the loom, the Guardians would pay to them wages for stone-breaking, &c., at which they might, if they chose to exert themselves, obtain a subsistence; but that, at all events, they would be no longer permitted to be partly paupers and partly independent workmen.

"The applicants relieved in aid of wages on Thursday, the 2d April, (the first day of the crisis,) numbered between 300 and 400, and between 400 and 500 on Thursday, the 9th April, the second week of the crisis.

"On Thursday, the 16th April, (the third week of the crisis,) when it was tolerably notorious that *work*, and not *alms*, would be given, there presented themselves but 50 applicants, to try how far the Guardians were in earnest. The stone-yard, and in some few cases the workhouse, was offered to these 50 individuals; and I found, on examination of the labour-book, that, out of the 50, six only had availed themselves of this relief.

"On Thursday, the 23d April, (from which day piece-work was to begin,) I attended the Board of Guardians, and I do not think 10 applications from weavers came before us; and of the 10, four were from the six stone-breakers of the previous week; three of whom, as being known of old for idle and ill-conducted men, received orders of admittance into the workhouse; whilst the fourth, as being infirm of body, and industrious in disposition, received a month's out-relief.

"The Guardians of the Carlisle Union thus terminated a crisis, of which the first appearance was sufficiently formidable, by demonstrating, in the most rapid and decisive manner, not only the effectiveness of the principle on which the workhouse system is based, but the overwhelming mischiefs and difficulties into which any attempt to make up wages out of the poor-rates must ever plunge the administrators of relief."*

* Whilst this Report is in progress of printing, a further Report has been received from Sir John Walsham, from which the following is an extract:—

"I subjoin two Tables illustrative of the precise amount of influence which the depression of trade at Carlisle was recently enabled to produce in the administration of the poor law in that Union, by affording an apparently sufficient pretext to the hand-loom weavers for seeking relief in aid of wages through the medium of a temporary run upon the rates.

"I beg also to mention a remarkable fact, which fully bears out the argument that, irrespective of demoralization, and its consequent train of well-known evils, the applicants for relief in aid of wages are almost sure to be themselves immediate sufferers, in a mere *pecuniary* sense, by the very gain of their object. The fact I give on the authority of one of the principal manufacturers of Carlisle.

"During the fortnight which intervened between the 2nd of April, when the petition from the weavers to the Guardians was brought up, and the 16th, when work was offered to all who applied for relief—during the two weeks, in short, when

relief of the poor being still administered by the parochial authorities.

20. The reasons which led us to abstain from interference with these Unions seemed not sufficiently applicable to Lancaster and Sedbergh and their vicinity to justify us in delaying the formation of Unions which should include these towns and the surrounding townships. We, accordingly, in November last, formed and declared the Lancaster Union, and in December, the Sedbergh Union; and, with the exception of some disposition on the part of the parochial authorities of Sedbergh to question our power of interference, and an attempt to withhold the possession of the workhouse of that parish from the Guardians of the new Union, (an attempt which was soon abandoned), we have had no difficulty in organising these Unions in the same manner as those which had been previously formed in the adjoining district.

21. The usual particulars of the townships comprised in these Unions will be found in the Appendix.*

22. The period at which we now present our Annual Report, in consequence of the provision contained in the Irish Poor Relief Act (*viz.*, the 1st of May), renders it impossible for us to lay before your Lordship, as formerly, the annual comparative table of the expenditure of the parochial year, which ends on the 25th of March. We are sensible of the evil of this omission, and we shall endeavour to supply it by a supplementary statement as soon as we shall have received the quarterly abstracts and annual statements from the Unions and parishes throughout England and Wales; and we shall take into consideration how far it may be desirable in future to close the annual accounts on the 31st of December, instead of the 25th of March.

23. We are enabled to remark, however, that, as far as we can judge from the information now before us, the expenditure for the parochial year which terminated on the 25th of March last is greater than that of the preceding year, which, it will be remembered, exceeded that of the year ending 25th March, 1837.

24. This increase of expenditure, however, is with us a subject more of regret than of alarm; for the prices of the necessaries of life have been very high for the last two years, and we perceive that there has been no very serious increase in the number of paupers relieved, except in the manufacturing districts. We derive, moreover, a further ground of confidence that this increase will be checked, from perceiving that it has for the most part taken place in those classes of paupers to which the prohibition of out-door relief does not extend, and that, as respects the relief of able-bodied male paupers, the great majority of the Boards of Guardians have strictly abided by the prohibition.

25. We have had much fewer applications for the relaxation of

the order prohibiting out-door relief to able-bodied males than in former seasons. Looking to the greater extent of the country in which this order has been in force, and the encouragement given to these applications by the discussion which took place in the House of Commons at the close of last Session, we regard the infrequency of these applications as indicating the general determination of the Boards of Guardians to enforce this regulation; and we are confirmed in this opinion by the results displayed in the subjoined comparative Table* of the pauperism and expenditure of the several counties selected arbitrarily from different parts of England for the quarters ended Christmas, 1838, and Christmas, 1839.

26. It will be observed that, as respects able-bodied male paupers in the county of Salop, only 38 have received out-door relief (not being cases of sickness or accident), out of a population of 180,000 by the last census, during the quarter ended Christmas 1839:—in Bedfordshire, only 27 out of a population of 95,483;

in Kent,	„ 339	„	440,000;
in Sussex,	„ 164	„	193,000;
in Norfolk,	„ 167	„	277,000:

or, in other words, in these five agricultural counties, in which the order prohibiting out-door relief to able-bodied males has been in force, the number of cases in which it has been departed from is considerably below 1 in 1,000 of the population, and in this number are included, under the head “other causes,” several descriptions of cases which, if explained, would be found, in fact, proper exceptions from the regulation. In Devonshire, where the order prohibiting relief to able-bodied male paupers has only been introduced into one or two Unions, although the Guardians, to a considerable extent, act upon its spirit, we find 790 cases out of a population of 387,000.

27. We would remark that, although the Table* shows that the numbers of several classes of paupers have increased, yet, as regards the class of the able-bodied who receive out-door relief, there has been some diminution even in the very limited number of this class in the agricultural counties comprised in the table.

28. We infer from these facts that, as regards that class of paupers (namely, the able-bodied males) as to which we have almost solely directed our efforts to confine relief to the work-house, we have checked all serious abuse; and the last year, instead of evidencing a tendency to return to it, shows a disposition to adhere more strictly to this important part of poor-law administration.

29. In order more effectually to prevent the possibility of any relapse in this respect, and to enable us to judge correctly as to the state of out-door relief generally, we have obtained informa-

* Table I. p. 10 to 19.

tion of a very detailed character as to the classes of paupers receiving out-door relief. This information is collected and arranged in the following Tables, II., III., IV.*

30. Similar Tables are in preparation for the year just expired, and, when completed, will be laid before your Lordship, with such remarks as the comparison of the two sets of Tables may suggest. We believe, however, that such comparison will not show any material variations, and that Tables II., III., and IV., represent with tolerable accuracy the existing state of out-door relief.

* P. 20 to 28.

TABLE I.—AN ACCOUNT showing the Number of Paupers Relieved and the Amount of Money Expended and Christmas, 1839, respectively, specifying the Amount of Increase or Decrease.

I.—NUMBER OF PAUPERS RELIEVED.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS RELIEVED.																					
	Aged, Infirm, partially and wholly disabled.						Orphans, Foundlings, and Children of Widows remarried, age under 16*.		Illegitimate Children under 16 without their Mothers.		Insane Persons, Lunatics, and Idiots.						ABLE-BODIED.					
	1			2			3		4						5		6					
	In-door.			Out-door.			In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.			Out-door.			In-door.	In-door.	Out-door.					
	Adults.		Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Males.			Females.	In Asylum.		Elsewhere.										
	Males.	Females.								Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.								
EDFORD—(5 Unions.) Pop. in 1831, 80,330.																						
Christmas Quarter, 1838	148	77	16	673	1631	99	173	49	49	23	25	20	19	15	24	35	38	26	72			
„ 1839	162	83	12	657	1591	101	120	44	19	28	23	21	16	19	25	39	46	35	95			
Increase	14	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	4	1	4	8	9	23
Decrease . . . . .	..	..	4	16	40	..	53	5	30	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
ERKS—(10 Unions.) Pop. in 1831, 149,379.																						
Christmas Quarter, 1838	290	193	33	1446	2356	254	235	125	55	28	33	35	36	26	36	101	142	59	167			
„ 1839	282	195	43	1462	2428	242	235	143	38	36	39	40	43	16	34	75	116	51	129			
Increase . . . . .	..	2	10	16	72	..	..	18	..	8	6	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decrease	8	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	10	2	26	26	8	38
EVON—(16 Unions.) Pop. in 1831, 388,764.																						
Christmas Quarter, 1838	300	194	7	4529	8736	188	452	173	237	70	85	47	36	152	201	249	316	76	199			
„ 1839	305	198	9	4818	9037	258	412	207	169	78	104	59	49	148	179	272	363	93	291			
Increase	5	4	2	298	251	70	..	34	..	8	19	12	13	..	..	23	47	17	92	
Decrease . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	68	..	..	..	..	4	22	..	..	..	..
DRSET—(11 Unions.) Pop. in 1831, 141,603.																						
Christmas Quarter, 1838	228	155	13	1538	3194	127	311	51	338	21	30	48	48	29	48	84	126	38	111			
„ 1839	238	166	6	1716	3451	132	294	44	329	21	27	44	50	23	40	84	134	29	71			
Increase . . . . .	..	11	..	178	257	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	..	..	
Decrease	10	..	7	..	..	..	17	7	9	..	3	4	..	6	8	..	..	9	40
URHAM—(13 Unions.) Pop. in 1831, 218,586.																						
Christmas Quarter, 1838	188	153	30	1337	3716	81	445	37	652	19	22	41	37	38	40	48	61	21	41			
„ 1839	184	150	17	1283	3519	72	418	51	597	25	18	46	34	37	40	63	85	28	53			
Increase . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	6	..	5	..	..	..	15	24	7	12
Decrease	4	3	13	54	197	9	27	..	55	..	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..

* This only applies to the children of widows married before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

d in each of the following Counties in England and Wales, during the Quarters ended Christmas, 1838, Decrease in the latter, as compared with the former Quarter:

PAUPERS RELIEVED.

AS PER RELIEF LISTS.																								TOTALS.							
ABLE-BODIED.																															
On Account of Sickness or Accident.						Out of Work and other Causes.						Vagrants and Paupers not belonging to any Parish of the Union.						In-door.							Out-door.						
																		7							8					9	
In-door.			Out-door.			In-door.			Out-door.			In-door.			Out-door.			Adults.			Children under 16.		Total.	Adults.			Children under 16, included in the preceding columns.		Children under 16, relieved with their Parents, as per Out-relief List, and not included in preceding columns.		Total.
Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Total.	Males.	Females.		Children under 16, included in the preceding columns.	Children under 16, relieved with their Parents, as per Out-relief List, and not included in preceding columns.	Total.				
59	18	28	380	440		45	30	42	43	33		12	3	4	19	26		286	212	351	849	1149	2459	222	1981	581					
63	25	17	391	459		81	48	79	27	28		27	16	20	73	22		357	270	417	1044	1188	2362	139	2033	572					
4	7	..	11	19		36	18	37	..	..		15	13	16	54	..		71	58	66	195	39	..	97	83	52			
..	..	11	..	..		..	..	..	16	5		..	..	..	..	4		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	58	22	714	472		140	158	314	104	109		52	38	31	60	42		575	641	1089	2305	2386	3536	290	4183	10,39					
103	68	52	766	563		103	154	241	74	82		105	60	70	48	22		629	642	1036	2307	2406	3711	273	4374	10,76					
37	10	30	52	91		..	..	..	..	..		53	22	39	..	..		54	1	..	2	20	175	..	191	36
..	..	..	..	..		37	4	73	30	27		..	..	..	2	20		..	..	53	..	..	..	17	..	..			
104	77	71	1909	1429		86	117	188	699	949		49	18	19	103	97		609	815	1162	2586	7431	12,909	689	11,704	32,73					
142	136	99	1924	1459		116	150	208	790	972		121	47	43	87	85		761	1000	1482	3243	7831	13,228	580	12,471	34,11					
38	59	28	15	30		30	33	20	91	23		72	29	24	..	..		152	185	320	657	400	319	..	767	1,377			
..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	16	12		..	..	..	..	..	..	109	..	..			
35	36	10	730	821		104	94	221	421	596		5	2	6	85	37		393	446	603	1502	2863	5107	648	6007	14,62					
42	33	12	795	882		91	96	187	189	383		6	4	7	78	36		398	439	593	1430	2845	5572	623	5847	14,88					
7	..	2	65	61		..	2	..	..	..		1	2	1	..	..		5	..	..	..	..	465	..	..	262
..	3	..	..	..		13	..	34	232	213		..	..	..	7	1		..	7	70	72	18	..	25	160	..
15	27	11	321	364		8	19	32	49	169		3	2	-7	362	450		235	292	318	845	2145	5775	1098	4656	13,67					
10	21	8	332	381		10	21	14	48	144		3	5	8	376	468		232	306	308	846	2122	5733	1015	4372	13,24					
..	..	..	11	17		2	2	..	..	..		..	3	1	14	18		..	14	..	1	..	..	..	284	43
5	6	3	..	..		..	..	18	1	25		..	..	..	..	..		3	..	10	..	23	42	83	..	..			

TABLE
I.—NUMBER

NUMBER OF PAUPERS RELIEVED																						
COUNTIES.	Aged, Infirm, partially and wholly disabled.						Orphans, Foundlings, and Children of Widows remarried, age under 16*		Illegitimate Children under 16, without their Mothers.		Insane Persons, Lunatics, and Idiots.						ABLE-BODIED.					
	1						2		3		4						5		6			
	In-door.			Out-door.							In-door.			Out-door.			In door.		In-door.			
	Adults.		Children under 16.									In Asylum.		Elsewhere.								
	Males.	Females.																				
GLOUCESTER—(11 Unions.) Pop. 197,279.																						
Christmas Quarter, 1838	265	222	3	1571	3230	210	265	156	154	21	35	62	52	35	62	93	137	63	238			
" " 1839	270	211	7	1630	3412	208	250	189	154	24	42	68	58	47	72	104	169	74	262			
Increase	5	..	4	59	182	..	..	33	..	3	7	6	6	12	10	11	32	11	24	
Decrease . . . . .	..	11	..	..	..	2	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KENT—(25 Unions.) Pop. in 1831, 432,519.																						
Christmas Quarter, 1838	1307	955	69	2717	5034	1205	717	330	361	83	125	88	99	63	72	151	261	176	575			
" " 1839	1346	926	54	2722	5197	1147	690	286	279	86	130	95	105	51	69	205	312	210	633			
Increase	39	..	..	5	163	..	..	..	..	3	5	7	6	..	..	5	5	34	58
Decrease . . . . .	..	29	15	..	..	58	27	44	82	..	..	..	..	12	3	..	..	..	..
LEICESTER—(10 Unions.) Pop. in 1831, 182,620.																						
Christmas Quarter, 1838	212	141	77	1453	2337	114	345	54	270	37	44	23	19	56	68	39	45	73	183			
" " 1839	208	105	3	1395	2368	124	271	49	149	47	55	31	25	59	68	94	107	80	219			
Increase . . . . .	..	..	..	..	31	10	..	..	10	11	8	6	3	..	..	55	62	7	36
Decrease	4	36	74	58	..	..	74	5	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NORFOLK—(21 Unions.) Pop. in 1831, 324,104.																						
Christmas Quarter, 1838	474	316	59	3322	6672	391	757	127	616	52	48	75	88	79	112	200	316	109	406			
" " 1839	477	308	41	3393	6607	420	685	150	446	55	54	63	74	71	96	242	346	128	450			
Increase	3	..	..	71	..	29	..	23	..	3	6	..	12	14	..	42	36	19	24	
Decrease . . . . .	..	8	18	..	65	..	72	..	170	..	..	12	14	8	16	..	..	..	..
NORTHAMPTON— (11 Unions). Pop. in 1831, 163,779.																						
Christmas Quarter, 1838	238	165	36	1196	2862	189	404	61	225	17	32	23	27	52	75	65	115	39	146			
" " 1839	246	164	45	1327	3300	190	355	60	158	17	31	25	38	49	68	60	96	40	148			
Increase	8	..	9	131	438	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	..	..	..	..	1	2
Decrease . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	49	1	67	..	1	..	..	3	7	5	19	..	..	

* This only applies to the children of widows married before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

(continued.)

PAUPERS RELIEVED—(continued.)

AS PER RELIEF LISTS.																						
ABLE-BODIED.															TOTALS.							
On Account of Sickness or Accident.					Out of Work and other Causes.					Vagrants and Paupers not *belonging to any Parish of the Union.					In-door.				Out-door.			
7					8					9					In-door.				Out-door.			
In-door.			Out-door.		In-door.			Out-door.		In-door.			Out-door.		Adults.				Adults.			
Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Adults.				Adults.		Children under 16, included in the preceding columns.	Children under 16, relieved with their Parents, as per Out-relief List, and not included in preceding columns.
																						Total.
39	27	22	705	782	76	100	197	61	178	16	21	23	153	66	419	563	936	1968	2587	5100	420	5042
50	34	22	695	820	54	103	107	54	192	31	31	60	124	103	430	599	1023	2052	2617	5391	404	5075
11	7	..	..	38	..	3	..	..	14	15	10	37	..	37	11	36	37	84	30	291	..	33
..	..	..	10	..	22	..	90	7	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
239	218	116	1211	968	532	571	992	518	553	173	113	106	213	216	2334	2309	3654	8297	4810	8483	1078	10,894
292	252	104	1282	1062	535	516	818	339	302	212	177	165	393	307	2471	2416	3519	8406	4882	8517	969	10,682
53	34	..	71	94	3	..	..	..	..	39	64	59	180	91	137	107	..	109	72	34	..	212
..	..	12	..	..	..	55	174	179	251	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	..	..	..	109	..
20	24	22	598	309	74	76	138	162	100	13	15	9	119	135	338	379	567	1284	2425	3691	608	5645
37	21	22	612	464	150	114	271	222	210	151	37	69	235	277	592	507	879	1978	2576	4028	418	5129
17	..	..	14	155	76	38	133	60	110	138	22	60	136	142	251	123	312	694	151	337	..	516
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	..
67	57	21	1212	1005	261	328	781	358	619	22	7	6	34	33	876	1165	2101	4142	5080	10,074	1373	9449
66	69	44	1110	1015	226	271	533	167	296	33	20	22	59	47	857	1030	1986	3933	4862	9,900	1137	8594
..	12	23	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	11	13	16	25	14	..	75	115	209	218	274	236	855
1	..	..	102	..	35	57	248	191	323	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	115	209	218	274	236	855
17	16	12	594	712	21	66	52	88	215	6	13	23	31	37	300	395	637	1332	2104	5062	629	3904
17	13	8	635	741	39	67	74	52	121	19	11	32	29	28	338	386	653	1377	2117	5090	513	3916
..	..	..	41	32	15	1	22	..	..	13	..	9	..	..	38	..	16	45	13	23	..	12
..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	36	94	..	2	..	2	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	116	..

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS RELIEVED.																			
	Aged, Infirm, partially and wholly disabled.					Orphans, Foundlings, and Children of Widows remarried, age under 16*.		Illegitimate Children under 16, without their Mothers.		Insane Persons, Lunatics, and Idiots.						ABLE-BODIED.				
	1					2		3		4						5		6		
	In-door.			Out-door.						In-door.			Out-door.			In-door.		In-door.		
	Adults.		Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	Males.	Females.	In Asylum.		Elsewhere		Mothers.	Children.	Mothers.	Children.	
	Males.	Females.										Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					Males.	Females.
NOTTINGHAM— (8 Unions). Pop. in 1831, 228,189.																				
Christmas Quarter, 1838	261	117	18	1049	2144	165	243	103	37	58	68	41	48	47	41	97	148	67	333	
„ 1839	234	119	6	1133	2238	175	256	100	29	43	71	38	55	45	41	147	211	70	336	
Increase	27	2	12	84	94	10	13	3	8	15	3	3	7	2	2	50	63	3	3	
Decrease . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SALOP—(13 Unions). Pop. in 1831, 181,048.																				
Christmas Quarter, 1838	235	136	10	1140	2280	112	190	152	393	34	51	26	26	70	98	87	112	35	93	
„ 1839	250	135	19	1137	2326	118	173	166	275	31	47	25	27	70	92	110	141	25	52	
Increase	15	1	9	3	46	6	17	14	118	3	4	1	1	2	6	23	29	10	41	
Decrease . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SUSSEX—(19 Unions). Pop. in 1831, 193,679.																				
Christmas Quarter, 1838	561	221	27	1933	2292	470	364	242	331	49	37	26	14	56	68	162	186	66	218	
„ 1839	550	232	18	2036	2383	414	381	214	324	47	33	26	18	50	72	168	215	90	305	
Increase	11	11	9	103	91	56	17	28	7	2	4	2	4	6	4	6	29	24	87	
Decrease . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CARMARTHEN— (5 Unions). Pop. in 1831, 104,856.																				
Christmas Quarter, 1838	8	2	..	1068	2612	16	151	28	915	3	1	2	1	69	115	13	30	7	22	
„ 1839	17	12	..	1000	2525	20	145	81	560	2	7	6	3	73	112	30	30	12	26	
Increase	9	10	..	68	87	4	6	53	355	1	6	4	2	4	3	17	..	5	4	
Decrease . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* This only applies to the children of widows married before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

(continued.)

PAUPERS RELIEVED—(continued.)

AS PER RELIEF LISTS.

ABLE-BODIED.																		TOTALS.							
On Account of Sickness or Accident.						Out of Work and other Causes.						Vagrants and Paupers not belonging to any Parish of the Union.													
7						8						9						In-door.			Out-door.				
In-door.			Out-door.			In-door.			Out-door.			In-door.			Out-door.			Adult			Adults.				
Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16, included in the preceding columns.	Children under 16, relieved with their Parents, as per Out-relief List, and not included in preceding columns.	Total.		
32 41	24 43	16 23	575 714	464 717	61 72	64 133	60 296	85 280	20 25	35 21	32 35	62 142	48 105	432 453	459 543	879 1023	1770 2019	1834 2377	3452 3979	280 285	3709 5108	9,27 11,74			
9 ..	19 ..	7 ..	139 ..	253 ..	54 ..	21 ..	69 ..	236 195	5 ..	.. 14	3 ..	80 ..	57 ..	21 ..	84 ..	144 ..	249 ..	543 ..	527 ..	5 ..	1399 ..	2,47 ..		
41 39	35 36	37 41	367 350	338 292	22 18	43 45	96 86	45 38	47 49	20 125	10 41	19 42	30 46	17 26	387 462	455 437	538 667	1380 1566	1678 1672	3309 3294	583 446	2275 1982	784 739		
.. 2	1 ..	4 ..	.. 17	.. 46	.. 4	2 ..	.. 10	.. 7	2 ..	105 ..	31 ..	23 ..	16 ..	9 ..	75 ..	.. 18	129 ..	186 ..	.. 6	.. 15	137 ..	293 ..	.. 45
56 62	32 37	27 29	1481 1536	845 899	547 423	371 322	1080 919	226 164	86 110	23 31	23 24	31 19	82 123	77 105	1236 1114	912 907	2281 2131	4429 4152	3804 3937	4016 4291	695 705	7832 8228	16,34 17,16		
6 ..	5 ..	2 ..	55 ..	54 ..	.. 124	.. 49	.. 161	.. 62	24 ..	8 ..	1 ..	.. 12	41 ..	28 ..	.. 122	.. 5	.. 150	.. 277	133 ..	275 ..	10 ..	396 ..	81 ..
3 6	5 3	7 4	311 308	336 395	9 9	8 9	7 11	130 108	274 178	3 7	.. 3	1 4	27 15	36 18	26 41	36 75	95 176	157 292	1607 1509	4041 3799	1060 705	2001 2045	871 805		
3 ..	.. 2	.. 3	.. 3	59 ..	.. ..	1 ..	4 ..	.. 22	.. 96	4 ..	3 ..	3 ..	.. 12	.. 18	15 ..	39 ..	81 ..	135 ..	.. 98	.. 242	361 ..	44 ..	.. 65

TABLE I.—continued.

II.—EXPENDITURE.

COUNTIES.	Cost of Persons Migrating and Emi- grating.	Amount of Workhouse and Emigration Loans repaid.	Amount of Relief advanced, by way of Loan, under 58th and 59th Sections of Poor Law Amendment Act.	Proportion of In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Proportion of Establishment Charges.	Other Expenses.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BEDFORD.								
Christmas Quarter 1838	..	1,038 9 6	15 6 6	1,221 8 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,834 5 11	1,971 10 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 8 5	9,094 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1839	..	2,727 11 0	6 2 6	1,427 11 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,691 3 4	1,927 4 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	10,779 12 8
Increase	1,689 1 6	..	206 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	1,685 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Decrease	9 4 0	..	143 2 7	44 6 8	13 8 5	..
BERKS.								
Christmas Quarter 1838	..	1,662 14 2	50 6 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,263 6 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	10,052 1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,049 3 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	18,977 12 8
" 1839	..	392 4 0	46 12 2	3,385 14 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	10,600 19 9	3,192 2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 14 2	17,619 6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Increase	122 7 11	548 17 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	142 18 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 14 2	..
Decrease	1,270 10 2	3 14 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	..	458 6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
DEVON.								
Christmas Quarter 1838	..	2,321 8 6	19 7 10	3,331 0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	27,423 11 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,567 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 0 6	38,680 11 4
" 1839	..	2,574 8 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 8 7	3,934 17 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,459 10 1	5,620 2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	41,603 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Increase	252 19 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	603 16 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,035 18 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	53 0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	2,922 15 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Decrease	4 19 3	..	..	..	18 0 6	..

TABLE I.—*continued.*II.—EXPENDITURE.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Cost of Persons Migrating and Emi- grating.	Amount of Workhouse and Emigration Loans repaid.	Amount of Relief advanced, by way of Loan, under 58th and 59th Sections of Poor Law Amendment Act.	Proportion of In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Proportion of Establishment Charges.	Other Expenses.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
LEICESTER.								
Christmas Quarter 1838	..	697 10 0	36 15 4	1,708 4 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	9,865 8 1	3,514 11 11	10 0 0	15,832 9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1839	..	1,350 0 0	..	1,909 8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,138 18 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,742 16 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 3 0	16,147 6 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Increase	652 10 0	..	201 4 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	.. 9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	228 4 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 17 0	314 17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Decrease	36 15 4	..	726 9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..
NORFOLK.								
Christmas Quarter 1838	..	4,853 5 5	21 10 9	4,732 7 11	23,777 19 3	7,783 16 4	129 18 11	41,298 18 7
1839	..	2,764 0 0	22 10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,887 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	24,904 19 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,613 5 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	40,191 17 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Increase	2,089 5 5	0 19 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 13 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,127 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	.. 10 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	129 18 11	1,107 1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Decrease	170 10 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..
NORTHAMPTON.								
Christmas Quarter 1838	..	200 0 0	12 19 11	2,165 0 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	11,607 14 8	3,367 18 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 4 4	17,375 17 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1839	..	327 10 0	14 12 6	2,237 2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	11,802 15 5	2,942 11 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	17,324 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Increase	127 10 0	1 12 7	72 1 9	195 0 9	..	..	51 5 9
Decrease

NOTTINGHAM.

Christmas Quarter 1838	..	51 0 0	5 14 2	2,403 9 5	7,391 9 5	2,813 11 2	..	12,665 4 2
" " 1839	..	51 0 0	9 12 2	2,551 5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,226 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,459 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	13,297 6 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Increase . . . . .	..	..	3 18 0	147 16 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	834 13 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	632 2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Decrease . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	354 5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..

SALOP.

Christmas Quarter 1838	..	357 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 12 6	1,838 14 8	6,146 16 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,016 10 10	31 16 8	11,398 13 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
" " 1839	..	168 6 0	2 15 0	1,803 5 11	6,373 7 11	3,262 0 8	32 17 3	11,642 12 9
Increase . . . . .	..	..	..	..	226 11 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	1 0 7	244 19 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Decrease . . . . .	..	188 16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 17 6	35 8 9	..	..	..	..

SUSSEX.

Christmas Quarter 1838	104 7 0	2,626 9 6	21 7 0	6,105 10 9	12,979 6 0	5,849 0 4	20 6 5	27,706 7 0
" " 1839	4 8 6	2,536 0 4	39 17 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,147 12 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	13,609 15 2	5,706 0 11	6 11 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	28,050 7 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Increase . . . . .	..	..	18 10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	630 9 2	..	..	344 0 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Decrease	99 18 6	90 9 2	..	..	..	142 19 5	13 14 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..

CARMARTHEN.

Christmas Quarter 1838	..	150 0 0	11 13 6	92 16 5	6,705 16 1	870 11 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	81 4 1	7,912 1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
" " 1839	..	400 0 0	13 4 6	309 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,383 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,197 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	8,303 3 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Increase . . . . .	..	250 0 0	1 11 0	216 6 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	327 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	391 1 5
Decrease . . . . .	..	..	..	..	322 12 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	81 4 1	..

ABLE-BODIED who have received OUT-DOOR RELIEF, on account of being Out of Work and

UNIONS.	Married Men and Widowers having Children.									
	On Account of Want of Work.				On Account of Insufficiency of Earnings.				Other causes, not by Sickness, Accidents or Infirmity.	
	Resident.		Non-Resident.		Resident.		Non-Resident.		Resident.	No Resident.
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.
Bedford	4	13	..	..	46	117	..	..	19	1
Berks*	7	31	..	..	65	267	2	7	36	122
Cambridge	26	107	1	..	51	158	1	4	5	20
Chester	163	381	56	140	79	317	20	80	48	113
Cornwall	115	360	3	4	107	397	7	11	22	56
Cumberland	51	142	27	66	93	400	70	268	21	59
Derby	27	66	9	14	20	41	7	11	8	21
Devon	90	305	4	15	469	1961	15	57	142	434
Dorset	139	509	6	21	225	1062	7	39	14	39
Durham	16	41	7	22	62	167	6	20	1	..
Essex	55	238	..	..	124	466	4	9	98	276
Gloucester	50	189	..	..	17	70	6	18	15	40
Hereford	18	67	1	5	63	265	2	8	5	17
Hertford	36	136	2	5	10	51	..	..	37	109
Huntingdon	19	64	1	3	20	64	1	..	11	29
Kent	267	926	10	17	257	1063	19	85	118	738
Lancaster	177	591	51	170	1221	4788	202	789	38	78
Leicester	64	249	5	11	63	309	3	11	4	17
Lincoln	19	48	..	..	36	127	3	14	7	25
Middlesex	522	1622	108	344	164	543	166	555	53	104
Monmouth	6	17	..	..	16	72	..	..	1	3
Norfolk	151	519	8	34	90	358	8	33	43	181
Northampton	64	189	..	..	45	118	1	5	7	11
Northumberland	38	117	1	5	141	228	14	25	5	16
Nottingham	21	78	1	5	20	83	5	18	9	37
Rutland	3	11	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..
Salop	13	45	..	..	37	128	3	11	3	7
Somerset	80	296	1	5	335	1444	11	46	52	168
Southampton	232	747	18	66	118	658	20	60	65	243
Stafford	51	169	8	23	52	164	12	47	21	46
Suffolk	132	446	1	6	59	160	1	6	95	240
Surrey	350	1087	21	77	149	626	15	57	101	256
Sussex	92	286	2	14	144	573	14	31	15	31
Warwick	43	139	2	7	82	332	3	16	59	136
Westmoreland	29	99	3	11	62	262	11	40	6	25
Wilts	40	135	..	..	134	691	2	9	66	207
Worcester	27	105	1	3	41	160	9	31	127	440
York, E. R.	132	446	16	54	121	538	16	72	8	26
York, N. R.	51	186	6	16	88	279	20	62	12	38
York, W. R.	138	393	20	68	378	1468	84	273	83	163
Wales	200	706	9	25	1024	3715	182	583	73	205
Totals	3758	12201	409	1256	6329	24706	972	3411	1541	4795
										260

* Some Unions in Berkshire are not included.

I.

causes, during the Quarter ending Lady-day, 1839, distinguishing the Resident and Non-Resident.

Married Men and Widowers without Children, and Single Men.						Single Women having an Illegitimate Child or Children.											
On Account of Want of Work.		On Account of Insufficiency of Earnings.		Other causes, not being Sickness, Accident or Infirmary.		On Account of Want of Work.				On Account of Insufficiency of Earnings.				Other Causes, not being Sickness, Accident, or Infirmary.			
Resident.	Non-Resident.	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Resident.		Non-Resident.		Resident.		Non-Resident.		Resident.	Non-Resident.		
Adults.	Adults.	Adults.	Adults.	Adults.	Adults.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.		
3	..	1	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	2	..
15	1	..	..	17	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	6	8
6	1	11	..	10	..	2	2	..	..	27	25	..	..	4	6
28	5	9	5	14	3	14	13	1	1	117	154	26	29	8	2		
13	1	23	..	1	1	12	13	..	..	129	144	14	16	46	65
4	..	17	1	9	..	34	47	10	14	57	82	18	..	2	14		
3	1	6	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	4	3	..	22	12	13
31	..	42	..	9	..	3	..	..	..	195	210	22	23	168	190
65	..	16	..	8	1	52	41	..	..	35	38	2	3	19	20
13	1	73	5	1	..	4	9	1	33	94	131	25	26	17	18		
36	..	28	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	13	17	3	2	3	2
11	..	4	4	5	..	7	8	..	..	86	86	6	7	2	1
7	..	1	3	3	3	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
20	..	..	..	11	..	16	25	..	..	16	20	..	..	6	5
2	..	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	16	15	..	..	..	..
111	3	31	2	60	6	4	4	..	..	51	68	..	..	52	54
53	23	25	13	23	3	20	28	4	7	127	262	28	51	5	12		
17	..	..	..	1	..	29	35	6	7	15	17	2	2	6	7
6	..	9	..	9	..	3	4	1	2	3	3	..	..	1	1
281	54	65	70	107	101	39	49	12	13	17	29	4	5	9	21		
..	..	11	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	63
37	2	69	4	17	9	7	14	..	..	98	123	17	17	17	21
28	..	47	..	18	..	4	1	..	1	14	15	..	1	4	3		
26	..	9	1	..	2	25	42	..	..	109	138	30	38	8	9
10	2	4	..	3	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8
3	2	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..
17	..	5	2	3	1	3	3	..	..	1	2	2	2	2	2
33	..	53	..	33	7	14	17	..	..	120	138	19	21	11	9
49	2	8	..	7	2	16	17	..	..	40	43	3	4	2	2
23	2	5	6	3	..	32	42	..	..	20	21	1	2	4	4
17	..	9	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	54	86	2	1	4	11
97	1	28	1	9	5	21	32	12	14	43	54	41	49	10	14		
20	1	11	..	19	10	2	2	..	..	17	29	4	5	14	13
4	1	17	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	2	4	5
14	..	9	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	4	..	..
29	2	8	..	19	..	20	11	5	1	100	167	6	10	2	4		
2	..	6	..	..	..	8	11	..	..	40	42	..	..	4	4
45	8	8	1	10	..	1	2	..	..	76	84	19	19	9	10
18	1	26	..	2	1	7	8	1	1	35	53	7	7	12	20		
64	8	62	15	39	2	11	17	2	3	416	450	35	46	10	48		
18	3	150	14	23	15	14	14	5	3	1188	1361	116	131	161	176		
79	125	922	147	546	178	443	519	60	100	3386	4129	456	518	632	802		
														151	193		

UNIONS.	Women not having a Child or Children, whether they be Single Women, Widows, or Wives whose Husbands have Deserted or otherwise absented themselves.						Other able-bodied Woman (if any) not in					
	On Account of Want of Work.		On Account of Insufficiency of Earnings.		Other causes, not being Sickness, Accident, or Infirmary.		On Account of Want of Work.		On Account of Insufficiency of Earnings.			
	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Resident.	Non-resident.	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Resident.	Non-Resident.
	Adults.	Adults.	Adults.	Adults.	Adults.	Adults.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.
Bedford . . . . .	..	..	3	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berks	8	..	24	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Cambridge	45	..	8	2	5	..	10	3	..	..	86	122
Chester	21	3	23	3	13	5	3	1	1	..	41	9
Cornwall	44	..	19	..	6	..	2	5	..	..	38	6
Cumberland	34	11	73	12	20	1	1	..	..	3	6	6
Derby	6	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	1
Devon	84	2	41	5	26	1	33	48	..	..	122	210
Dorset	38	1	21	4	12	1	24	29	..	..	3	14
Durham	12	2	59	11	3	..	4	8	..	..	36	17
Essex	7	..	25	..	15	..	2	..	..	..	12	22
Gloucester	72	1	17	3	4	..	7	3	1	..	5	4
Hereford	16	2	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	55	4
Hertford	49	..	12	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Huntingdon	5	..	8	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	5	8
Kent	44	7	31	2	49	7	65	41	2	..	16	18
Lancaster	51	7	45	28	13	6	20	3	..	..	14	2
Leicester	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lincoln	20	1	30	1	7	..	6	6	1	3	11	11
Middlesex	171	64	264	227	75	39	36	29	1	1	51	130
Monmouth	1	..	13	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	8
Norfolk	21	5	87	7	15	4	2	5	..	..	8	16
Northampton	43	1	120	20	20	..	7	5	..	..	30	21
Northumberland	14	4	97	8	2	..	6	11	..	..	39	67
Nottingham	11	1	9	1	8	1	1	1	..	..	25	23
Rutland . . . . .	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salop	6	..	4	1	1	1	5	..	..	..	4	3
Somerset	85	1	65	2	20	2	6	12	..	..	133	23
Southampton	56	..	25	1	7	..	19	37	..	..	1	3
Stafford	7	2	78	23	1	..	3	1	..	..	5	13
Suffolk	6	1	51	2	6	..	1	3	..	..	20	6
Surrey	66	7	34	4	1	..	6	4	..	..	15	25
Sussex	15	1	18	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Warwick	6	..	23	3	21	1	7	18	1	3	3	9
Westmoreland	3	1	7	5	3	..	1	1	..	..	10	..
Wilts	224	6	73	1	23	..	26	5	5	9	35	57
Worcester	9	1	21	2	3	..	1	2	..	..	8	3
York, E. R.	31	7	46	11	14	..	13	..	1	..	17	5
York, N. R.	24	1	35	9	1	2	8	31	5	9	17	16
York, W. R.	30	2	125	9	25	12	43	4	1	..	50	31
Wales	81	6	183	15	47	3	7	7	..	..	107	98
Totals	1480	148	1844	431	506	89	375	323	21	28	1035	1012

II —continued.

in Table No. III.				Wives of Married Men above-mentioned.						Totals of the Six Classes.				Grand Total Adults and Children.
Other causes, not being Sickness, Accident, or Infirmary.				On Account of Want of Work.		On Account of Insufficiency of Earnings.		Other causes, not being Sickness, Accident, or Infirmary.						
Resident.		Non-Resident.		Resi- dent.	Non-Resi- dent.	Resi- dent.	Non-Resi- dent.	Resi- dent.	Non-Resi- dent.	Resident.		Non-Resident.		
Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Adults.	Adults.	Adults.	Adults.	Adults.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
..	..	1	..	7	..	16	..	14	1	118	150	5	6	279
5	19	..	..	10	..	28	2	31	..	269	451	6	7	733
2	..	..	..	21	..	49	..	10	2	371	440	20	9	840
26	22	2	8	148	46	57	11	31	6	839	1016	226	299	2280
2	1	1	1	90	2	120	1	10	..	799	1047	33	35	1914
3	3	..	..	37	21	46	13	20	1	528	753	193	377	1851
..	..	4	5	16	1	2	1	3	1	113	145	64	67	389
15	8	1	..	106	1	427	9	34	3	2039	3366	81	141	5627
51	6	..	..	176	3	239	12	17	1	1154	1758	40	66	3018
1	2	..	..	21	3	62	7	1	1	480	393	88	125	1086
..	..	..	..	42	..	46	2	42	..	564	1021	13	16	1614
10	1	..	..	33	..	13	4	7	..	365	402	25	25	817
..	..	3	..	13	1	42	2	7	1	250	355	17	17	639
2	3	..	..	35	2	..	..	31	..	290	349	43	17	699
1	..	1	1	15	..	20	1	9	..	149	180	6	6	341
45	12	..	..	100	2	78	3	94	2	1478	2829	72	108	4487
26	..	2	..	159	48	1016	171	16	1	3049	5764	604	1033	10,450
..	..	..	..	66	1	22	3	2	..	307	634	23	34	998
129	381	..	21	10	..	28	2	1	..	335	606	14	46	1001
91	209	8	17	537	114	135	214	21	20	2638	2741	1289	1058	7726
..	..	5	..	5	..	20	5	1	..	83	95	43	2	223
259	192	..	14	123	9	46	12	40	14	1130	1429	129	166	2854
9	..	2	..	65	..	46	1	4	..	580	363	30	7	980
..	..	1	1	41	1	29	1	4	..	593	628	79	88	1388
9	15	..	..	17	1	16	4	10	..	182	259	23	27	491
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	20	21	..	..	41
2	2	2	5	6	..	26	5	2	2	142	190	34	31	397
56	17	4	..	76	1	254	6	40	6	1466	2124	87	121	3798
62	163	2	5	136	6	76	2	44	3	963	1918	64	154	3099
29	74	4	4	54	8	48	10	12	..	448	534	77	80	1139
2	..	..	..	149	1	32	1	39	..	688	952	13	20	1673
2	..	..	..	335	19	121	14	42	9	1540	2098	158	236	4032
11	12	1	8	53	2	91	3	4	4	532	946	53	69	1600
1	..	..	..	28	..	66	3	36	5	408	641	37	71	1157
1	1	..	..	39	1	48	9	15	1	254	390	39	58	741
79	..	2	6	54	2	113	2	55	1	1100	1277	37	38	2452
52	100	3	6	5	1	30	6	41	..	425	867	26	51	1369
3	6	2	..	167	18	112	17	7	2	820	1117	124	157	2218
61	183	12	22	49	2	82	11	12	1	510	814	97	135	1586
57	18	4	2	128	15	311	77	59	16	2029	2592	317	451	5389
126	245	6	11	132	11	713	110	62	7	4309	6527	588	791	12215
1230	1695	76	137	3305	343	4726	757	930	111	34387	50182	4917	6245	95731

TABLE

WIDOWS, and WOMEN whose Husbands have deserted them, or are transported, having
OUT-DOOR RELIEF during the Quarter

UNIONS.	Widows having a Child or Children.											
	On Account of Sickness, Accident, or Infirmary.				On Account of want of Work.				On Account of Insufficiency of Earnings.			
	Resident.		Non- Resident.		Resident.		Non- Resident.		Resident.		Non- Resident.	
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.
Bedford	15	26	2	2	..	..	..	..	293	852	36	10
Berks*	25	49	1	4	17	19	..	..	358	934	39	11
Cambridge	62	15	7	..	94	21	14	9	309	609	29	4
Chester	26	44	15	31	30	49	8	23	581	1595	261	70
Cornwall	49	86	8	16	5	8	..	..	758	1746	107	29
Cumberland	39	76	3	10	95	258	28	87	358	966	107	27
Derby	5	10	2	3	..	..	..	..	171	539	43	13
Devon	114	216	14	47	183	524	13	32	647	1396	124	27
Dorset	90	247	..	..	24	66	..	..	406	1205	54	13
Durham	58	92	16	32	6	18	..	..	779	2215	260	69
Essex	38	74	2	5	13	30	1	4	976	2510	151	49
Gloucester	17	21	3	3	10	20	..	..	713	2200	117	30
Hereford	30	45	9	13	30	97	3	11	217	459	49	11
Hertford	220	514	3	4	58	118	..	..	292	798	47	14
Huntingdon	17	35	4	11	..	..	2	6	230	560	35	9
Kent	110	267	28	81	39	126	12	40	960	3016	191	55
Lancaster	130	221	18	30	18	46	9	35	972	2740	301	94
Leicester	5	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	500	1355	110	30
Lincoln	55	91	8	16	59	199	5	12	701	1822	98	20
Middlesex	53	126	32	63	77	205	27	69	1263	3455	719	189
Monmouth	8	14	1	2	..	..	..	..	182	454	47	10
Norfolk	138	249	46	18	127	248	3	10	790	2043	151	42
Northampton	4	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	728	1828	65	16
Northumberland	39	119	20	47	9	21	1	1	604	1531	326	71
Nottingham	76	209	7	17	9	26	..	..	308	855	82	24
Rutland . . . . .	..	..	..	..	4	12	..	..	58	109	5	1
Salop	46	37	18	26	25	48	3	8	259	581	129	32
Somerset	84	135	14	30	138	396	7	18	1201	3136	157	43
Southampton	92	162	8	20	30	82	..	..	648	1753	98	20
Stafford	89	254	22	69	9	26	..	..	648	1770	150	47
Suffolk	356	361	13	13	138	344	30	90	838	2515	65	20
Surrey	69	98	9	24	85	190	7	27	615	1684	156	41
Sussex	120	239	8	28	21	2	1	..	439	1198	97	26
Warwick	1	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	311	871	66	18
Westmoreland	13	22	3	9	1	1	1	3	85	247	32	11
Wilts	40	59	7	10	64	106	19	47	537	1418	90	24
Worcester	42	71	16	33	9	17	..	..	411	1587	149	41
York, East Riding	38	76	15	30	78	183	26	70	326	754	99	25
York, North Riding	39	93	8	12	34	55	3	8	293	728	85	19
York, West Riding	61	108	19	40	91	155	12	39	387	912	133	39
Wales	144	281	44	87	80	187	13	32	2075	4948	593	142
Totals of England and Wales . . . }	2657	4859	457	894	1710	3903	248	681	23227	61894	5653	1519

* Some Unions in Berkshire are not included.

III.

Child or Children under Sixteen Years of Age dependent on them, who have received ended 25th March, 1839.

Wives (whose Husbands have deserted them) having a Child or Children.																			
Other Causes.				On Account of Sickness, Accident, or Infirmary.				On Account of want of Work.				On Account of Insufficiency of Earnings.				Other Causes.			
Resident.		Non-Resident.		Resident.		Non-Resident.		Resident.		Non-Resident.		Resident.		Non-Resident.		Resident.		Non-Resident.	
Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.
1	1	7	2	12	4	3	2	5	10	1	2	20	48	2	8	10	15	3	3
10	58	16	26	7	15	1	1	8	20	..	..	45	107	1	2	6	..	3	..
23	..	1	3	22	66	2	4	..	..	..	..	43	112	10	33	9	15	13	37
5	14	2	6	5	12	..	..	11	24	6	14	153	413	31	74	17	34	3	11
..	..	1	5	1	2	3	8	..	..	..	..	27	111	7	18	4	9	..	..
103	210	23	55	10	20	3	8	15	46	2	4	8	18	3	8	..	..	..	..
2	6	..	..	7	19	..	..	3	6	..	..	79	153	10	29	14	26	1	1
9	13	8	12	3	5	..	..	..	..	1	2	43	114	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	118	7	22	3	6	..	..	5	9	..	..	76	191	36	32	2	4	3	2
..	..	..	..	4	12	..	..	4	10	1	4	54	155	1	3	5	13	..	..
..	..	3	2	2	7	1	2	3	9	..	..	57	153	2	5	..	..	..	..
11	26	..	..	3	7	..	..	18	54	..	..	22	46	4	6	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	27	3	11	38	56	..	..
55	109	5	4	9	15	1	1	7	26	..	..	17	49	1	2	..	..	..	..
24	76	10	11	7	12	2	5	2	1	..	..	74	255	7	17	6	15	3	8
8	23	7	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	254	26	54	6	15	2	4
6	11	1	2	5	6	..	..	5	10	..	..	59	179	13	42	..	..	..	..
9	37	3	15	2	9	..	..	6	12	1	2	31	80	4	10	1	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	146	30	81	1	1	..	..
96	258	15	29	93	9	1	5	11	27	4	14	15	33	6	11	3	7	..	..
2	5	..	..	5	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	120	9	21	99	18	..	..
11	17	3	4	5	10	..	..	2	4	..	..	34	76	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	17	3	14	3	6	1	3	1	4	..	..	65	139	17	45	2	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	40	4	9	3	6	..	..
9	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	9	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	..	6	13	2	2	8	18	..	..	7	21	2	6	2	6	..	..
17	49	7	18	4	10	3	9	2	5	..	..	114	314	12	34	1	4	1	3
9	27	1	5	5	15	1	2	..	..	..	..	53	209	..	..	7	23	1	3
15	40	14	8	13	45	..	..	9	21	10	31	16	48	3	6	4	14	4	9
287	459	3	12	12	18	..	..	1	1	1	1	32	89	5	9	6	20	..	..
4	2	7	13	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	110	4	17	7	18	2	3
3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	152	7	21	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	44	1	1	..	..	..	..
47	22	..	5	2	2	1	1	16	24	..	..	10	26	2	5	..	..	..	..
8	17	2	5	3	4	2	9	8	15	..	..	59	143	6	20	6	15	..	..
..	..	1	1	10	20	..	..	2	5	..	..	19	55	3	8	10	29	5	9
6	19	8	21	2	4	1	2	3	3	..	..	37	82	14	33	3	5	..	..
34	86	5	9	33	49	..	..	46	67	3	8	26	60	11	26	1	1	2	4
337	597	49	123	11	26	3	8	27	69	1	4	58	113	3	10	..	..	..	..
												166	342	27	51	52	111	5	13
1203	2830	212	453	323	486	31	70	235	511	31	84	1800	4891	328	771	325	483	48	107

UNIONS.	Wives (whose Husbands are absent from them, from any other cause than							
	On Account of Sickness, Accident, or Infirmary.				On Account of want of Work.			
	Resident.		Non-Resident.		Resident.		Non-Resident.	
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.
Bedford	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berks*	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge	17	..	2	2	8	13	2	..
Chester	1	1	2	3	9	20	..	..
Cornwall	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumberland	1	1	..	..	3	8	..	..
Derby	5	13	1	3	..	..	..	..
Devon	10	40	1	3	10	40	10	22
Dorset	5	17	..	..	1	3	1	..
Durham	4	17	1	1	1	4	..	..
Essex	3	11	..	..	3	7	..	..
Gloucester	2	3	1	1	5	14	..	..
Hereford . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Hertford . . . . .	..	..	..	..	4	9	..	..
Huntingdon	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kent	10	28	1	1	2	8	1	..
Lancaster	3	8	1	6	1	2	..	..
Leicester . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lincoln	5	15	..	..	3	2	..	..
Middlesex . . . . .	..	..	..	..	17	57	4	..
Monmouth	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	12	5	..	..	6	23	..	..
Northampton	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northumberland . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nottingham	5	10	1	3	1	5	..	..
Rutland . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salop	6	9	2	..	..	..	..	..
Somerset	5	9	..	..	9	28	..	..
Southampton	5	10	1	..	1	2	..	..
Stafford	7	13	3	3	..	..	1	..
Suffolk	9	35	..	..	9	34	..	..
Surrey	11	29	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sussex . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Warwick . . . . .	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
Westmoreland . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	..
Wilts	3	3	..	..	7	4	2	..
Worcester	2	7	1	2	9	14	..	..
York, East Riding . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
York, North Riding	2	4	1	3	..	..	..	..
York, West Riding	28	39	1	3	40	71	..	..
Wales	2	2	..	..	12	29	..	..
Total of England and Wales . . . }	173	350	21	37	163	405	22	4

III.—continued.

Desertion) having a Child or Children.								Totals of the Three Classes.				Grand Total, Adults and Children.
On Account of Insufficiency of Earnings.				Other Causes.								
Resident.		Non- Resident.		Resident.		Non- Resident.		Resident.		Non-Resident.		
Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
30	74	2	5	..	..	..	..	361	1007	42	123	1533
12	30	1	1	9	11	..	..	452	1100	42	119	1713
35	92	2	5	3	..	1	..	606	862	72	76	1616
43	120	7	25	9	11	9	26	789	2960	342	907	4098
22	66	4	11	11	25	1	2	1038	2446	157	414	4055
15	45	1	3	3	8	..	..	566	1532	154	408	2660
9	28	3	7	..	..	..	..	199	610	56	184	1049
63	141	3	9	1	2	..	..	1249	2814	204	479	4746
37	106	1	5	5	13	..	..	623	1802	56	139	2620
32	94	4	10	3	9	1	3	973	2662	330	793	4758
66	187	18	57	2	2	2	3	1212	3122	182	587	5103
49	126	9	33	1	2	..	..	862	2561	133	410	3966
6	25	..	1	..	..	2	6	311	689	71	151	1222
15	42	1	2	1	4	..	..	668	1655	54	157	2534
17	50	1	1	..	..	1	3	284	700	44	115	1143
48	161	20	25	13	32	3	..	1333	4058	272	732	6395
45	127	13	38	3	11	4	10	1310	3513	386	1108	6317
29	78	8	18	..	..	..	..	601	1645	139	391	2776
19	46	..	..	2	6	..	..	892	2288	116	305	3601
38	115	22	44	3	9	9	23	1517	4172	847	2192	8728
5	13	..	..	..	..	1	3	215	524	55	119	913
46	136	9	36	29	27	3	7	1484	3163	241	566	5454
27	54	1	2	1	1	..	..	804	1991	67	165	3027
16	47	7	21	1	2	..	..	754	1893	374	834	3855
12	35	1	3	7	24	..	..	449	1237	99	295	2080
3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	157	5	10	246
8	25	1	3	6	15	..	..	373	751	155	368	1647
67	183	4	5	10	36	3	12	1645	4274	200	538	6657
38	182	1	..	9	28	8	18	906	2515	127	334	3882
11	33	6	11	5	16	..	..	803	2216	192	581	3792
47	190	5	13	13	44	1	5	1485	3738	143	373	5739
63	213	17	41	51	96	3	7	1237	2916	203	549	4905
28	88	5	19	8	20	..	..	677	1709	125	346	2857
19	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	353	98	70	194	1597
6	13	2	6	1	4	..	..	121	332	40	142	635
31	66	3	10	6	13	1	3	818	1875	129	349	3171
18	64	4	10	11	31	5	23	550	1911	187	516	3164
16	48	2	3	4	8	..	..	514	1181	157	391	2243
11	35	7	17	1	2	1	5	418	1004	127	289	1838
73	119	..	..	2	7	1	4	853	1726	177	505	3261
59	174	8	18	6	10	3	8	2971	6776	746	1768	12261
1234	3536	203	518	240	529	63	171	33350	84167	7318	19022	143857

TABLE IV.

SUMMARY.—Aged and Infirm Out-Door Paupers, partially or wholly disabled, relieved during the Quarter ended Lady-day, 1839, distinguishing the Resident and Non-Resident.

Counties.	Out-door Resident.				Out-door Non-resident.				Totals.				Grand Total.
	Wholly un- able to work.		Partially able to work.		Wholly un- able to work.		Partially able to work.		Resident.		Non- Resident.		
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Females	Males.	Fem.	
Bedford . . .	560	1049	232	827	32	107	26	68	792	1876	58	175	2901
Berks* . . .	1142	1623	287	516	77	136	21	844	1429	2139	98	980	4646
Cambridge . . .	538	1130	264	538	59	113	38	43	802	1668	97	156	2723
Chester . . .	888	1474	460	1051	307	431	143	343	1348	2525	450	774	5097
Cornwall . . .	1195	2553	662	1511	134	364	41	134	1857	4064	175	498	6594
Cumberland . . .	305	644	226	486	126	281	78	194	531	1130	204	475	2340
Derby . . .	322	620	186	554	100	196	39	129	508	1174	139	325	2146
Devon . . .	2364	4589	1845	3459	230	505	164	323	4209	8048	394	828	13479
Dorset . . .	1168	2397	530	931	113	220	36	100	1698	3328	149	320	5495
Durham . . .	647	1353	351	1255	328	738	134	480	998	2608	462	1218	5286
Essex . . .	1650	2807	777	1269	178	398	114	157	2427	4076	292	555	7350
Gloucester . . .	1282	2413	531	1121	146	416	78	112	1813	3534	224	528	6099
Hereford . . .	497	825	398	752	99	204	44	114	895	1577	143	318	2933
Hertford . . .	803	1811	212	457	101	191	39	87	1015	2268	140	278	3701
Huntingdon . . .	361	646	107	373	31	81	9	21	468	1019	40	102	1629
Kent . . .	1816	2785	850	1695	379	719	119	295	2666	4480	498	1014	8658
Lancaster . . .	947	160	1002	2350	316	553	313	654	1949	3960	629	1207	7745
Leicester . . .	938	1225	380	721	173	277	77	152	1318	1946	250	429	3943
Lincoln . . .	1161	2250	597	1595	143	337	59	154	1758	3825	202	491	6276
Middlesex . . .	828	1768	499	1789	326	1014	181	773	1327	3557	507	1787	7178
Monmouth . . .	298	481	225	451	742	97	31	51	523	932	773	148	2576
Norfolk . . .	2183	3334	1014	1950	451	994	147	393	3197	5784	598	1387	10966
Northampton . . .	880	1658	365	1181	61	236	20	63	1245	2839	81	299	4464
Northumber- land . . . }	814	1885	275	1462	454	1080	171	683	1089	3347	625	1768	6829
Nottingham . . .	663	1052	296	696	145	264	62	194	959	1748	207	458	3372
Rutland . . .	116	159	47	129	18	23	8	1	163	288	26	24	501
Salop . . .	528	950	347	805	181	322	121	285	875	1755	302	607	3539
Somerset . . .	2825	5453	1279	2521	307	622	95	222	4104	7974	402	844	13324
Southampton . . .	1660	2944	517	853	191	410	49	94	2177	3797	240	504	6718
Stafford . . .	879	1838	417	1042	225	500	89	233	1296	2880	314	733	5223
Suffolk . . .	2012	3550	903	1753	183	368	50	102	2915	5303	233	470	8921
Surrey . . .	1069	2088	415	1210	137	275	21	118	1484	3298	158	393	5333
Sussex . . .	1159	1327	792	734	225	341	106	151	1951	2061	331	492	4835
Warwick . . .	583	922	235	554	158	352	50	135	818	1536	208	487	3049
Westmoreland . . .	116	184	158	336	37	83	45	120	274	520	82	203	1079
Wilts . . .	1707	3385	472	882	185	517	65	134	2179	4267	250	651	7347
Worcester . . .	1026	1838	681	1359	193	418	104	277	1707	3197	297	695	5896
York, East Riding . . . }	550	1058	385	798	130	304	90	221	935	1856	220	525	3536
York, North Riding . . . }	494	1176	478	970	169	307	130	279	972	2146	299	586	4003
York, West Riding . . . }	1236	2543	739	2037	342	695	187	514	1975	4580	529	1209	8293
Wales . . .	2844	6265	2317	5497	595	1334	482	1251	5161	11762	1077	2585	20585
Totals of Eng- land & Wales }	43054	80202	22753	50470	8527	16823	3376	10703	65807	130672	12403	27526	236408

* Some of the Unions in Berkshire are not included.

31. The preceding table, No. II.,* exhibits, with considerable exactitude, the different classes of able-bodied paupers (not being widows with families) who received relief in the quarter ending 25th March, 1839. We would observe that the difference in good management which, from this table, appears to exist in the

* Table II. p. 20—23.

different counties, and which, in the detail from which the table was formed, is exhibited in a still greater degree, is a source of great encouragement to us to persevere in our proceedings.

32. When we select out of this table (No. II.) the counties of Salop and Bedford, and observe how very small a number of able-bodied persons of either sex, exclusive of cases of sickness, accident, or infirmity, and exclusive of cases of widows with large families, received out-door relief in the quarter ended 25th March 1839, (namely, 123 adults in the county of Bedford, and 176 adults in the county of Salop), we cannot but infer that, with similar good management, each of the other counties would present as favourable a result as these two. So, also, when we find ourselves able to select, out of the returns from which the table was composed, the list contained in the note below,* showing the total number of able-bodied paupers, including their families, receiving out-door relief in the quarter ending 25th March, 1839, in the Unions therein mentioned, (exclusive of cases of sickness, accident, or infirmity, and exclusive of cases of widows with families), we conceive that we have reasonable grounds for hoping that, with increased diligence and watchfulness on our part, those Unions which are now thus distinguished for their good management will become the standard which all other Unions will reach at no distant period.

* Names of Unions.	Number of able-bodied Paupers, including their Families, who received Out-Relief in the Quarter ending March 25, 1839.	Names of Unions.	Number of able-bodied Paupers, including their Families, who received Out-Relief in the Quarter, ending March 25, 1839.
Woburn	5	Stone	None.
Cookham	None.	Bosmere and Claydon . .	„
Linton	9	Cosford	„
Sunderland	6	Hartismere	„
Ongar	3	Hoxne	6
Tetbury	8	Mildenhall	3
Bromyard	2	Newhaven	None.
Ledbury	2	Aylsham	„
St. Alban's	8	Thetford	10
Buntingford	4	Tunstead and Happing .	None.
Hatfield	1	Wayland	10
Watford	6	Daventry	8
Welwyn	4	Hardingstone	1
Milton	6	Haltwhistle	4
Elham	None.	Rothbury	None.
Alresford	„	Tynemouth	„
Kingsclere	„	Newark	8
Christchurch	„	Southwell	None.
Ringwood	10	Atcham	2
South Stoneham	11	Church Stretton	3
Stockbridge	None.	Clun	1
Penkridge	7	Wellington	2

33. In our Report of the 31st December, 1839, we have entered at large upon the evils incidental to giving relief to persons in employment, whether such persons be able-bodied or partially disabled; and also upon the frauds and other objectionable consequences which result from relief to persons non-resident in the Unions from which they receive relief.

34. Although, from the investigations of the Commissioners of Poor Law Inquiry, it appeared that in the pauperised parts of England these objectionable practices prevailed, we had not an adequate idea of their extent and generality until we procured from the several Boards of Guardians returns in which the number of persons receiving this kind of relief were set forth. The table No. IV., which has been compiled from these returns, exhibits the number of aged and infirm persons relieved during the winter quarter of 1838-9, and distinguishes those who are partially able to work, and those who are non-resident.

35. This table shows that, out of a total of 236,000 aged and infirm persons receiving out-door relief, no less than 87,000, or more than one-third, are partially able to work. This large number of paupers may be considered as receiving relief in aid of wages, and as injuring the independent labourers by depressing the rate of wages.

36. We entertain no doubt that, if Boards of Guardians would resolutely require, as the condition of giving relief to these persons, that they should either come into the workhouse or should be employed on account of the parish or Union, or should even, as in the case of persons receiving sick allowances from friendly societies, abstain from all employment, a large proportion of this 87,000 would be found capable of supporting themselves, and would, by refusing relief on these conditions, relieve the country from a large expense with which it is now fraudulently burdened; and that (which is of far more importance) the independent poor, especially the able-bodied and their children, would be protected from the unfair competition to which they are now exposed from those who, deriving part of their support from the poor-rates, can afford to sell their labour for an inadequate remuneration.

37. The preceding observations are applicable to another very large class of paupers who receive out-relief; namely, widows with families. From table No. III. it appears that not less than 28,880 able-bodied widows were, in the quarter ending Lady-day, 1839, receiving out-door relief on account of insufficiency of earnings, exclusive of a numerous class of women who, from the desertion or absence of their husbands, are, so far as respects the administration of relief, in a condition similar to that of widowhood.

38. That a large proportion of these would be found able to maintain themselves and their families seems to require no further

proof than the fact that, in those Unions in which out-door relief is either withheld from or very unfrequently administered to this class, very few find it necessary to take refuge in the workhouse. In the Westhampnett Union (Sussex)—which, being in an entirely rural district, presents no circumstances of a nature peculiarly favourable to the obtaining employment by widows—we have the following testimony on the part of the Guardians to the practicability and propriety of confining relief to widows and their families to the workhouse.

“With respect to widows with families, we entertain, as strongly as our predecessors, the opinion they have expressed on the subject of relief to paupers of this class. We are quite sure that, however distressing and harsh it may appear to those who have not well considered the subject, all relief, except relief in the workhouse, should be withheld from a woman who may be unfortunately left a widow with a numerous family; every day’s experience tends to convince us that workhouse relief is the only relief which ought to be administered. Notwithstanding the resolutions and recommendations which have been passed and adopted on this subject, we have strictly adhered to the rule established by the Guardians of the Union at its formation: we have never, in one instance, deviated from it; and we see no reason whatever for so doing, as we are sure that a departure from it would, as regards the applicants themselves, lead to the worst possible results. We have now three widows in the house from our 37 parishes, who are the mothers of 12 children.”

39. Whilst upon the subject of relief to widows in aid of wages, we must not omit to bring under your Lordship’s notice an illustration of the depressing effect which is produced by the practice of giving relief in aid of wages to widows, upon the earnings of females. Colonel A’Court states:—

“As regards females, the instance to which I have alluded presents itself in the Portsea Island Union, where, from the insufficiency of workhouse accommodation, as well as from benevolent feelings, small allowances, of 1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.* a-week, are given to widows with or without small children, or to married women deserted by their husbands. Having this certain income, however small, they are enabled to work at lower wages than those who do not possess this advantage. The consequence is, that competition has enabled the shirt and stay manufacturers, who abound in the Union, and who furnish in great measure the London as well as many foreign markets with these articles of their trade, to get their work done at the extraordinary low prices of—stays, complete, 9*d.*; shirts from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* per dozen.

“The women all declare that they cannot possibly, after working from 12 to 15 hours per day, earn more than 1*s.* 6*d.* per week. The manufacturers assert that, by steady work, 4*s.* to 6*s.* a-week may be earned under ordinary circumstances.

“In the mean time the demand for workwomen increases, and it is by no means unusual to see hand-bills posted over the town requiring from 500 to 1000 additional stitchers.

“ I should in fairness add that this ruinously low rate of wages, though increased by the partial relief afforded by the Guardians, is in a still greater degree occasioned by the competition amongst the wives and daughters of the workmen employed in the dock-yard.

“ Whatever they can gain is so much in addition to the artisan’s weekly wages ; and, as the work is mostly performed under their own roofs, the females are satisfied to work almost at any price.”

40. We have felt it necessary to say thus much on the subject of partial relief, notwithstanding we have so repeatedly noticed it in our former Reports, because we are convinced that, unless the proceedings of the Guardians be watched with the greatest vigilance, there is great risk of their continuing or returning to this system.

41. The unwillingness to offer the workhouse, although it often arises from feelings of kindness towards the applicants, not unfrequently proceeds from motives of economy. The great difference in the individual case between the amount of relief necessary to make up the earnings of the applicants to an adequate maintenance in the workhouse alarms those who do not look beyond the individual case, and who do not perceive that the system of partial relief is not only injurious to the labouring classes, but is much more onerous to the rate-payers, inasmuch as the total maintenance of a few families in the workhouse is much less expensive than the partial support of many families who now receive relief in aid of wages.

42. We will only further notice, as immediately connected with the subject of partial relief, a question which has occasionally been brought before us, as to what course should be adopted in reference to members of Friendly Societies who, being entitled to considerable weekly supplies from their societies, have not sufficient income from that source to provide for themselves and their families. In these cases, fortunately, the question of relief in aid of wages is settled by the members of the Friendly Societies themselves, inasmuch as the regulations of these societies rigidly prevent their members from working while receiving sick allowances.

43. The difficulty, however, which has presented itself to the Guardians in cases of this nature has been, whether the whole of the weekly sum derived from the Friendly Society should be taken into account in estimating the resources and wants of the subscriber and his family. We have endeavoured to advise the Guardians on this point, by a Minute which we have circulated, and which is annexed to this Report.*

44. With respect to non-resident relief, it will be observed,

from the table No. IV., that of the 240,000 cases not less than 40,000 are non-resident; that is to say, they do not reside in the Union from which they receive relief, and are, consequently, in such cases, beyond the reach of the immediate investigation and superintendence of the Guardians. In the absence of such investigation and superintendence, many out of this vast number of cases that are fraudulent must of necessity be relieved, and many cases of real distress must be inadequately attended to.

45. The table No. III. further shows that the non-resident widows in the receipt of relief from insufficiency of earnings exceed 5,500, and table No. IV., that the non-resident aged and infirm, being partially able to work, exceed 14,000.

46. These two classes of cases, which combine the evil results both of non-resident relief and of relief in aid of wages, seem more especially to require that we should urge the Board of Guardians, from time to time, carefully to revise them; and we trust, that by pressing this point on their attention, and by extending throughout England and Wales that general rule which we have already issued extensively, which prevents all new cases of non-resident relief with certain necessary exceptions, we shall effect the extinction of this abuse and its injurious consequences. We are encouraged in this hope, as in almost all our other anticipations of improvement, by the admirable examples which are to be found in individual Unions of successful exertion against particular abuses of the old law, which have excited the attention of the Boards of Guardians.

47. In the discontinuance of relief to non-residents, the Board of Guardians of the Atcham Union have displayed a most remarkable degree of vigilance and perseverance, and the results of the measures which they adopted for this purpose are of the most favourable character, inasmuch as out of 86 non-resident paupers who were actually sent home under suspended orders of removal, in consequence of the steady refusal of the Guardians to allow them out-door relief, 12 only have become permanently chargeable as resident paupers. In further illustration of the proceedings of the Atcham Union, as well in reference to non-resident relief as on other points of Poor Law administration, we have inserted in the Appendix to this Report* a communication from our Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Day, respecting that Union, in which the course of management by the Board of Guardians is fully described, and the consequences of that management pointed out, not only as respects the interests of the rate-payers of the Union, but as they have affected personally the applicants for relief.

48. In our Report of May, 1839, we noticed our having issued a new form of Election Order,† imposing upon the Clerk to the

* Appendix B, No. 1.

† Appendix A, No. 1.

Union the duties of conducting the election and making the return.

49. Sensible of the extreme importance of this subject, and of the danger of making a false step in a matter of this nature, we determined not to introduce this order generally at the elections for the present year, but to enlarge the number of experiments by issuing a similar order to a greater number of Unions than last year.

50. The result has far surpassed our expectations, and the elections under this form of order appear to have been conducted with remarkable regularity, and to have given rise to a much smaller number of irregularities and disputes than have occurred in previous elections under the former orders. Having had the experience this year of 172 cases (that being the number of Unions to which the new order was sent), we consider that, as respects the election in March, 1841, we may safely issue it to all.

51. We have inserted in the Appendix* a list of workhouses which we have ordered to be built and altered since our last Report, in continuation of similar lists already furnished by us.

52. We have now so far advanced towards providing workhouses for all the Unions in England and Wales, that it becomes an easy task to enumerate the remaining Unions in which this very necessary provision has not yet been made. A list of them is given in the Appendix.†

53. We at one time entertained a strong wish that the Legislature should confer upon us the same direct powers of building workhouses in the English Unions as we possess with regard to the Unions in Ireland, anticipating greater difficulty than has actually occurred in obtaining the necessary consents of Boards of Guardians to the creation of the establishments. That wish has now given way to the expectation that, in a very short time, the difference between those Unions which have a workhouse and those which have not will become so conspicuous, and so greatly in favour of the former, that we shall have no occasion to use further persuasion, or to ask for additional powers in this respect.

54. We have continued to pursue the same course with respect to the Parochial Assessments Act which we have described in our former Annual Reports.

55. With regard to the maps which have been made under the provisions of that Act, we have endeavoured by all the means in our power to secure for those parishes in which maps were required, accurate and trustworthy documents, which might not only be useful, as conveniently indicating the ratable property and preventing the omission of any portion of it from future rates, but which should also have that degree of accuracy which should

* Appendix E, No. 3.

† Appendix E, No. 4.

cause the maps to be received as evidence in questions of property and boundary, and to be available in the way of assistance to the projectors of great and useful public works.

56. Notwithstanding the assistance we have derived from the Tithe Commissioners towards this important object, we cannot report so favourably as we could wish of the result of our endeavours. Out of the maps which have been made under the Parochial Assessments Act, less than half have been found of that degree of accuracy which would justify their being treated as first-class maps, and their receiving in testimony of such accuracy the seal of the Tithe Commissioners.

57. The remainder, although of considerable utility for parochial rating, and for the apportionment of tithes, have but little claim to value as public documents; and when compared with the maps of the Irish counties, which have been made under the superintendence of the Ordnance, afford grounds for regret that the expenditure thus incurred under the Parochial Assessments Act had not been devoted towards the accomplishment of a detailed survey of England and Wales by the Ordnance department.

58. We have subjoined in the Appendix* a Minute which we have made in reference to the maps, and which will show to your Lordship that, whilst we are endeavouring to obtain a really good and accurate map in every case in which the making of a map has been authorized, we are not unmindful of the difficulties under which the surveyors are placed, who, from want of skill or other circumstances, have been unable to furnish maps of that degree of accuracy which it was desirable to attain.

59. With regard to the valuations and assessments under the Parochial Assessments Act, it was to be expected that the simultaneous attention, throughout the kingdom, of all the parochial authorities to these subjects, would bring to light all the legal and practical difficulties which are incidental to them. We shall confine ourselves on this occasion to noticing two of those questions upon which the Court of Queen's Bench has pronounced an opinion, namely—

1. That Union workhouses are rateable.
2. That stock in trade is rateable.

60. Upon the first point, which is now under the consideration of the House of Commons, it seems only necessary to remark, that the sole effect of rating a Union workhouse is to throw upon the rate-payers of the parishes of the Union generally a part of the burdens of the parish in which the workhouse is situate,—a transfer of burden for which it is difficult to find an adequate justification.

* Appendix A, No. 7.

61. As respects the rating of stock in trade, before the recent decision in *Reg. v. Lumsdaine*, the extreme difficulty of assessing this kind of property so as to conform to the previous decisions on the subject, with reference to the nature of the stock which could be rated, and the manner in which, and the circumstances under which, that rating should take place, had caused the parish officers throughout England and Wales, except in a few towns and places in the West of England, to abandon the rating of stock in trade; and the omission of all mention of this species of property in the Parochial Assessments Act led to the supposition that the Legislature had acquiesced in the discontinuance of this inconvenient burden.

62. The decision in *Reg. v. Lumsdaine*, however, having called public attention to the existence of this liability in personal property, and as it had been declared by the Court that every rate in which stock in trade (if there were such in the parish) was not included might be successfully appealed against, we deemed it to be our duty, in consequence of applications for advice, to circulate very generally correct information as to the actual state of the law on the subject, not only with the view of preventing the making of invalid rates, but also in the belief that the Legislature would interfere either to prevent the imposition of a burden which, in consequence of the desuetude into which it had fallen, would be regarded as a new burden, or to do away with some of the artificial distinctions which are established by the decisions of the courts of law, and which render it almost impossible to make either a just assessment or a valid rate on stock in trade.

63. The circular letters which were written with this object, and also the earlier information which we were in the habit of conveying to parties who consulted us as to rating stock in trade, previous to the decision in *Reg. v. Lumsdaine*, are annexed to this Report.* We also annex some letters which we have lately received from Boards of Guardians and others, expressing an opinion that the rating of stock in trade is impracticable.†

64. Two Acts relating to the poor laws were passed in the last Session of Parliament, respecting the operation of which it is incumbent upon us to make a few remarks to your Lordship.

65. The first of these is the 2 & 3 Vic., c. 84, which facilitates the obtaining of funds by the Guardians from the parish officers, and confirms the orders issued by the Commissioners for enabling Boards of Guardians to appoint collectors of rates. We have explained in detail the purposes and effects of the provisions of this Act in our Report to your Lordship of the 31st December, 1839.‡

* Appendix A, No. 8, 9, 10.

† Appendix A, No. 11.

‡ Page 84 to 97, octavo edition.

66. The second Act is the 2 & 3 Vic., c. 85, which transfers the power of making orders in bastardy from the quarter sessions (which possessed it under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act) to the petty sessions.

67. Since misapprehensions appeared to exist generally as to the effect of the last-mentioned statute, we addressed to Boards of Guardians a letter explaining the change which it effected in the law, together with some forms of the orders to be made under it. A copy of this letter is inserted in the Appendix.* The indemnification of the parish or Union from the expenses incurred by it in the relief of the bastard is the sole purpose and effect of the orders made under the statute in question; but we perceived a frequent wish among the local authorities to divert this proceeding from its proper purpose, and to employ it sometimes as a civil remedy for the mother, and at other times as a penal proceeding against the supposed father. We therefore thought it important for the Guardians to bear constantly in mind that the indemnification of the parish is the sole purpose of orders in bastardy made under the recent statute; and that, in applying to the justices for such orders, they ought not to seek to attain other and different ends.

68. We refer your Lordship to a Report by Sir Edmund Head (inserted in the Appendix†) for a fuller statement of the principal considerations bearing on this subject than is consistent with our present purpose. We will only remark in this place, that if it be expedient to give to the mother of a bastard a civil remedy against the supposed father, or if it be expedient to make illicit connexion with the mother of a bastard a crime, and to proceed penally against the supposed father on account of it, these purposes ought to be effected directly, and not obtained indirectly and partially by the perversion of a law established for a different purpose. But whether the Legislature should give remedies to parishes, or to mothers of bastards, against the putative fathers, or enable putative fathers to be proceeded against criminally, it ought to be remembered that every law which, directly or indirectly, enables an unmarried woman to impose on an unmarried man the obligations of paternity, contravenes the principle on which the institution of marriage is founded, and tends inevitably to encourage concubinage and forced marriages, and to introduce the numerous and extensive evils which attend a disturbance of the conjugal and parental relations as established by the general law of marriage.

69. The commencement of the administration of relief to the poor in the cities of Dublin and Cork (to which we shall refer more fully in a subsequent part of this Report), under the provisions of the Irish Poor Relief Act, has drawn our attention to the statutory provisions which relate to the removal of Irish poor

* Appendix A, No. 5.

† Appendix B, No. 3.

from England to Ireland. These provisions are contained in the statute 3 & 4 Wm. IV., c. 40, and the 7 Wm. IV., c. 10, which will expire at the end of the present Session of Parliament, unless the Bill for the further continuance of them now in progress through Parliament should become law.

70. The second section of the first-mentioned statute authorizes the justices at quarter sessions to make regulations for carrying its provisions into effect. We have obtained from the clerks of the peace of the several counties in England copies of such orders as have been made under the above-mentioned powers, and we subjoin in the Appendix a table which exhibits their general effect.*

71. The table appears to show the existence of greater diversities in the arrangements for the removal of Irish and Scotch paupers than the difference of the circumstances of the places whence they are removed requires, especially with regard to the sums allowed for the maintenance of paupers; but this can hardly fail to occur whenever separate and independent local authorities possess the power of making regulations on a subject not merely local, and the exercise of that power is not controlled by the necessity of obtaining the consent or confirmation of some common central authority. We beg leave, however, to suggest that the present arrangements should be continued for one year longer, which would give us the opportunity of ascertaining the actual extent of any inconveniences which may arise in connexion with administration of relief to the poor in Ireland. We would further suggest that a clause should be inserted in the Bill of renewal, requiring the consent of the Poor Law Commissioners to any regulations hereafter made by the justices in quarter sessions, under sec. 2 of the 3 & 4 Wm. IV. cap. 40.

72. We advisedly refrain at present from addressing ourselves to a more important branch of the subject, namely, the expediency of preventing the immediate exercise of the power of removal of Irish paupers when they first become chargeable. This question, which is closely connected with the law and practice of removals of English paupers, will form the subject of a separate communication to your Lordship at a future period.

73. We have now explained the progress which has been made in giving effect to the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act in England and Wales during the last year, and we have reason to regret that its provisions have during that period been extended to few districts into which they had not been previously introduced. At the present time there are still 799 parishes in England and Wales which have not been brought under the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act, containing a population of more than 2,000,000 souls. The experience of every day tends more and more to convince us of the inconveniences pro-

duced by local authorities acting in the relief of the poor independently of each other, and on different principles of management; and we therefore trust that in the present Session of Parliament power may be given to the Poor Law Commissioners to dissolve the existing incorporations which have been formed under Gilbert's Act. If this power should be conferred upon the Commissioners, nearly the whole of the rural districts of England—that part of the kingdom in which the introduction of the improved system is most beneficial—will, within no long time, be brought under the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

PROCEEDINGS IN IRELAND.

74. WE now continue the detail of our proceedings in Ireland, from the date of our last Annual Report, and we propose to lay before your Lordship, either in the body of our Report or in the Appendix, copies of such original documents as may seem to be necessary for conveying a full and complete view of every material step which we have taken, and of the reasons by which we have been guided, in bringing the Law for the Relief of the Destitute Poor into operation in Ireland.

75. Our last Annual Report comprised an account of our proceedings in Ireland to the 25th of March, 1839, the end of the parochial year, at which period 22 Unions had been declared; and we have since continued to act in all respects upon the principles therein explained. The number of Unions declared up to the 25th of March of the present year is 104, and 30 more will probably complete the total number of Unions into which Ireland will be arranged. This is a greater number than was originally contemplated, 110 being the maximum which was anticipated. But we have found a strong desire very generally existing for smaller Unions; and this desire, coupled with the difficulty of finding centres sufficiently accessible, and other local circumstances, has led to an increase of the number considerably beyond the first estimate. We have inserted in the Appendix* lists of the Unions declared in the present year, with the dates of declaration, and other particulars, in continuation of the tables contained in the Appendix to our last Annual Report.†

76. In forming the Unions we have been enabled to make arrangements for the most part satisfactory to the parties interested, although local circumstances in some cases rendered this impracticable to the extent we wished. It has not always been possible to adapt the limits of the Union to the limits of individual properties, and at the same time to observe other local boundaries and pay a due regard to general convenience. Difficulties have, moreover, in several instances arisen in adjusting the extent of district to be included in the same Electoral Division with certain

* Appendix E, No. 7, 8, 9.

† Fifth Annual Report, Appendix D, No. 7.

towns or places in which the number of resident destitute persons was considerable, and which were consequently regarded as likely to bring a burthen upon the rural districts with which they might be combined; an apprehension which rendered the rural districts very unwilling to be included in the same Electoral Division with such places.

77. It does not follow, however, that because poverty and mendicancy prevail in a town the poor rates will be heavier there than in the neighbouring rural districts. The reverse of this, we believe, will often be the case; and the amount of property subjected to a rate in the town will be found more than equivalent to the greater comparative amount of pauperism existing there. This has certainly been the case in England, and we think it probable that it will also be the case in Ireland, and that the Electoral Divisions including populous towns will not be subjected to the heaviest rates. We state this for the purpose of diminishing any alarm which may be felt in some places on the score of the burthen to which the inhabitants fear they will be subjected,—an apprehension for which, we believe, generally, there is no sufficient ground. Our practice on such occasions has been, to attach to the town that portion of the surrounding district which seemed naturally to belong to it, with which it had the closest and most constant communication, and over which the mendicant classes resident in the town habitually roamed for the purpose of levying contributions. An Electoral Division so formed will be subjected to no new burthen. It has supported the mendicant classes resident within it hitherto; it will have to pay rates for the support of its pauper classes hereafter; and of the two burthens, we believe the latter will, at no very distant period, be found to be the lighter.

78. On the whole, we have reason to believe that our arrangements have given satisfaction in the districts in which the Unions have been formed. The Assistant Commissioners have in every instance, before proposing a Union, called meetings of the inhabitants, and explained the law and the proposed arrangements for carrying it into effect. They have taken into consideration any objections which have been raised, and also any suggestions which were offered to them, from whatever quarter; and it was not until after this public exposition of the course proposed to be pursued, and a careful and open sifting of testimony for and against it, that the arrangements for the several Unions have been sanctioned by us. In order to show further the mode in which this important part of our duty has been performed, we insert in the Appendix a Report on the formation of a Union by each of the Assistant Commissioners acting in Ireland, only omitting the Returns relating to the Townlands proposed to be united, which are too bulky for insertion.* The heads of the particulars com-

* Appendix D, No. 1, 6, 11—19.

prised in these Returns are shown in the Form attached to the Assistant Commissioner's instructions contained in the Appendix to our last Annual Report.* The Reports of our Assistant Commissioners upon the districts united, form a valuable body of information, general and statistical, which will hereafter serve to test the working of the measure and its effects upon the population.

79. Next to the formation of the Unions, the elections of Guardians by the cess-payers is the subject of greatest interest; and although we think that the result of these elections has been that, generally, efficient and unexceptionable individuals have been returned as Guardians, we yet cannot refrain from expressing our regret that much excitement and party feeling should have been exhibited in some instances. In the introduction of an entirely new measure, based upon a popular principle of election, in the present state of Ireland, some inconvenience from this source was to be expected; and it is satisfactory to us to be able to say that it has not, on the whole, exceeded our expectations. Nevertheless, there has been enough of political and religious partisanship displayed in the election of Guardians in several districts to warrant, and indeed to call for, our most earnest deprecation of any such party feeling in carrying out a measure so entirely unconnected with anything approximating to party questions of any kind as is the Irish Poor Law; the sole object of which is the relief of the destitute—which applies to all alike—and in which there is no contrariety of interest,—the interest of each individual rate-payer being the interest of all.

80. It is on the influence of this entire identity or community of interest that reliance must be placed for the orderly and beneficial working of the measure; and when it shall have been brought into general operation we are persuaded it will speedily become apparent that it is an improper occasion for the intrusion of party or sectarian feelings; and that to attempt to introduce these jarring elements into the election of Poor Law Guardians, or into their proceedings afterwards, would not only be injurious to the welfare of all classes, but would fail in its object, and would bring discredit on its originators. The Poor Law was framed by the Legislature to promote the interests of all classes, and was intended to become a bond of union, not a ground of party contention; and we confidently believe, notwithstanding the temporary interference in certain cases of the disturbing influence above adverted to, that the benevolent intentions of the Legislature, as embodied in this law, will, in the end, be fully accomplished.

81. In order to show the real character of the elections in the several Unions, we have prepared, and inserted in the Appendix,† a Return, showing the number of Guardians elected in each with-

* Fifth Annual Report, par. 7, and Appendix B, No. 1.

† Appendix E, No. 10.

out a contest, and the number of Electoral Divisions in which contests have occurred. This Return contains likewise some other information which, we think, will be found useful, and to which we shall have occasion to refer when adverting to other points in this Report.

82. Early in the last year it became obviously desirable to urge forward, as rapidly as possible, the formation of Unions, and the arrangements preliminary to the administration of relief in Ireland; and with this view Her Majesty's Government gave their sanction to the appointment of three additional Assistant Commissioners for Ireland. On the 23rd of April, 1839, we accordingly appointed Mr. Burke and Mr. Otway, and, after placing them for a short time in communication with some of the Assistant Commissioners in England, as a preliminary introduction to their new duties, we considered it desirable that the former should act temporarily with Mr. Hawley, and the latter with Mr. Phelan, in order to their acquiring a knowledge of the requisite details in Ireland. Mr. Muggeridge had been transferred from England on the 4th of April, and a district was immediately assigned to his charge. In June the Commissioners lost the valuable services of Mr. Earle, who entered into other engagements, which prevented his continuing in the public service, and it became necessary to appoint another Assistant Commissioner to take charge of the metropolitan district in Ireland, and to perform the duties which had been executed by Mr. Earle. For this purpose we selected Mr. Hall, who arrived in Dublin in the month of June.

83. Our attention was at an early period directed to the state of the charitable institutions in Dublin, and especially to the House of Industry and Foundling Hospital, both of which became vested in the Commissioners by the 34th section of the Irish Poor Relief Act, and which, by the 3d section, the Commissioners are empowered to regulate. The existence of these institutions, and their capability of conversion to workhouse purposes in a short time and at a moderate expense, and the extent of mendicancy and destitution in Dublin, appeared to us to establish the expediency of introducing there the system of relief provided by the Poor Law, with as little delay as possible; and steps were accordingly taken for this purpose immediately after the passing of the Act in the last Session, which enabled us to unite districts not being townlands, and to separate electoral divisions into wards for the purpose of electing Guardians. These powers were indispensable for enabling us to form the city of Dublin into Unions; and we proceeded to act upon them immediately after the passing of that Act (the 2 Vic. cap. 1), and the orders declaring the North and South Dublin Unions were issued on the 10th of June. Mr. Earle's Report on these Unions is inserted in the Appendix.*

84. Previously to declaring the North and South Dublin Unions, however, it became necessary to consider of the steps to be taken with respect to the present inmates of the House of Industry and the officers and others who still continued to occupy portions of the Foundling Hospital. The condition of both these institutions was accordingly investigated and reported upon by Mr. Earle, and his Reports were submitted by us to the Irish Government, which had also been kept fully informed of all our views with respect to the arrangements for the district comprising the city of Dublin; and on the 14th of May the Board came to the resolution recorded in the following minute;—

*“ Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
14th May, 1839.*

“ Read Mr. Earle’s Report on the Dublin House of Industry and the Foundling Hospital.*

“ Read also the Report of Mr. Wilkinson, the Board’s Architect, stating that he considered the premises of the House of Industry and Foundling Hospital well fitted for becoming workhouses for the two Dublin Unions.

“ On a full consideration of the whole subject referred to in these Reports, the Board is of opinion:—

“ 1. That it is expedient that every effort should be made to complete the details of the North and South Dublin Unions, in order to their declaration at the earliest practicable period.

“ 2. That the House of Industry is well adapted for becoming the workhouse of the former Union, and the Foundling Hospital that of the latter Union; and that, as the conversion of these premises to such purpose would be the means of effecting a great saving, and obviate the necessity of a large outlay of public money, there can be no doubt of the conversion of these premises to workhouse purposes for the two Dublin Unions being highly desirable, in conformity with the 34th section of the Act, which provides ‘ that when any Union shall have been declared, every House of Industry, Workhouse, and Foundling Hospital within its limits shall vest in the Poor Law Commissioners for the time being.’

“ 3. That previous to such appropriation of the House of Industry and Foundling premises, arrangements must be made for the present inmates and dependents of these institutions, who have hitherto been supported by Parliamentary grants; and to this end it is necessary that a communication should be immediately made to Government, recommending that the inmates of the House of Industry should be considered in the light of annuitants for life, and the orphan children and others on the books of the Foundling Hospital as annuitants until capable of self-support; and that Parliamentary grants of adequate amount should be continued for these purposes so long as may be necessary.

“ 4. If, as is anticipated with reference to the justice of the case, Government shall accede to this recommendation, the following

arrangements appear to be necessary for disposing of the objects of each of these institutions before the Commissioners can appropriate the premises to workhouse purposes.

“5. In the first place, as respects the House of Industry:—

“i. This establishment is now full, a large portion of the space being occupied by 378 idiotic and insane persons. It is necessary, as recommended by Mr. Earle, to provide accommodation for these individuals, and it appears this may readily be done at the Island Bridge barracks, which will shortly be unoccupied, or at some other suitable place. The 96 cells for violent lunatics, which are separated from the yards and buildings of the House of Industry, or such portion of them as may not be required for the safe custody of lunatics chargeable to the Union, might be occupied as at present by incurable lunatics.

“ii. The old, infirm, and what may be termed the regular inmates of the institution, will be constantly lessening in number now that new admissions are stopped, and many will probably leave when a stricter discipline is established in the house, so that a considerable extent of accommodation will have become vacant before the time arrives for declaring the house fit for the reception of destitute poor; and this accommodation might then be increased by a transference of half the inmates to the Foundling Hospital, which would then have become the workhouse of the other Dublin Union.

“iii. The individuals retained in the House of Industry, as well as those so transferred to the Foundling Hospital, must still, however, be regarded as annuitants, and continue to be supported by Parliamentary grant, as must likewise the lunatic and idiotic persons before adverted to; and such grant should be made on an estimate to be prepared annually under the direction of the Poor Law Commissioners, stating the names, ages, sex, and other particulars of the present annuitants then remaining to be provided for. Those of them who may be maintained in either of the workhouses to be charged for at the average cost per head of the inmates generally, and the lunatics and idiots according to the actual cost of superintending and supporting them.

“iv. With respect to the establishments now connected with the House of Industry, and supported out of the same Parliamentary grant,—namely, the three hospitals and the dispensary,—the Board is of opinion that each of these should continue to be supported as at present, the grant being made on an estimate prepared under direction of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the expenditure subjected to such audit as they may deem it expedient to establish. The regulations for the admission of patients and for the management of each of these establishments to be likewise subject to their control. The medical officers to be appointed by the Irish Government as at present.

“v. The Board refrains from expressing any opinion as to the expediency of continuing the hospitals, dispensary, and lunatic establishment permanently at the public charge. Whether it may be necessary to do this, time only can show; and it seems

better to regard the arrangements above proposed for their government and support as temporary only, and subject to such modifications as experience shall prove to be hereafter necessary.

“ 6. In the second place, as respects the Foundling Hospital:—

“ i. A small portion only of these extensive premises being now occupied, there will be little difficulty or delay in converting them into a workhouse for the South Dublin Union; the only preliminary arrangement necessary being to provide a suitable building for the Governors to hold their meetings in, and in which also such of the apprenticed and other children as are in progress of removal may be occasionally received, as at present; and premises suitable for these purposes may readily be found.

“ ii. It seems expedient to continue the present system of management of the foundling and orphan children, subject to the general powers vested in the Commissioners by the Poor Relief Act; the charge of the establishment, and the maintenance of the children until they become respectively able to support themselves, being defrayed by a Parliamentary grant, on an estimate to be prepared under direction of the Poor Law Commissioners, and accompanied by a statement of the names, ages, sex, place of abode, and other circumstances, of all the individuals then on the books.

“ 7. Resolved, That the following letter, embodying the above propositions, be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, together with a copy of Mr. Earle's Report, and that copies of the Letter and Report be also delivered to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant:—

“ MY LORD,

“ The arrangements for the two Unions, in which it is proposed to include the city and suburbs of Dublin, are now so far advanced, that it becomes necessary to decide upon the steps to be taken with reference to the House of Industry and the Foundling Hospital, which your Lordship is aware will, on the declarations of the Unions, become vested in the Commissioners, and which are in all respects well suited for becoming the workhouses of the intended Unions. The Report of Mr. Wilkinson, the architect (a copy of which I now enclose for your Lordship's inspection), is conclusive on this point; and as a considerable outlay of public money will be saved by the conversion of these buildings into workhouses for the North and South Dublin Unions, and as there seem to be no material objections to this course, the Commissioners are desirous of its adoption.

“ To enable the Commissioners to effect this object, however, certain preliminary arrangements will be requisite; and it will, moreover, be indispensably necessary that the inmates of the House of Industry, and the Foundling children, should continue to be supported by a Parliamentary grant, as at present, the former being, in fact, in the position of annuitants for life, and the latter until they attain an age and ability to support themselves.

“ The sanction of Government is, of course, necessary to the

obtaining such a grant of money from Parliament, as well as to the arrangements for regulating its expenditure, and for providing for the proper care and disposal of all the individuals now supported in these institutions, or in connexion with them, at the public charge; and I now beg your Lordship's attention to the accompanying Report of Mr. Earle, our Assistant Commissioner, on whom the charge of forming the Dublin Unions is devolved, and who has carefully investigated the whole subject of these institutions, and their intended conversion to workhouse purposes.

"Much inquiry and consideration have also been otherwise bestowed upon this question; and I now forward, for your Lordship's information, the copy of a minute in which is recorded the Board's deliberate views as to the appropriation of the House of Industry and Foundling Hospital premises, and also as to the steps necessary to be taken for providing for the present inmates of these institutions after such appropriation; and to this minute I beg to refer your Lordship, believing that it will be more satisfactory than any separate statement which I could make.

"On the grounds set forth in this minute, and on the facts detailed in Mr. Earle's Report, I beg to solicit the approbation and aid of Government for carrying into effect the arrangements necessary for enabling the Commissioners to convert the House of Industry and the Foundling Hospital into workhouses for the North and South Dublin Unions; and as the arrangements for these Unions cannot be completed, nor the Unions declared, until Government shall have decided upon this application, I venture to entreat that the decision should not be delayed—it being extremely important, as regards the state of Dublin itself, and also with reference to the forthcoming municipal measure, that the Unions should be declared at the earliest possible period.

"I have, &c.

"To the Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c."

"GEO. NICHOLLS,

85. Lord John Russell having been pleased to approve the suggestions contained in the above minute and letter, and recommended the same to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for adoption, we received their Lordships' sanction and approval of the measures which we proposed with reference to these two institutions, and we accordingly commenced the arrangements for carrying them into effect, according to plans prepared by our architect, Mr. Wilkinson, and under his superintendence. The barracks at Island Bridge have been prepared for the reception of the lunatic inmates of the House of Industry, who are now located there. Suitable premises have been provided and fitted up in Cork-street for the officers of the Foundling Hospital and such of the children as it may be occasionally necessary to receive therein. Considerable alterations have been made in the hospitals and dispensary heretofore forming portions of the House of Industry, but which are now detached from it, and therefore require additional kitchen and office accommodation.

86. The expense of making these alterations has been considerable; but we have been enabled to accomplish the whole without calling for any advance beyond the money already voted by Parliament for the House of Industry and Foundling Hospital; the balance remaining from the vote of the year preceding, and the saving of expenditure by enforcing a rigid economy during the past year, having afforded sufficient funds to effect all that was necessary. This result has been mainly owing to the prompt decision of Government on the case which we submitted, and to the confidence placed in us in a matter not, perhaps, strictly appertaining to our office, which enabled us to take all the necessary steps at fitting times and in the most fitting manner. Without this, much valuable time would have been lost in reference and negotiation, and much additional expense would certainly have been incurred. On this occasion likewise, as on all others, we have great pleasure in stating that we have received the prompt and effective support of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, as well as the most cordial co-operation and assistance of every department of the Irish Government.

87. A full statement of the measures proposed with reference to the Dublin Foundling Hospital, the House of Industry, and the Island Bridge premises, as well as those in Cork-street, will be found in the Reports of Mr. Earle and Mr. Hall on these institutions inserted in the Appendix.*

88. The city of Cork had, like Dublin, a Foundling Hospital and a House of Industry: both were much smaller than the metropolitan institutions, and the House of Industry alone was available in any way for workhouse purposes. Of the Foundling Hospital at Cork we shall hereafter speak.† The House of Industry, although badly situated, and deficient in extent of accommodation and in the means for a due classification of the inmates, was yet capable of such adaptation as would fit it for being used as a temporary workhouse until an adequate workhouse could be provided.

89. We found a strong desire entertained by the Guardians, and the inhabitants of Cork generally, that the law should be brought into operation in the Cork Union at the earliest period practicable. The Guardians engaged with much activity in the discharge of their new duties, and took effective measures for obtaining without delay a valuation of the ratable property, and in making all the requisite arrangements preliminary to the declaration of a rate. Their intelligence and general aptitude for business, moreover, afforded us the best assurance of their zealous co-operation in carrying the law into effect; and our Assistant Commissioner having reported in favour of this course, we determined to comply with the desire so strongly expressed, and to complete the arrangements for relief in the Cork Union as early

* Appendix D, No. 2, 3, 4.

† See par. 119 to 122.

as possible, although sensible that inconvenience may not be unlikely to arise from relief under the poor law being administered in that Union a considerable time before its introduction into other districts of Ireland will be possible, and that, moreover, with an insufficient workhouse. The extent of destitution in the Cork Union, and the total exhaustion of the funds by which the House of Industry had been supported, appeared, however, to afford grounds sufficient to outweigh any inconvenience that may arise from this circumstance; and accordingly, on the 3rd of April, 1839, we issued an order declaring the Cork Union, and another order on the 15th of February, 1840, declaring the old House of Industry to be the temporary workhouse of the Union. This order was accompanied by the following letter of instructions to the Board of Guardians:—

*“ Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
17th February, 1840.*

“ 1. The Poor Law Commissioners having, by their order under seal bearing date the 15th instant, declared the House of Industry of Cork, heretofore in part maintained by grants from the grand juries of the county and county of the city of Cork, a temporary workhouse of the Cork Union, wish to direct the Guardians’ attention to certain points requiring their especial consideration in administering the relief provided by law.

“ 2. The Guardians are directed, by the 41st section of the Irish Poor Relief Act, to take order for relieving in the workhouse the following descriptions of destitute poor—

- “ i. Those who, by reason of old age, infirmity, or defect, bodily or mental, may be unable to support themselves, and also destitute children.
- “ ii. Such other persons as the Guardians shall deem to be destitute poor, and unable, from whatever cause, to support themselves by their own industry, or by other lawful means.
- “ iii. But it is provided that, if there shall not be sufficient accommodation in the workhouse for all the persons applying whom the Guardians shall deem to be destitute poor, relief shall be given to such of the said persons as may be resident in the Union, in preference to those who may not be so resident.

“ 3. The above description of persons are to be relieved in the order in which they are here inserted, and the preference which, under the third head, is to be given to persons residing within the Union, in cases where there is not room in the workhouse for all the destitute who may apply for relief, must be observed by the Guardians in strict conformity with the letter of the Act, which expressly limits such preference to cases where there is not sufficient accommodation for all who are deemed destitute.

“ 4. With respect to the destitute poor residing within the Union, to whom a preference is in such case to be given, the Commissioners consider that the Guardians must exercise a fair and rea-

sonable discretion in inquiring into and determining who are so resident and who are not, and act accordingly.

“5. Great caution will be necessary at the outset in granting admissions to the workhouse, even to those poor persons of whose destitution the Guardians entertain no doubt; for a large influx at first, before due preparation has been made, and before the Union functionaries have been properly trained and prepared, might not only cause much suffering, but also bring discredit upon the workhouse system of relief.

“6. The number of admissions should, therefore, be regulated according to the means of accommodation actually existing in the house, and all the inmates should be duly classified, clothed, and provisioned in accordance with the workhouse regulations; for, unless the organisation of the establishment be strictly enforced in every department, as prescribed by the regulations, the workhouse will not be effective as a medium of relief or as a test of destitution. Too much care cannot be given to this subject, and more especially at the outset.

“7. In the case of Cork this care will be more especially necessary, the present workhouse being obviously so defective in capacity and arrangement as to unfit it for being permanently the workhouse of the Union, which requires a far larger and more complete establishment for the due administration of relief, and the Commissioners have only consented to declare the present auxiliary house in compliance with the Guardians' earnest request, in order to obviate inconveniences which it was apprehended would arise if the declaration was altogether delayed until the new workhouse, now in progress of building, shall be completed. Under such circumstances, the greatest possible care will be required to enforce order, and to guard against the laxity of discipline and other evils too likely to occur with 1,000 or 1,500 inmates lodged and fed in a building in all respects so very imperfect and insufficient.

“8. The Commissioners wish also to call the particular attention of the Guardians to that portion of the order containing the workhouse rules which prescribes the mode of keeping and auditing the Union accounts, without a careful observance of which from the commencement much confusion and inconvenience will ensue. The several forms have been prepared with great care, and will be found simple and effective for the objects contemplated. Similar attention will be requisite in enforcing the workhouse regulations, and it should be distinctly understood by the officers of the Union and others, that any breach of the Commissioners' orders will subject the offender to penalties, which will be strictly enforced under the provisions of the Act.

“By order of the Board,

“W. STANLEY, *Assistant Secretary.*”

90. We shall continue to watch the progress of the Cork Union, and shall be prepared to exercise the powers provided by the Irish Poor Relief Act, to mitigate, and as far as practicable to remove, whatever inconveniences may be found to arise from thus

early bringing the administration of relief under the poor law into operation in this Union.

91. Early in the proceedings of the Cork Board of Guardians a question was raised as to the admission of reporters for the newspapers at the meetings of the Guardians; and it was contended by part of the Board of Guardians, in order that the public might be kept informed of all the Guardians' proceedings, that these persons ought to be present, notwithstanding the prohibition contained in the order issued under the seal of the Commission, for regulating their proceedings, by which strangers are excluded.* We entered into a correspondence on this subject, which excited attention in several parts of Ireland. The question of admitting reporters was likewise mooted in several of the other Unions; and it became necessary for us to give a full exposition of our views upon it, which we endeavoured to do in the following minute, of which copies were addressed to the Assistant Commissioners in Ireland, for their information and guidance:—

“10th September, 1839.

“1. An application having been made to rescind the 14th paragraph of the 2nd section of the order regulating the meetings and proceedings of Guardians, by which the attendance of strangers is prohibited, and notice of motion of a similar import having been given in some other instances, the Board considers it expedient to state in detail the reasons which have chiefly influenced the Commissioners in establishing this rule, as well for the information and guidance of the Assistant Commissioners, as that they may be enabled to urge these reasons upon the Guardians with greater effect, in the event of the question being mooted in any of the Unions within their respective districts.

“2. The ground stated, in every instance, for wishing the regulation in question to be rescinded is, that the reporters for the public press may be enabled to attend, and take notes of and publish the proceedings of the Board of Guardians; and much reasoning and declamation have been used in favour of publicity, as being necessary for preventing abuse and securing public confidence. This, as a general proposition, may be admitted, but it must also be admitted that there are exceptions to the rule, which is not of invariable application; for there are, and necessarily must be, cases in which such publicity would be productive of serious mischief to the public interests, as well as to the individuals engaged in their administration; and this particular case the Board considers to be an instance of that description.

“3. The deliberations of a Board of Guardians will, for the most part, be of a strictly private and confidential nature, involving questions of character, the connexions and circumstances of individuals, with comparisons of the prices and qualities of goods purchased or tendered for the use of the Union; and the public discussion of such subjects might not only be productive of serious inconvenience to individual Guardians, but would too surely em-

* Fifth Annual Report, Appendix B, No. 5, § 2, par. 14.

barrass and impede the Union business, and operate injuriously to the rate-payers.

“4. It has been asserted that the public ought to be made cognizant of the Guardians' proceedings, as a check on the expenditure of the rates. But it should be remembered that the Guardians have no power over the application of the money which they will be authorized to raise by way of rate that will not be controlled by the regulations under which they act;—that they cannot fix a salary, or appoint an officer, without the sanction of the Commissioners;—that their power of expending money is limited to the relief of destitution by admission to the workhouse;—that in no other way can they of themselves create a charge on the rate-payers of the Union than by affording workhouse relief to the destitute poor;—that the expenditure so incurred is made subject to a half-yearly audit by an officer to be appointed by the Commissioners (under the 95th section of the Irish Poor Relief Act), who will be bound to disallow any payment which may be contrary to law or the Commissioners' orders; that all the books and accounts of the Union will be open to the inspection of the rate-payers;—and lastly, that no guardian, paid officer, warden, &c., can be concerned, directly or indirectly, in furnishing or supplying, for his own profit, any materials, goods, or provisions for the use of the workhouse, without incurring a penalty of 100%. (See sec. 93.)

“5. These restrictions, it is considered, may safely be relied upon for checking abuse, should a tendency to it exist in any case; and the presence of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the district, who will generally make a point of attending the meetings of the Boards of Guardians, and who, by virtue of his office, is authorised and bound to take part in and aid their proceedings, will serve as an additional security for the due administration of the law. The presence of strangers, or persons having no immediate interest in the proceedings, would be a restraint upon the deliberations of the Guardians, while the knowledge that their proceedings were to be published would certainly conduce to debate and display, and obstruct the despatch of business. A desire for popularity would be awakened, and individual Guardians would too probably be led to address themselves to the passions of their hearers, or to party or sectarian feelings prevalent without doors, rather than to the sober disposal of the business in hand. Prejudices would be excited, passions inflamed, personalities would arise, and the most respectable members of the Board, who, from their property, position, and habits of business, would be best entitled and best fitted to take part in and guide its proceedings, would be borne down by clamour, or wearied by lengthened discussion, if not finally compelled to abandon their post.

“6. From a perception probably of some of these evils, as being likely to arise if strangers generally were to be admitted, the Commissioners have been applied to for a partial relaxation of their rule, so far as to admit the reporters of the public press on particular occasions, when questions of public interest, and points illustrative of the working of the poor law, were to be discussed.

Such a modified concession may appear at a first view open to less objection than the total abandonment of the rule; but on fuller consideration it will become evident that to concede in any shape would practically be equivalent to a surrender of the whole, and be productive of all the evils and inconveniences to the Guardians themselves, and to the real interests of the Union, for prevention of which the rule has been established.

“7. If reporters be admitted at one time under sanction of the Commissioners' regulations, how are they to be excluded at another?—who is to decide when they shall be so admitted, and when excluded?—how is it to be determined what subjects would be advantageous to have reported, and what not?—A question, apparently of general interest at the commencement of a discussion, may not unfrequently become one of private or particular interest in its progress; and how is such a case to be dealt with?—are the reporters to be then ejected from the meeting?—if so, would not this cause discussion, personalities, and angry recrimination; and would it be possible to exclude these discords from the columns of the public press,—the press being itself, in fact, a party in, or the subject of, the discussion?—might not the directing the reporters to withdraw, or refusing to admit them, on any occasion, excite distrust, and induce a belief that privacy was resorted to for some sinister purpose?—In short, the difficulties of carrying out such a modified rule would be endless, and the result of any such attempt at selection would inevitably be an admission of all persons at all times.

“8. With such an indiscriminate admission of strangers to their meetings, and with all their proceedings reported, correctly or incorrectly, fairly or unfairly, would it be possible for the Guardians to go through the business devolved upon them in that sedate, impartial, and orderly manner which is obviously necessary to its due execution, and with that promptness and economy of time so important for their own convenience? Would not the fact of their proceedings being published in the papers certainly lead to much waste of time and useless discussion—to a desire for individual distinction—to personal asperities arising out of collisions of opinion—to the generation of party strifes—and to the perpetuating of discords and contentions within the Union? Finally, is it not more than probable that the notices in the newspapers would be frequent and full in proportion to the high seasoning, or personalities, or party warmth of the debate, as imparting a local interest, and therefore calculated to attract the attention of readers?

“9. Such, the Commissioners believe, would be the result of admitting reporters to attend the meetings of Boards of Guardians; and therefore the Commissioners decline to relax the order prohibiting the admission of strangers. They are, nevertheless, not desirous that the rate-payers should be kept in ignorance of the Guardians' proceedings, and the right of access to all the books of the Union will be given by the order for keeping and auditing accounts; and the Guardians are now at liberty, there being no rule to the contrary, to give publicity to such portions of their

minutes of proceedings as they may in their discretion think it expedient to publish.

“ 10. A question may possibly be raised, however, as to the power of the Commissioners to enforce this regulation, and how far it is binding upon the Guardians and other parties. By reading the 3rd Section of the Irish Poor Relief Act, it will be seen that the Commissioners are empowered ‘from time to time, as they shall see occasion, to make and issue all such orders, &c., for the guidance and control, according to the intention of this Act, of all guardians, wardens, and other officers, paid or unpaid, &c.,—and for carrying this Act into execution, &c.,—as they shall think proper.’ Under these general powers imparted to them by the Legislature, and the other provisions of the Act, the Commissioners have formed Unions in Ireland, and directed the constitution of Boards of Guardians, and prescribed their duties, and the forms of proceeding to be observed at their meetings,—adhering in all respects as nearly as possible to the orders and regulations established in the English Unions, which are only departed from in cases where the different circumstances of the two countries rendered such departure necessary; and it is important to remark that the prohibition in question against the attendance of strangers at the Guardians’ meetings is in force in all the Unions throughout England and Wales, where experience has proved it to be not only expedient, but absolutely necessary. It is not a new rule, therefore, devised solely with reference to Ireland, but is of general application.

“ 11. If the several clauses of the Act be carefully examined, it will be found that the Legislature in its wisdom has (in Ireland as in England) subjected the whole of the Union operations to the immediate control of the Commissioners; and that every act of the Guardians, as such, must, to be legal, be in conformity with the Commissioners’ orders and regulations; failing which, the Commissioners are not only empowered but directed to dissolve the Board, the words of the 26th section being, ‘the Commissioners *shall* declare such board of Guardians to be dissolved,’ &c., and so on to the dissolution of any subsequent Board for like cause, and finally to the appointment of paid Guardians to conduct the business of the Union.

“ 12. In the 98th and following sections, the penalties for neglect or disobedience of the Commissioners’ orders are set forth; and attention is invited to these sections, and more particularly to the 102nd, not by way of threat, but of information, and in order that all persons may be aware of the legal sufficiency of the Commissioners’ orders and the powers which have been provided for their enforcement. Attention is invited also to the 114th section, by which it is enacted that no order of the Commissioners shall be questioned, except by *Writs of Certiorari* in the Court of Queen’s Bench, and that every order shall continue in full force and be obeyed until declared illegal by that Court.

“ 13. The coercive powers provided by the Act for vindication of the law and upholding the authority of the Commission, it will be the bounden duty of the Commissioners to call into operation

whenever it may be found to be necessary, and against whatsoever parties offending; and although the institution of proceedings for a breach of the regulations in any case could not be otherwise than painful to the Commissioners, they yet would not shrink from the performance of the duty, however onerous; convinced that the maintenance of the regulations in their full integrity is essential for the protection of the Guardians and other functionaries employed in the administration of the law, as well as for the real interests of the whole community. A law would be nugatory if it was open to an individual, or a body of individuals, to obey it or not at their option, thus setting up private judgment in opposition to the enactments of the Legislature; and all must perceive the contradiction, to say the least, of a Board of Guardians constituted and having its functions defined under seal of the Poor Law Commission, calling in question the authority by which it was constituted. Those persons who have opposed, or whose opinions may still be opposed to the introduction of a poor law (if such there be), might hail such an occurrence as a realization of their fears and anticipations; but the friends and supporters of a poor law, and those who augur from its operations an amelioration of the social condition of the Irish people, would feel nothing but regret at such a proceeding.

“ 14. It is singular that the same parties who wish to throw open the deliberations of the Boards of Guardians should in some instances also have applied to the Commissioners to sanction secret voting. The contradiction involved in such an application is too palpable to require pointing out; and it may be sufficient to state that secret voting is incompatible with the responsibility which legally and morally attaches to every member of a Board of Guardians. As a representative acting for and answerable to his constituents, each Guardian must be required to openly give his vote on every question submitted for decision.

“ 15. The Guardians, in the discharge of their duties, are amenable to the various provisions of the law under which they act; and it cannot be permitted that any part of this responsibility should be evaded or shifted by resorting to the expedient of secret voting. A majority in favour of an illegal measure cannot bind a minority having the law on their side; and the penal consequences of any such illegal measure would fall exclusively on the Guardians in the majority persevering in and attempting to enforce it. It is important, therefore, in every point of view, that in the transaction of business at a meeting of Guardians, all votes should be openly given; and on certain questions it may be necessary that the votes should be recorded on the minutes, for future reference or future proceedings.”

92. The explanations which the Assistant Commissioners have thus been enabled to afford, aided by the good sense and increasing experience of the several Boards of Guardians, appear to have set this question at rest, the last instance of its being raised having occurred in the Tuam Union; and a Letter was addressed by the Commissioners on the 25th of January last to the Guardians of

that Union, which is inserted in the Appendix.* We continue to consider the admission of strangers to the meetings of the Guardians to be inconsistent with the orderly and efficient performance of their duties; and, in the present circumstances of the Irish Unions, we regard the exclusion of strangers as of paramount importance.

93. The mode of taking the votes of Guardians at their meetings has been discussed in some Unions; and the question of ballot, or secret voting, has been raised at several of the Boards, and a tendency to resort to it has been manifested on some occasions. We have considered it to be our duty to resist the introduction of this mode of voting wherever it has been proposed, on the ground that every Guardian is responsible for the vote he gives, and that his vote must, when necessary, be recorded in the minutes. A letter addressed by us to the Board of Guardians of the Carrick-on-Suir Union, on the 15th of July, so fully explains our views on this point, that we insert it here:—

“ Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, 15th July, 1839.

“ SIR,

“ THE Poor Law Commissioners have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., together with a copy of the minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Carrick-on-Suir Union at their first meeting, on the 6th July, 1839.

“ The Commissioners feel it their duty to offer a few observations upon one part of the proceedings on that occasion, as recorded in the minutes, namely, the voting by ballot in the election of a treasurer.

“ Without entering into the general question of open or secret voting, the Commissioners have to express their opinion that the course adopted in this instance is not consistent with the responsibility that legally and morally attaches to every member of a Board of Guardians. As a representative, and consequently answerable to his constituents, each Guardian ought openly to give his decision on any question that may be submitted for consideration. And concealment is still more objectionable when, in the exercise of their executive authority, the Guardians are called upon to appoint an officer to a place of great trust; a case in which all personal favour and partiality should be discarded, and the fitness of the individuals proposed be made the exclusive grounds of choice.

“ But there is another view of the matter to which it is the duty of the Commissioners to advert. The Guardians, in the discharge of their duties, are amenable to the various provisions of the law under which they act, and it cannot be permitted that any part of this responsibility should be shifted by resorting to the expedient of secret voting. A majority in favour of an illegal measure cannot bind a minority who have the law on their side; and the penal consequences of any such illegal measure must fall exclusively on

* Appendix D, No. 26.

the Guardians composing the majority by which it was determined on and enforced. It becomes, therefore, important in this point of view to establish the principle that, in the transaction of public business at a meeting of Guardians, all votes should be openly given, because, in certain questions, it may be necessary that the votes should be recorded on the minutes for future reference.

“The Commissioners have treated this subject without passing any opinion whatever on the appointment with which in this case it is connected; they deem it of great importance to guard against the establishment of an improper precedent; and they consider it incumbent upon them to suspend their approval of the appointment of treasurer until it is reported to them that it has been made by a majority voting openly upon it, this being the only mode of voting at a meeting of Guardians that the Commissioners can sanction.

“By order of the Board,

“W. STANLEY, *Assistant Secretary*.”

94. At the approach of last summer distress manifested itself among the population in certain districts, particularly in the west of Ireland; and Her Majesty's Government deemed it expedient to depute Captain Chad, of the Royal Navy, specially to investigate the extent of the distress, and furnished him with funds for affording such present relief as might appear to be imperatively necessary. Captain Chad was put into communication with us by the tenor of his instructions, and his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant superintended every step of the proceedings. It was at first supposed that in those districts where distress prevailed, and in which Unions had been formed, some use might be made of the Union machinery in administering the relief which Government was prepared to furnish; but the impolicy, if not the impracticability, of this course was soon apparent, and it was determined that Captain Chad's mission should be kept totally disconnected with poor law operations, except only so far as he might be aided by the local knowledge and advice of the Assistant Commissioners in the western districts, to whom he was furnished with letters of introduction. Full instructions were given to the Assistant Commissioners on the subject, and they were directed to afford him all the aid in their power.

95. Captain Chad proceeded to Limerick on the 25th of June, and conducted his inquiries with great zeal and discrimination, availing himself of the assistance of Mr. Hawley, Mr. Voules, and Mr. Burke, as far as he found necessary. The relief which he distributed was made contingent in every case, by the Lord Lieutenant's express directions, upon an equal amount being raised by persons resident or having property in the town, parish, or district; and, notwithstanding the danger from fraudulent misrepresentation and other causes to which a person so deputed by Government must obviously be liable, and the perhaps still greater danger of creating in the people an undue dependence

upon Government on any future occasion, instead of a reliance upon their own forethought and exertions for preventing the occurrence of the evil, we have reason to believe that a considerable amount of good was effected, and that but little mischief was caused, by Captain Chad's mission to Ireland.

96. The extremely wet and ungenial summer and autumn of last year excited apprehensions throughout Ireland as to the probable effect upon the crops. Our attention was, at an early period, directed to this subject, and we endeavoured to obtain accurate information through the local inquiries of our Assistant Commissioners, especially with respect to the potato crop, which is the most important to the Irish people. The result of our inquiries served to show that there was sufficient ground for alarm, the crop being considered deficient in quantity in some districts; whilst, owing to the almost incessant rains, the quality it was believed would be found inferior in all, and probably so far inferior as not to admit of the potatoes being kept for the usual time. Had that unfortunately been the case, great distress would have inevitably ensued, which would have been aggravated by want of fuel, arising from the same cause. We received many communications on this subject, and we were aware that many similar communications were addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, and, as many of these contained suggestions for making the poor law available for obviating the expected difficulty, or for relieving it in case it should actually arise, we deemed it right, on the 5th of December, to record the following minute upon the subject, and to forward copies to the Irish Government, as well as to the Assistant Commissioners for distribution in their respective districts:—

“5th December, 1839.

“The Poor Law Commissioners having received several letters containing suggestions and schemes for relieving out of the poor-rates, or by means of the machinery created by the poor law, the distress which it is apprehended the labouring classes in Ireland will experience through a deficiency of food and firing during the ensuing winter and spring, and having also had their attention directed to similar suggestions in letters addressed to the Executive Government, deem it right, after a careful consideration of the subject, to record the result of their deliberations thereon:—

“1. It has been, in the first place, suggested that the Commissioners should interfere to expedite the making of valuations and rates in the several Unions, and that out-door relief should be administered therefrom, without waiting for the completion of the Union workhouses. Setting aside all consideration of the expediency of giving out-door relief at all, the Commissioners will here notice those provisions of the Irish Poor Relief Act (1 and 2 Vic. cap. 56), which present insuperable obstacles to the course proposed.

“2. By the 3rd section of the Act, it is provided that the

Commissioners shall execute the powers given to them, and shall direct the administration of relief, 'according to such laws as shall be in force at the time being.' Under this limitation, the Commissioners cannot direct or sanction any mode of relief not expressly authorised by law; and therefore they cannot direct or sanction any measure having for its object the administration of out-door relief, that being a description of relief which the law not only does not sanction, but expressly prohibits.

"3. The several Boards of Guardians are constituted for the exclusive purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Irish Poor Relief Act, and the regulations issued under the authority of that Act by the Poor Law Commissioners. By the 41st section (being the section which defines the functions of the Guardians as administrators of relief) it is enacted, 'That when the Commissioners shall have declared the workhouse of any Union to be fit for the reception of destitute poor, *and not before*, it shall be lawful for the Guardians, at their discretion, but subject in all cases to the orders of the Commissioners, to take order for relieving and setting to work *therein* destitute poor persons,' &c. Nowhere but in the section here recited is there any power or authority given to the Guardians for administering relief; they can only administer it at the period, in the manner, and subject to the limitations therein set forth; their functions do not in this respect extend beyond the receiving of destitute persons into the workhouse, and relieving and setting them to work '*therein*.' Whether such a measure and kind of relief be or be not in the opinion of the Guardians sufficient, the Act under which they are constituted, and whence their administrative functions are derived, is so precise in its enactments, and so definite in its objects, that they cannot legally deviate in the slightest degree from the course prescribed; nor does there reside in the Poor Law Commissioners any power or discretion to authorise such a deviation.

"4. By the 52nd section it is enacted that 'it shall not be lawful for the Commissioners, or any Guardians or other persons acting in the execution of this Act, to apply, directly or indirectly, any money raised under the authority of this Act to the relief of destitute poor in any other manner than is herein expressly mentioned, or to any purpose not expressly provided for in this Act.' This alone is conclusive as to the question under consideration, for out-door relief is a mode of relief nowhere mentioned in the Act; and to make such an application of the poor-rate would therefore be, whether in the Commissioners or in the Guardians, a direct violation of this enactment.

"5. It has also been proposed, by way of a remedy for the necessarily tardy process of making a valuation of the rateable property within the Unions, and to expedite the adoption of this mode of relief, to raise money on the security of the future rates, and apply the money so raised in the manner above referred to. This, like the other suggestions, involves a proceeding not contemplated nor sanctioned by the statute. The Guardians cannot (nor can the Commissioners empower them so to do) legally raise money by a charge upon the rates for any other

purposes than those specified in the Act; namely, for providing, maintaining, and furnishing workhouses,—for expenses of survey and valuation,—for assisting emigration,—and for payment of sums apportioned on townlands admitted into or severed from a Union. In no other case, and for no other purpose, can future rates be charged, or moneys borrowed by the Union authorities.

“6. Such are the legal impediments to the administration of relief in any other shape than that of maintenance in the workhouse, coupled with the condition of work to be performed by the person relieved, according to the extent of his ability—impediments amounting in fact to an absolute prohibition of any such course as has been suggested.

“7. It has, however, been represented to the Commissioners that the existing law might be modified early in the next session of Parliament, so as to authorise out-door relief as a temporary measure to meet the expected exigency of the times. The consideration of this suggestion would necessarily open the whole of the important and extensive subject of out-door relief, upon which the deliberate sense of the Legislature has been so recently recorded, that it can hardly be now considered as a question for discussion. The Legislature has deemed it most safe and expedient to prohibit all relief, except in the workhouse; and after every variety of opinion had been fully weighed and discussed during two sessions of Parliament, it was finally resolved not to invest the Commissioners with a power of permitting or directing the administration of relief in any other way. Thoroughly convinced of the sound policy of that resolution, and having regard to the deliberate solemnity with which it was enunciated, the Commissioners cannot in any way sanction or encourage an application to Parliament having for its object the abandonment of that resolution.

“8. It remains to consider a proposal submitted to the Commissioners, with the view of procuring their counsel thereon, rather than their official sanction to it. The proposition is entitled to special consideration, as coming from an intelligent Board of Guardians, by whom it was thought that the machinery established under the provisions of the poor law might be made available for facilitating the distribution of private charity, and giving to it something of the regularity and equality of statutory relief. Under this impression, it was suggested that the Board of Guardians should take upon themselves the regulation of a subscription, to be levied rateably on all the occupiers and landowners in the Union (the contributions, however, being still voluntary)—and should also superintend its disbursement to such poor persons as the Guardians, acting in the capacity of trustees of the fund thus collected, might deem to be fitting objects for such assistance.

“9. This proposal, although unquestionably well intended, is yet open to such serious objections that the Poor Law Commissioners could on no account entertain it. If adopted, it would entail all the mischievous consequences of out-door relief in its worst shape; and whenever the period should arrive for the

Guardians to assume their legitimate functions in the administration of relief, the previous commencement of a vicious system would interpose difficulties, such as in England have so seriously embarrassed those who have had to conduct the transition from unsound to correct poor law management; for the Guardians and other officers of the Union, who had as such superintended the distribution of this species of out-door relief, would find that they had thereby created a number of pauperised dependants, similar to the pauper classes in England under the old system, whom it would be exceedingly difficult afterwards to restore to a reliance upon their own unaided exertions for support. The Commissioners would therefore deem it incumbent upon them on every account, and more especially with the view of securing the efficient and unembarrassed discharge of the Guardians' duties hereafter, to interpose their authority for preventing any Union functionary from mixing himself up, as such, with any measures not falling strictly within the scope of his office.

"10. Finally, notwithstanding the ungenial character of the late season, and the consequent distress and privation which may be expected to ensue, and during the prevalence of which the Act for the Relief of the Destitute Poor will probably come into operation in many parts of Ireland—the Commissioners are convinced that the only safe course, consistent with the interests of the rate-payers and the prospects of amelioration which through the instrumentality of the poor law are opening upon the labouring classes, will be a steady adherence to the sound principles on which the system is founded, and the avoiding in practice any advance beyond the limits within which relief can alone be safely, legally, or beneficially administered.

"A copy of this minute to be sent to Lord Morpeth for the information of the Irish Government; and a copy to be also forwarded to each Assistant Commissioner for his information and guidance."

97. The expression of these views upon a question of such general interest and importance has, we believe, had a beneficial result; and we have now reason to believe, moreover, that last year's potato crop, although scanty in some districts, was not on the whole deficient in produce, and that, although the quality (with considerable exceptions however) was inferior, yet the potatoes will keep as well, or nearly as well, as in ordinary seasons. We have reason to think, likewise, that the dread of scarcity, which prevailed so generally during the latter portion of last year and the early portion of the present year, has influenced the people to be more careful and economical in the use of their stores than they probably would otherwise have been; and thus, by an exercise of timely forethought, they will, it may be hoped, have succeeded in averting the occurrence of distress to any serious extent in the approaching summer, notwithstanding the general failure of the grain crops throughout Ireland last harvest.

98. In our last Annual Report (paragraph 16) we adverted to negotiations with the Ordnance department which were then pending, with the view of our obtaining certain unoccupied barracks for the purpose of converting them into workhouses. We had been informed that many of these barracks might thus become available for poor law purposes, and we anticipated a considerable saving from this source in the unavoidably large outlay for providing workhouses for the Irish Unions, and we were proportionally solicitous for the accomplishment of this object. We had, moreover, arranged some Unions, with a view of obtaining certain commodious barracks centrally situated; but after much communication with the Ordnance and Military authorities, we were reluctantly compelled to abandon all expectation of being able to avail ourselves of any of these buildings, with the single exception of Fermoy, where we have obtained one of the barracks existing there, and which is now in progress of conversion into a workhouse for that Union. It seems certain that the opinion originally formed as to the excess of barrack accommodation in Ireland was unfounded, there being in fact no more than the exigencies of the public service require; and consequently there was no ground for the expectation that any number of these buildings would, as was supposed, become available for workhouse purposes.

99. We explained fully in our last Annual Report (paragraphs 14 and 15) the arrangements which we had made for conducting and superintending the erection of the workhouses, and we now need only state that these arrangements have answered our expectations, and continue to work satisfactorily. By reference to a Return in the Appendix,* it will be seen that 60 workhouses have been contracted for, and are now in progress of building, in Ireland. In addition to these, arrangements for the erection of ten others are considerably advanced. We do not advertise for tenders for building the workhouses in any case until we have previously purchased, or obtained on lease, a suitable site; and it may therefore be said that land has been procured for sites, plans made, and contracts completed or prepared, for the building of 70 workhouses, 60 of which are actually in progress and more or less advanced. These operations have required much care and circumspection, and a constant observance of the prices of labour and materials in the several districts. We have endeavoured to advance the several buildings in such a way as to create the least disturbance of the labour market, and never, except at the outset, when it was of less consequence, published more than one advertisement at a time for the same district of country, but strove to spread the operations as equally as possible over the whole of Ireland, from one extremity to the other.

100. Notwithstanding the precautions thus taken, however, we have repeatedly found a tendency to rise in the prices tendered for

* Appendix D, No. 20.

the execution of the works. In such cases we have advertised again, and are prepared to put out repeated advertisements, or to postpone the building altogether for a season, rather than accept terms which we know to be above what the work can fairly be performed for. To yield to exorbitant demands would not only cause a serious increase in the aggregate outlay, but would also operate as an undue though temporary stimulant upon prices, to be followed by a proportionate depression when the stimulus should be withdrawn; and serious derangement in the labour market, and much consequent inconvenience, would too surely ensue. On the other hand, we have not bound ourselves to accept the lowest tender in every case, and we have generally given a preference to builders resident in the district, when their character and command of means, and the production of adequate securities for the due execution of their contracts, warranted us in so doing.

101. We have thus endeavoured, as far as possible, in the steps which have been adopted for providing the Irish workhouses, to guard against inconveniences of no improbable occurrence in so large an undertaking; and we trust that the occurrence of any very serious difficulty during the progress of the operations will be prevented. In every contract for building, a clause has been inserted, enabling us to sanction the suspension of the works in case of combinations taking place for effecting an undue rise of prices, whether of labour or materials; and we have reason to believe that a knowledge of this circumstance, which we have taken care to make public, has already been of considerable use in checking the tendency to such combination, which so generally prevails wherever an operation of more than ordinary magnitude is entered upon.

102. The extreme wetness of the late season has been very unfavourable to building operations, and caused delay as well as inconvenience and expense to the contractors, who have had great difficulties to contend with in consequence in getting materials and laying the foundations. The wetness of the season too has materially delayed the valuations, the persons employed as valuers being unable to go over the same extent of surface, or to carry on their operations so rapidly as they would otherwise have done. These unavoidable delays will probably cause the postponement of the completion and opening of the workhouses beyond the time originally contemplated; but no effort will be spared to effect this object, in every case, at the earliest possible period.

103. Another cause of delay, and often of great embarrassment, in our arrangements for providing the workhouses, has been the difficulty of obtaining sites, which has arisen not so much from the unwillingness of parties to sell or let the requisite quantity of land, as from the difficulty of making a good title, owing to the way in which real property is generally tied up in settlements, or charged with other incumbrances, in Ireland. Had

we at the time been fully aware of the extent of the difficulty arising from this source, it would have been our duty to recommend the insertion in the short Act of last Session of a power similar to that given with respect to gaols, lunatic asylums, and hospitals, namely, to take land by a jury, and pay the purchase money into court: we are doubtful whether it may not still be necessary to apply for such a power; but we are unwilling to suggest an application for the aid of the Legislature for this purpose until it shall be proved to be impossible to attain the object without it.

104. By the 89th section of the Irish Poor Relief Act, the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners are empowered to lend money on security of the poor-rates for providing the Irish workhouses. This power, it is provided, shall be exercised, subject to the approval of the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury. The money is to be applied for by the Guardians, and when obtained is to be expended under the control of the Poor Law Commissioners. The arrangements which we have made for the reception, safe custody, and correct appropriation of this money are very simple and satisfactory. After each loan has been sanctioned by the Treasury, the amount is issued in Exchequer Bills, which are handed over by the officers of the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners to the cashiers of the Bank of England, where the bills are lodged for the credit of the Union to which the loan has been granted. When money is required to pay for land purchased for the site of the workhouse, or to pay the contractor his stipulated instalments as the building advances, we forward directions to the Bank of England to sell such portion of the Exchequer Bills as may be necessary for realising the required amount, and then to remit the same to the Bank of Ireland for the credit of the party to whom the money is to be paid in Dublin. Thus these loans pass separately and successively from Her Majesty's Exchequer into the hands of the parties severally entitled to receive them, or portions of them, without ever departing from the custody of one or other of the two great national banks, and consequently without risk or the possibility of malversation. We feel it to be due to the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners to bear testimony to the very cordial co-operation which we have received from them throughout these arrangements; and we also think it right to state that the Bank of England and the Bank of Ireland have each afforded us every assistance for the promotion of the public service.

105. We cannot omit to notice to your Lordship the exaggerated opinions which, as might have been expected, have prevailed, as to the probable effects of the poor law when it comes into operation. It has been supposed that all charities, general and medical, will be immediately annihilated; inasmuch as, it is

said, people will cease to subscribe to those institutions as soon as they are called upon to pay a poor-rate. Persons connected with these charities, whether as recipients or administrators, became alarmed at these anticipations, and we have received numerous applications on the subject; and, among the rest, one from the paid officers of that highly useful and important institution the Dublin Mendicity Association, who also forwarded a memorial to Lord Morpeth, praying for compensation, on the ground that their functions would cease as soon as the workhouses are opened for the administration of relief under the poor law in Dublin. This memorial having been referred by his Lordship to us, we prepared the following letter in reply; and we have given similar answers in other cases.

“ Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, 6th November, 1839.

“ MY LORD,

“ THE Poor Law Commissioners have given their best attention to the memorial addressed to your Lordship by the officers of the Dublin Mendicity Institution, and on which memorial your Lordship has been pleased to request the Commissioners’ opinion.

“ It appears to the Commissioners that it would be premature to attempt now to pronounce what effect the administration of relief to the destitute in the Dublin Unions, under the provisions of the Irish Poor Relief Act, will have upon the Mendicity Institution; that that institution may still with great advantage be supported as heretofore, as an independent auxiliary to the poor laws; for it is very probable that there will be a class of persons, after the opening of the workhouses, whose destitution will not be so urgent as to compel them to become inmates of these establishments, and who yet will form proper objects of such charitable assistance as it comes within the province of the Mendicity Institution to bestow.

“ In illustration of this view, the Commissioners will advert to the case of the Mendicity Associations in London, and some of the other great towns in England, which, being supported by voluntary contributions, operate beneficially in their peculiar sphere, notwithstanding the large amount of relief afforded from the poor-rates.

“ The Commissioners consider it probable that, in aiding the repression of mendicancy, the Dublin Institution will be available in a way similar to the London Mendicity Association, and that it will occupy a like place amongst the charitable institutions of the metropolis; and the memorialists appear therefore to be premature in assuming that the Mendicity Association will cease to exist after the Dublin Union shall have come into operation.

“ By order of the Board,

“ W. STANLEY, *Assistant Secretary.*”

“ To the Right Hon. Viscount Morpeth,
 &c. &c. &c.”

on the 29th October, 1838,* they are directed to consider “in what manner the new law may be introduced, so as soonest to abate the practice of begging; and to explain to those now subjected to the tax of mendicancy the bearing and objects of the new provision, with the view of preventing the indiscriminate practice of almsgiving, and the payment of that tax in addition to poor-rates.” We have received numerous representations as to the necessity for a legislative enactment for the repression of mendicancy, to come into operation simultaneously with relief under the poor law. A strong conviction of the necessity of such a measure appears to be entertained by all those who have attended to the subject in every part of Ireland. The question has been discussed, and resolutions adopted, by several of the Boards of Guardians. A return has been presented to Parliament of the correspondence with the Unions on this subject; and we deemed it right, on the 12th of December, to record our views upon it in the following minute, a copy of which was sent to each of the Assistant Commissioners, with directions to take such fitting opportunities as might offer for inviting the several Boards of Guardians to direct their attention to this important question.

“12th December, 1839.

“1. From the very commencement of their proceedings in Ireland, the Poor Law Commissioners have been receiving frequent representations from individuals of all parties and persuasions, pointing out the necessity of some enactment for the repression of mendicancy, in conformity with the recommendations contained in the Reports on which the Irish Poor Relief Bill was founded, and with the provisions of the Bill itself as it was originally framed, although the clauses applying to this subject were subsequently withdrawn, with the view of being afterwards introduced in a separate Bill. To these representations, which have been very numerous, it has been generally stated in reply that the question would not be overlooked by Government when the time for dealing with it arrived.

“2. The Boards of Guardians of the North Dublin, Armagh, Limerick, Athlone, Banbridge, Longford, Tinahely, Belfast, and Navan Unions having recently passed resolutions strongly expressive of their conviction that vagrancy and mendicancy should be suppressed, whenever the administration of relief to the destitute shall commence in any Union,—and as it is probable that such administration will commence in both the Dublin Unions, and also in that of Cork, in course of the next three months, and that many of the other Unions will be brought into operation during the summer and autumn of next year,—it becomes the duty of the Board to record its views on the subject for the information of Government, and in order that the requisite steps may be taken preparatory to the meeting of Parliament.

“3. A law for the repression of vagrancy and mendicancy has

* Fifth Annual Report, par. 7.

for the most part been called for on the ground of its being a necessary adjunct of the poor law; but, although undoubtedly necessary for the effective working of the poor law in Ireland, it is not on that account alone that it is required. Such a law is necessary here on the same grounds that it was and is still necessary in England, and the reasons for its establishment apply equally to both countries. A vagrancy law is strictly a measure of police, it may be said of moral police, affecting in a very high degree the morals and habits of the community; for so long as vagrancy and mendicancy, with all the desultory and demoralizing habits springing from and fostered by them, are permitted to exist, it will be impossible to effect any very general or permanent improvement in the social condition of the Irish people. Whilst mendicancy is allowed to range unrestrained over the country, its moral taint will mingle with and deteriorate the entire mass of the population, despite any countervailing efforts which may be made short of its actual suppression.

“ 4. The knowledge and experience of this truth led to the establishment of the English Vagrancy Act, and like knowledge and experience would, it may be presumed, have long since secured a similar law for Ireland, but that the indispensable preliminary of a legal provision for the relief of the destitute had not here been provided, and begging was of necessity tolerated as the only protection against the extremity of want or actual starvation. Now, however, that a poor law has been established, there can be no longer any reason why Ireland should not have the benefit of a vagrancy act as well as England; and in this, as in all other cases, sound principle seems to require that the legislation for the two countries should be assimilated as nearly as their relative circumstances permit, and, where practicable, that the laws enacted for each should be identical.

“ 5. It is presumed, therefore, that a vagrancy act for Ireland should not be framed with reference to the poor laws alone, but that it should embrace all the objects comprised in the English Vagrancy Act, taking that Act as the basis of the measure, and making such modifications and additions as the circumstances peculiar to Ireland may render necessary. A measure complete in itself and commensurate with the wants of Ireland, as well as harmonising with the law in force in England, will thus be framed, and the best results may be anticipated from its operation.

“ 6. That mendicancy must be repressed, in order to ensure the effective operation of the Irish Poor Law, is generally admitted, and may, the Commissioners conceive, be regarded as quite certain; for so long as vagrants shall be permitted to levy so-called charitable contributions from the public on the plea of destitution, real or fictitious, they will rarely resort to the workhouse, and the means of relief there provided at so great a charge will be comparatively ineffective. The rate-payers, although taxed for the relief of the destitute, will not be protected from the daily demands of the mendicant, or exonerated from those compulsory contributions which the mendicant classes so well know how to exact

under the plea of charity. Unless mendicancy be repressed, great injustice will be inflicted upon the rate-payer, whose payment of the poor-rate entitles him to protection from such demands; and the most effectual, and, under all circumstances, the most expedient way of effecting this object, would appear to be by establishing a law founded on the English Vagrancy Act, with such alterations as may be necessary to adapt it more advantageously to the circumstances and institutions of Ireland."

107. The subject having been thus brought under consideration, forty of the Boards of Guardians have passed resolutions, for the most part unanimously, strongly expressive of their conviction in favour of a measure for the suppression of mendicancy. We have inserted in the Appendix* some of these resolutions, as examples of the general tenor of the whole. In three instances, however, namely, in the South Dublin, Celbridge, and Tullamore Unions, the Guardians have taken a different view of the question, and the resolutions which these Boards adopted, and the letters which we considered it expedient to address to them thereon, will also be found in the Appendix.†

108. As the period approached for bringing relief under the poor law into operation in Cork and Dublin, it became necessary to devise a system of accounts, as well as a code of workhouse regulations. We addressed ourselves to this duty, with an earnest desire of making the former as simple as possible, consistently with a due regard to accuracy and a proper discrimination of the several items of expenditure and receipt; and, with respect to the latter, we determined to take the English workhouse regulations as the basis, and to adhere to these as closely as the difference of circumstances in Ireland permitted, making such alterations only as appeared, in this respect, to be absolutely necessary; and we finally determined upon issuing the order for the government of the workhouse, and for keeping and auditing the Union Accounts, which is now inserted in the Appendix.‡

109. Another question of considerable importance required to be determined before the workhouses of the Cork and Dublin Unions could be brought into operation, namely,—the dietary which should be established in them. It must be obvious to any one conversant with the habits and mode of living of the Irish people that to establish a dietary in the workhouses inferior to the ordinary diet of the poorer classes would be difficult, if not, in many cases, impossible; and hence it has been contended that the workhouse system of relief is inapplicable to Ireland. We have always considered, however, that although, as a general rule, it is unquestionably desirable that the workhouse diet should not be in any respect superior, and even that it should be, on the whole, inferior to that of the labouring classes of the surrounding

* Appendix D, No. 24.

† Appendix D, No. 25.

‡ Appendix C, No. 3.

district, it is yet not on this circumstance alone, or even in any very great degree, that the efficiency of the workhouse depends. On the contrary, we are satisfied that the diet, clothing, bedding, and other merely physical comforts, may in the workhouse be better than in the neighbouring cottages, and yet that none but the really destitute poor will seek for admission into the workhouse, provided that order and discipline be strictly maintained therein. It is in truth the regularity, order, strict enforcement of cleanliness, constant occupation, the preservation of decency and decorum, and exclusion of all the irregular habits and tempting excitements of life, on which reliance must mainly be placed for deterring individuals, not actually and unavoidably destitute, from seeking refuge within the workhouse; and not upon the absence of mere physical comforts. This is the view by which the Legislature appear to have been governed in adopting the general principles of the Irish Poor Relief Act; and to this view we consider it to be essential that the dietaries and the other regulations of the workhouse should conform.

110. In order to obtain information on which we might rely, as to the dietaries suitable for adoption in the several districts, with reference to the habits of the people resident therein, we addressed the following circular to each of our Assistant Commissioners, and the result of their inquiries will be found embodied in Mr. Hall's Report on this subject in the Appendix,* to which is added a very full Report by Mr. Hawley, showing the result of his investigations in the counties of Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary.

*"Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
"20th November, 1839.*

"The principle on which the diet in the Irish workhouses must be regulated will be the same as that on which the dietaries were framed in England, namely, 'That the dietary of the workhouse must on no account be superior, or even equal, to the ordinary mode of subsistence of the labouring classes of the neighbourhood.'

"The time is not very distant when the Commissioners will have to prescribe dietaries in conformity with this principle for the Irish workhouses, and it is extremely important that they should be furnished with accurate information on the subject; and they request that you will prepare, and forward for consideration as early as you conveniently can, a dietary or dietaries which, in your judgment, will be suitable for the Union workhouses in the district under your charge.

"It will be advisable for you to examine the Diet Tables of the gaols and hospitals, as well as carefully to ascertain the usual mode of living of the peasants in your district; but, in framing the dietary which you may recommend for adoption, you will, of course, have more immediate reference to the latter.

* Appendix D, No. 21, 22.

“ You will receive, enclosed, a copy of the circular* which was sent to the several Boards of Guardians in England for their guidance in the adoption of a dietary. In Ireland it will be the duty of the Commissioners to prescribe a dietary for each Union on declaring the workhouse fit for the relief of the destitute poor.

“ You will also receive, enclosed, a copy of the workhouse regulations which the Commissioners propose to issue, and you are requested to offer such remarks and suggestions thereon as your experience may enable you to afford, with the view of making the regulations as complete and effective as possible.

“ By order of the Board,

“ W. STANLEY, *Assistant Secretary.*”

111. The subject of emigration has always been regarded with great interest in Ireland, and of late it has occupied more than a usual share of public attention, partly on account of the persuasion which seems to be gaining ground of the necessity for resorting to it on a large scale as the only corrective for a redundant population, and partly also in consequence of the efforts which have been made, and are still making, by certain associations, to promote this object. For our own parts, we are not at present prepared to offer any opinion as to whether any extensive and organized system of emigration is required for Ireland or not; but we have no doubt that in certain cases, where, owing to peculiar circumstances, an over-dense population may have accumulated in some locality, and relief can only be obtained by removing the surplus, emigration may now be resorted to with advantage. Hereafter, when the Unions shall all have come into operation, and the effects of the poor law have been developed, we shall be prepared to state our views on the subject; but, pending the introduction of the poor law, one object of which is to establish an identity of interest between the owners and occupiers of property and the working classes, and to hold out to the former the strongest inducements to extend the field of profitable employment at home, in order to avoid the alternative of supporting the latter in an unproductive state—pending the development of this great impulse upon the home energies and capacities of the country, we feel that it would be premature in us to offer any opinion on the general question of emigration.

112. From the very outset, our attention has been frequently called, by various persons and in various ways, to the subject of emigration; and we have, on such occasions, invariably expressed ourselves in conformity with what is above stated. In one instance a communication on the subject was forwarded from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Board in Dublin, with a request that Mr. Nicholls would state his opinion thereon, and a letter was in consequence addressed by him to Lord John

* Second Annual Report (1836), Appendix A, No. 7.

Russell, which we here insert, in further explanation of our views on this question :—

“ Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

“ 6th November, 1839.

“ MY LORD,

“ 1. I HAVE had the honour of receiving Mr. Vernon Smith's letter of the 26th ult., enclosing the copy of a letter addressed to your Lordship by the Rev. William Blackwood, of Hollywood, co. Down, offering certain suggestions with reference to the removal of small farmers from the north of Ireland to the Australian colonies, and of which suggestions your Lordship requests me to state my opinion.

“ 2. Mr. Blackwood's observations apply to two descriptions of emigrants, the labourers and mechanics and the small farmers. Of the first he says, ‘ For a length of time past a large portion of the proceeds of the sale of land in New South Wales has been expended in sending out labourers and mechanics from Great Britain and Ireland, who obtain a free passage.’ Of the second he says, ‘ In the counties of Down and Antrim there is a numerous class of holders of small farms, of from 20 acres downwards, at a high rent, who are scarcely able to subsist with any degree of comfort, and who are disposed to emigrate, but whose means are inadequate to pay the high rate of passage, and leave a surplus wherewith to purchase land and the necessary stock on their arrival in New South Wales.’

“ 3. With respect to the first class, viz. to labourers and mechanics, Mr. Blackwood offers no suggestion, although the most numerous, and certainly the most helpless and depressed. He appears satisfied with the present arrangements, as far as this class is concerned; and he states that the facilities afforded for emigration ‘ have been a great boon to tradesmen and labourers, by removing them to a rising country where they are liberally rewarded for their toil.’

“ 4. With respect, however, to the second class, the small farmer, Mr. Blackwood recommends that the expense of their passage should be allowed to them out of the price of the lands which they may purchase on arriving in the colony; in other words, that they should have a free passage; and he refers to the example of the South Australian Commissioners, who thus apply the proceeds arising from the sales of their land, in support and illustration of his suggestion.

“ 5. The principle of applying the money raised by the sale of waste lands in Australia towards paying for the passage of emigrants resorting thither has been acted upon since 1832, with, I believe, a decidedly good result; and I am not aware of any difficulty which would be interposed by the Agent-General, or the other officers of emigration, to prevent the persons described by Mr. Blackwood from availing themselves of this arrangement. Indeed, most of the families who, during the last three or four years, have been furnished with a free passage from Ireland, were precisely persons of this description,—holders of small farms, who were scarcely able to subsist with any degree of comfort, and who had not the means of paying for their passage.

“ 6. It is true that, in the instructions circulated by the Emigration Agents, it is stated that the people to be selected ‘ must belong to the class of mechanics and handicraftsmen, or of agricultural labourers ;’ and it also is further stated that ‘ persons who are proceeding to the colony to buy land, or invest small capital in trade, are not eligible for a free passage.’ But in this country there is, in fact, no established line of distinction between the small farmer and the agricultural labourer, each class running into the other, and each being, for the most part, equally eligible for emigrating free of charge under the existing regulations.

“ 7. With respect to small farmers of a higher grade, who have some capital, but who, as described by Mr. Blackwood, having to pay a high rent, are scarcely able to subsist with comfort, and are, therefore, disposed to emigrate—these certainly would not be eligible under the existing regulations ; for, having capital, and being therefore able to pay for their own passage, it has not been deemed necessary to afford them the assistance of a free passage, the fact of there being in Australia a field for the profitable employment of their labour, skill, and capital, affording efficient inducement to persons of this description to resort thither, without such a direct encouragement.

“ 8. Of the policy of thus directly encouraging small farmers of the better grades to emigrate, as is recommended by Mr. Blackwood, I confess that I entertain very serious doubt. In Ireland persons of this description may be regarded as the most valuable portion of the community, to whom, and in whose improvement, we must look for the improvement of the agricultural classes generally. These small farmers of the better sort all possess a certain amount of skill and capital. As their skill in the cultivation of their land increases, (and increase it does and will,) their capital will also increase ; they will less feel the pressure of high rents, and they will become equal to the management of large farms, and be desirous of extending their holdings. This appears to me the most legitimate, if not, in the present state of Ireland, the only beneficial mode of increasing the size of farms ; for to give a holding of 40 acres to a man who has only skill and capital sufficient for the profitable management of 20 acres cannot but end in failure and disappointment alike to the landlord and the tenant.

“ 9. I believe, therefore, that the improvement which is now in active progress among the small farmers in Ireland will gradually, and with benefit to all parties, work round the general extension of farms, so far as may be desirable or necessary for securing the best mode of cultivation. In this process of extension or consolidation, which obviously requires time, and ought not to be unduly hastened, the smaller, the poorer, and the less skilful farmers will naturally be first removed either to lands unreclaimed or newly reclaimed, or they will become labourers for hire, or migrate to some other part of the United Kingdom, or else they will emigrate to the colonies, in which latter case, as regards Australia, the existing regulations afford all the facilities which, in

in my judgment, are called for; and it is due to the Agent-General, and the other officers of emigration, to say that, as far as I have had the means of ascertaining, their very important duties have been executed in the most considerate and efficient manner.

“ 10. Your Lordship is aware that by the 51st section of the Irish Poor Relief Act power is given to raise a fund for the purposes of emigration, in districts where there is an actual excess of population. The exercise of this power will, I presume, be occasionally necessary, and the proof of such necessity in every case will be the fact of the workhouse being full and unequal to relieve the pressure of destitution. I believe, however, that the operation of this clause of the Act will be less frequently and extensively called for than has been supposed by many; for the inducements to extend employment which will arise out of the application of the poor law, and the improvements to which this extension will necessarily give rise, aided by the spontaneous emigration which is constantly in progress, and by that which is now effected by the encouragement of a free passage to Australia, will I think be found generally sufficient for adjusting the supply and demand of labour in this country, without resorting to what may be called a forced emigration of the working classes, excepting only in those cases where, owing to local and peculiar circumstances, a redundant population may have congregated without the possibility of their creating the means of their profitable employment.

“ I have the honour, &c.

“ *The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,*
 &c. &c. &c.”

“ GEO. NICHOLLS.”

113. In our last annual Report (paragraph 4) we stated “ that all orders and regulations requiring the Seal of the Commission were sent to London for execution; ” and we declared our intention of adhering to this arrangement, which ensured a unity of action in the two Boards, unless circumstances should arise rendering a departure from it necessary. This necessity has arisen in consequence of the abolition of official franking. To continue the transmission to London of large and weighty documents for the purpose of having them sealed would entail a heavy charge for postage, which it is desirable to avoid; and we therefore determined to have a seal also in Dublin, for the purpose of sealing all copies, which are the most numerous and weighty of the papers transmitted, still however adhering to our first arrangement as respects the original documents, all of which are forwarded to London to be sealed as heretofore.

114. By the 46th and 47th sections of the Poor Relief Act, we are authorised and required to make inquiry into the state of the Irish Medical Charities, and to report thereon to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. We have never lost sight of the duty thus devolved upon us by the Legislature, and,

although no step has yet been actually taken for commencing a formal and general investigation of these institutions, we have from the commencement of our operations in Ireland directed our own and our Assistant Commissioners' attention to the subject; and when the fitting period shall arrive, that is, in the words of the 46th section, "so soon as conveniently may be after the formation of the Unions," we shall be prepared to take such steps as may be necessary for complying with the provisions of the Act in this respect. In the mean time, we have reason to believe that much may be done in the way of remedy of existing defects in the medical institutions by personal influence and persuasion, through the intervention of the Union and local authorities. We are confirmed in this view by our Assistant Commissioner, Dr. Phelan, whose professional experience and intimate acquaintance with the medical institutions of Ireland, and with medical statistics generally, entitle his opinions to great weight. We have had much communication with him on this subject, and on the 4th of February he reported certain steps taken by him at Trim and Navan. We insert his report in the Appendix,* and the following is a letter which we addressed to him in explanation of our views, on its receipt:—

"Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

"SIR,

"6th February, 1840.

"1. The Poor Law Commissioners have had under consideration your letter of the 4th instant, detailing your proceedings at Trim and Navan, with a view of providing suitable medical aid for the sick poor, and in which also is embodied much of the matter in reference to the existing medical institutions, which came under discussion when you attended the Board on the 1st instant.

"2. The Commissioners have not been unmindful of the duties devolved upon them by the 46th and 47th clauses of the Irish Poor Relief Act, and are very sensible of the importance of instituting inquiries 'into the state of the several fever hospitals and dispensaries,' as directed by the 46th clause, 'as soon as conveniently may be after the formation of any Union;' and also that they are 'from time to time to inspect and examine into the administration of any hospital or infirmary supported in part by grand jury presentments or parliamentary grants,' as required by the 47th clause. These duties, it has appeared to the Commissioners, can be most effectually performed in any district, after the organization of the Unions, when the Assistant Commissioner will have become familiar with the condition and wants of the people, and the number, position, and capacity of the several institutions, and when, too, his connexion with the Boards of Guardians will not only give him access to the best means of information, but will also afford him the readiest means of effecting, by his personal representations and influence, a remedy for any

* Appendix D, No. 23.

existing deficiencies, and a correction of any errors which may have been allowed to arise in practice.

“ 3. This, moreover, appears to be the course contemplated by the Act ; for, although the Commissioners are, by the 46th clause, directed to report the result of their inquiries to the Secretary of State, and ‘ to set forth the number of hospitals or dispensaries which in their opinion ought to be provided, and also an estimate of the sums which will be annually required for defraying the expenses of such additional hospitals or dispensaries,’ it must be presumed that such an application for the interference of Government as would be implied in this Report, upon the deficiency of medical provision in any district, is not to be made until after due exertion has been used to stimulate the inhabitants of the district to supply the deficiency by their own efforts ; failing in which, the Commissioners are then to report ; and the wording of the clause appears to warrant the expectation that, after such Report, Government would interfere and obtain legislative sanction for the enforcement of such measures as may therein be shown to be necessary for securing to the district the amount of medical provision required by the necessities of the people.

“ 4. Such appears to have been the view of the Legislature in framing the two clauses referred to ; and it may be presumed, even without further legislation on the subject, that the powers which they give will be in a great measure effective for remedying deficiencies, not only in the number of the medical institutions, but also in their application and management. The statement of your own proceedings, in the cases of Trim and Navan, exemplifies this view, and appears to be in perfect accordance with the intentions of the Legislature, as indicated in these clauses.

“ 5. The Commissioners must therefore, in fulfilment of the duties devolved upon them, first use every effort in their power for bringing about a remedy of existing deficiencies and defects in the medical institutions. If they do not succeed, and if, notwithstanding their utmost efforts, the public are still left without sufficient medical aid in any district, the Commissioners will then report the circumstances fully to the Secretary of State, as directed by the 46th clause ; and Government will then, it is presumed, be prepared to take such other steps as may be necessary for effecting the objects which the Commissioners shall have failed to accomplish.

“ 6. Finally, the Commissioners desire that you will proceed, as in the cases of Trim and Navan, inquiring into the state of the medical institutions in your district, and using your personal and official influence, and your best exertions, to procure the remedy of all existing defects ; and the Commissioners further request that you will report your proceedings in this matter from time to time, together with such suggestions and collateral information as your experience and professional knowledge may enable you to offer, and which they propose to use when the time for entering more fully upon an inquiry into the medical charities in Ireland shall arrive, for the purpose of founding thereon a set

of instructions, with reference to the 46th and 47th clauses of the Act, more comprehensive than the extent of information which they at present possess enables them to prepare.

“ By order of the Board,

“ W. STANLEY,
Assistant Secretary.”

“ To Denis Phelan, M.D.,
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.”

115. In a matter so entirely novel to the people of Ireland as the election of Guardians under the poor law, we deemed it necessary to take every precaution at the outset to guard against error as well as to impart information; and, in the order for regulating the first elections, and in the instructions to the returning officers,* we directed the publication, in the local papers, of all the requisite forms, and also of detailed instructions for the guidance of owners and occupiers in nominating and voting for Guardians. These long advertisements have of course been attended with considerable expense; and, although their insertion was unquestionably necessary at first, it is now we think no longer so, since both landlords and occupiers, and the people generally, have become more conversant with their rights and duties. We have accordingly dispensed with these advertisements, and made certain other modifications in the election proceedings of those Unions which were declared before the 25th of March of last year, and which will consequently have again to elect Guardians at the present termination of another parochial year. The order, and the instructions to the returning officer, for conducting this second election of Guardians in these Unions, are inserted in the Appendix to the present Report.† The changes made will be the means of effecting a considerable saving of expense; and we hope to be able still further to simplify and economise the election proceedings, as the people become more habituated to and conversant with their new duties. Our attention will be carefully directed to these objects; and we trust that the elections of Guardians in the Irish Unions will at no distant day become at once cheap, simple, and certain in their results.

116. We have already (paragraphs 83 to 87) described the arrangements which have been adopted with respect to Dublin. The necessary alterations in the House of Industry and the Foundling Hospital, to fit them for becoming the workhouses of the two Unions, have been executed under the immediate superintendence of our architect, Mr. Wilkinson; and, as these alterations approached to maturity, Mr. Hall gave his almost daily and undivided attention, to aid the Guardians in making the needful preparations for commencing relief as soon as the work-

* Fifth Annual Report (1839), Appendix B, No. 4, 6.

† Appendix C. No. 1.

houses should be declared to be “fit for the reception of the destitute poor,” as provided by the 41st section of the Act. This declaration was issued on the 25th of March; for, although the alterations were not then in all respects complete, they were yet so far advanced, and in every essential particular so near completion, that we felt we should not be justified in delaying the declaration on this account, or in withholding, under the circumstances which exist in the Dublin Unions, the relief provided by the poor law.

117. The Guardians had taken great pains with the valuation of the rateable property in both the Dublin Unions, attending to all objections and endeavouring to make it in every case as fair and equal as possible; and, although there can be no doubt that inequalities will yet be discovered, they may be readily corrected before a second rate is levied, or at any future time. The rate in both the Unions having been duly made and declared, and the Assistant Commissioner having reported that the other arrangements were in such a state of forwardness that the Declaration might safely be issued, we accordingly declared both the houses on the same day, and transmitted with each order of Declaration a letter similar to that addressed to the Cork Board of Guardians (paragraph 16), except only the omission of the 7th paragraph of that letter, it being inapplicable to the Dublin workhouses, and the insertion of the following in its stead:—

“25th March, 1840.

“With reference to the inmates of the House of Industry, before it became the workhouse of the North Dublin Union, and who, having been long resident in Dublin, and a large proportion of them being aged and infirm, might be considered as coming under the class to whom the law assigns a preference in the administration of relief, the Commissioners are enabled to state, for the Guardians’ information, that the Government has consented to provide for the support of these poor persons as heretofore, on the condition of their being kept in the Dublin workhouses, and provisioned, clothed, and lodged in all respects like the other inmates, the Government undertaking to pay to the Unions such a sum per head as shall cover the entire expense, so that the Unions shall be at no charge thereby. This arrangement is obviously so advantageous to the Unions, that the Commissioners anticipate the ready concurrence of the Guardians therein; and all that will be necessary for carrying it into effect will be for each Union to keep a distinct register of these persons, so that at the end of each quarter a return may be prepared, and a payment be received from Government according to the number supported, and the average cost of the inmates for maintenance and clothing.”

118. As in the case of Cork, we shall continue to watch the

progress of the two Dublin Unions with much solicitude, and endeavour to apply a remedy to whatever inconvenience may arise from the declaration of the Dublin workhouses so much in advance of the Unions in the neighbouring districts. In these endeavours we confidently rely upon the earnest co-operation of the two Dublin Boards of Guardians, who have hitherto exhibited much zeal, intelligence, and good feeling towards the law, and who will not, we are assured, be found deficient, either in industry or energy, in carrying out its provisions.

119. We have not been unmindful of the duties devolved upon us with respect to the Foundling Hospital in Cork, to which reference is made in the 88th paragraph of this Report. By the 34th section of the Irish Poor Relief Act, it is provided that, on the declaration of a Union, the Houses of Industry, Workhouses, and Foundling Hospitals, situated within it, are to be vested in the Poor Law Commissioners, and that they are to be supported as heretofore, "subject always to the control and orders of the Commissioners;" and it is also specially directed that "the Commissioners shall take measures for the gradual reduction of the number of inmates in such Foundling Hospitals, and from time to time shall direct so much only of any such tax as aforesaid to be levied for the support of such Foundling Hospitals and the inmates therein as may appear to them to be thenceforth necessary for such support, due regard being had to the welfare and protection of the objects of the charity." Acting on the provisions of this clause, we instructed our Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Voules, to whom the charge of the Cork district was confided, to put himself into immediate communication with the Governors of the Foundling Hospital, and to explain to them the objects of the New Law, requesting them, at the same time, to discontinue the admission of foundling children. The Governors immediately complied with this request, and on the 24th September, 1838, passed a resolution, declaring "that, in conformity with the terms of the 1 and 2 Victoria, chapter 56, and in order to provide for the gradual reduction of the number of inmates of the institution, the Governors will not, after this day, receive any fresh applications for admission, or admit any additional inmates."

120. Mr. Voules was then directed to investigate the management and state of the institution generally, and he accordingly entered upon a careful examination of the regulations by which it was governed, the number and duties of the paid officers of the establishment, the accounts of receipts and expenditure, and the state of the finances,—communicating to us, from time to time, the result of his investigations, and explaining the changes which it seemed to him expedient to introduce, and nearly all of which

the Governors, with great readiness and cordiality, have adopted. These changes applied, for the most part, to the regulation of the house and the education and training of the children; in the former case, with the view of assimilating it, in a certain degree, to the workhouse management of England, and in the latter case for the purpose of introducing improvements, which the attention recently bestowed upon the education and industrial training of children has suggested. We have reason to believe that much benefit has resulted from these changes, in regard to the health, comfort, and general condition of the children, as well as in the economy and general working of the institution.

121. We insert in the Appendix* an extract from Mr. Voules' First Report on the Cork Foundling Hospital, dated 27th September, 1838, on the state of the institution at that time. His Second Report (also inserted in the Appendix)† is dated November 30th, 1839, giving an explanation of the changes made, and proposed to be made, in the management of the institution, and showing the state of its finances, present and prospective, with a view to the continuance or abatement of the present tax upon coal entering the port of Cork, by which tax the institution is mainly supported. In this Report the annual expense of maintaining the children in the house is stated at 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* per head, whilst the children maintained as externs, out of the house, cost only 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* It appeared therefore important to ascertain whether any valid objection existed to making all the children externs, as in the case of the Dublin Foundling Hospital; and to this end we directed inquiries to be made, and in particular as to the manner in which the extern children are now educated, and trained in religious and industrial habits, so as to fit them for earning their own livelihood, and for becoming useful members of the community.

122. Mr. Voules' Third Report is dated January 20th, 1840, and will also be found in the Appendix.‡ In this Report it is shown that reductions in the expenditure, beyond what had been previously estimated, may be looked for; but it is shown also that, notwithstanding these anticipated reductions, and the balance at present in the hands of the treasurer, it would not be consistent with a due regard to the security of the institution to make any immediate reduction of the coal tax, unless the children now in the house should be put out as externs, which it is assumed would be the means of reducing the annual charge from 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* to 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per head. Mr. Voules is favourable to this change, and there certainly are weighty reasons in its favour; but before coming to a decision in a matter of such moment, we deemed it

* Appendix D, No. 7.

† Appendix D, No. 8.

‡ Appendix D, No. 9.

to be our duty to make further inquiries, and we accordingly addressed a letter on the subject to the governors of the Cork Foundling Hospital, from whom we received in reply the letter inserted (with the above) in the Appendix.* The facts and reasons adduced by the governors appear to be of sufficient weight to warrant our abstaining from making at this moment so great a change as that of putting out all the children as externs, which would, in fact, involve the breaking up of the present establishment; and, under all the circumstances, we do not consider it advisable to propose any immediate reduction of the coal tax, but to allow it to remain at its present rate for a short time longer; taking care in the interim, by a strict supervision and audit of the accounts, to ensure a rigid economy in the expenditure of the institution; and, finally, to effect its extinction, and the consequent total abolition of the coal tax, at the earliest period compatible with the welfare of the orphans who are now dependent upon it for support.

123. In the Appendix to our Annual Report of last year† we inserted the instructions on valuation and rating which we had issued to the several Boards of Guardians, and to the valuers employed by them. These instructions contained all the information which we were enabled at that time to afford. In the progress of the valuations in the several Irish Unions, however, much new information has been obtained in reference to this subject; and we have accordingly deemed it right to re-model our instructions on the valuation and rating of property. These new instructions are inserted in the Appendix,‡ and they will, we think, be found generally sufficient for the parties occupied in the valuation of property in the several Unions, although we are aware that questions of difficulty, on points not therein provided for, may still probably arise.

124. We beg to refer to Mr. Wilkinson's Report, in the Appendix,§ for an account of the steps taken in the arrangements for providing workhouse accommodation for the Unions, and the progress made in the different buildings. His attention has also been directed to the provision of the best description of fittings and furniture for the workhouses, with a view to economy and convenience, and he has prepared for examination specimens of the several articles required.

125. We trust that the narrative which we have here given will be sufficient, with the aid of the documents inserted in the

* Appendix D, No. 10.

† Fifth Annual Report, Appendix B, No. 7, 8.

‡ Appendix C, No. 2.

§ Appendix D, No. 20.

Appendix, for conveying a clear view of the steps which have been taken, and the progress which has been made, in introducing the poor law into Ireland. We have endeavoured to show the reasons by which we have been governed in the performance of this duty, and to explain the grounds upon which we acted on every material occasion, for the purpose of enabling your Lordship to judge how far these proceedings have been in accordance with sound principle, and with the provisions of the Irish Poor Relief Act.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's very faithful servants,

(L.S.)

JOHN GEORGE SHAW LEFEVRE.
GEORGE NICHOLLS.
GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS.

A P P E N D I X.

APPENDIX (A.)

INSTRUCTIONAL CIRCULARS, &c., ISSUED BY THE COMMISSIONERS, AND CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 1.

ELECTION OF GUARDIANS,—FORM OF AMENDED ORDER, as issued to
certain Unions.

UNION.

Notice of election to be pub- }
lished not later than . . } 5 March.
Last day of nomination . . 14 ,,
Meeting (if any) to complete
nominations 16 ,,
Delivery of voting papers . 22 ,,
Collection (*i. e.*) day of Elec-
tion 25 ,,
Return } 26 or
27th ,,
—or if there be a *scrutiny*,
till the second meeting of
the Board of Guardians } 2 April
after the 25th March, that } to
is to say, from } 9 April.

NOTE.—In the last clause of the order
it is directed, that “whenever the day
appointed in this order for the per-
formance of any act shall be a Sunday,
or Good-Friday, or on a day of meet-
ing of the Board of Guardians, such
act shall be performed on the day
next following.”

WE, the Poor Law Commis-
sioners, do hereby rescind all such
of the provisions contained in any
order or orders under the hands
and seal of us the said Poor Law
Commissioners as prescribe the
manner in which the Guardians
shall be chosen in the several
parishes comprised in the
Union, in the Count of

And we do hereby order, direct,
and declare, as follows:—

I.—*Duration of the Office.*

The Guardians will continue in office until the twenty-fifth day of
March next after their appointment; if no fresh election then take place
they will go out of office within fourteen days next after the said twenty-
fifth day of March; but the same person who may have been a
Guardian for any past year may be re-elected a Guardian for any en-
suing year.

II.—*Qualification of Guardians.*

1. Any person, not disqualified by law, who shall be rated to the
poor-rate in any parish or parishes within the said Union, in respect of
hereditaments of the annual value or rental of
shall be eligible as a Guardian of such parish, or of any
parish comprised in such Union.

2. In Unions, the 38th Section of the Poor Law Amendment Act

enables the same person to be elected Guardian for more than one parish.

III.—*Qualification of Voters for Guardians, and Scale of Voting.*

3. Any rate-payer who shall have been rated to the poor-rate in any parish for the whole year immediately preceding his voting, and shall have paid the parochial rates and assessments made on him for one whole year, as well as those due from him at the time of voting, except those which have been made or become due within six months immediately preceding such voting, will be entitled, on the election of the Guardian or Guardians for such parish, to the number and proportion of votes specified in Section 40 of the Poor Law Amendment Act; that is to say,—

If he be rated or assessed at any sum under 200*l.* he will have 1 vote.
If he be rated or assessed at 200*l.*, but under 400*l.* he will have 2 votes.
And if rated or assessed at 400*l.* or upwards . he will have 3 votes.

4. The overseers or other officers having the lawful custody of the rate books, shall perform the following acts;—

They shall distinguish in their rate-books, or some other book, the name of every rate-payer in their respective parishes, who shall have been rated for the year ending on the day of election, and paid the parochial rates and assessments made and assessed upon him for the period of one whole year, except those which have been made or become due within the six months immediately preceding.

They shall specify the amount of the parochial rates and assessments due from every such rate-payer, and the period for which the same shall have accrued, distinguishing such rates and assessments as shall have been made or become due within six months immediately preceding the day of election.

They shall specify the number of votes to which each such rate-payer shall be entitled.

5. Any owner of rateable property, situate within any such parish, who shall have given to one of the overseers thereof *on any day previous to the day on which he shall claim to vote*, a statement, in writing, of his name and address, and the description of the property in the parish as owner whereof he claims to vote, will be entitled to have the same number and proportion of votes, on the election of the Guardian or Guardians for such parish, as is provided for inhabitants and other persons by the Parish Vestry Acts, 58 G. III., c. 69, and 59 G. III., c. 85; that is to say,—

If the aggregate amount of the assessment for
the time being of any property belonging to
such owner in such parish, or on any person } he will have 1 vote.
or persons in respect of the same to the poor-
rate, shall not amount to 50*l.*

If the same shall amount to 50*l.* and not to 75*l.* he will have 2 votes.

If the same shall amount to 75*l.* and not to 100*l.* he will have 3 votes.

If the same shall amount to 100*l.* and not to 125*l.* he will have 4 votes.

If the same shall amount to 125*l.* and not to 150*l.* he will have 5 votes.

And if the same shall amount to 150*l.* or upwards he will have 6 votes.

The word "owner" is declared by the Poor Law Amendment Act, 4 & 5 W. IV., c. 76, "to include any person for the time being in the actual occupation of any property rateable to the relief of the poor, and not let to him at rack-rent, or any person receiving the rack-rent of any such property either on his own account or as mortgagee or other incumbrancer in possession."

The words "rack-rent" are declared by the same Act "to mean any rent which shall not be less than two-thirds of the full improved net annual value of any property."

6. Any owner of rateable property situate within any such parish who shall be *bonâ fide* an occupier of any such property will be entitled to vote, as well in respect of his occupation as of his being such owner.

7. The Form marked A., hereto annexed, may be followed by owners of property, in making such statements of their claims to vote.

8. Any owner of such property may from time to time, by writing under his hand, appoint any person to vote as his proxy; but such proxy must, previous to the day on which he shall claim to vote, give to one of the overseers of such parish a statement, in writing, of the name and address of his principal, and a description of the property in the parish, as proxy to the owner whereof he claims to vote; and also an original or attested copy of the writing appointing him such proxy.

9. The forms marked B. 1 and 2, hereto annexed, may be followed by owners of property in appointing proxies, and by such proxies in making their claims.

10. The Poor Law Amendment Act requires that the overseers shall enter in the rate-books of their parish, or in some other book, to be from time to time provided for that purpose, the names and addresses of the owners and their proxies who shall send such statements as are therein and herein before mentioned, and the assessment of the poor rate on the property in respect whereof such owners and proxies respectively claim to vote.

11. The register or book of the statements of owners who have claimed to vote, and of proxies, may be kept in the Form marked C., hereunto annexed.

IV.—*Mode of conducting the Election of Guardians.*

12. The clerk to the Board of Guardians shall at all future elections of Guardians of the said Union perform the duties herein set forth, and all other duties which may be requisite for conducting and completing such election.

13. The clerk shall have power to employ a competent number of persons, no one of such persons being a churchwarden or overseer, to assist him in any parish or parishes for which he may require assistance in collecting the votes, and in conducting and completing the election in conformity to this order. In selecting such persons, he shall in the first place choose such of the paid officers appointed by the Board of Guardians as may appear to him to be able to afford such assistance, and in the next place such of the paid officers of the parish as may be willing to be employed, and as may appear to him to be able to afford such assistance. But in the case of an election of Guardians in any parish situate within the district of the Commissioners of metropolitan police, or of any watch committee, or of any

other officers having the direction and control of any paid constables, the delivery and collection of the voting papers shall be made by such police or paid constables, provided that the consent of the said Commissioners of metropolitan police, watch committee, or other officers shall have been previously obtained. The persons so employed shall obey all the directions which may be given by the clerk for the execution of this order.

14. The overseers and also all paid officers employed in carrying the laws for the relief of the poor into execution, shall attend the clerk at such times as he shall require their attendance, until the completion of such election. And they shall aid him in the progress thereof, and shall produce to him the rate-books of their parishes, and the registers of owners and proxies, together with the claims, statements, and proxy papers received by them, and all books and papers relating to the poor-rate.

15. The clerk shall prepare and sign a notice which shall contain the following particulars, and which may be in the form marked D., hereunto annexed.

1st. The day of election.

2nd. The number of Guardians to be elected for each parish in the Union.

3rd. The qualification of Guardians.

4th. The qualification of voters, and the requisites to be observed by owners of property, and proxies to such owners, in order to complete their qualification.

5th. The persons by whom and the places where the nomination papers in respect of each parish are to be received, and the last day on which they can be received.

6th. The day and hour of meeting of owners of property and rate-payers, to be held at the Board Room of the Guardians for the purpose of receiving nominations in case a sufficient number of persons qualified to be elected Guardians for any parish shall not previously have been duly nominated.

7th. The mode of voting in case of a contest.

8th. The time and place for the scrutiny of votes.

Such notice shall be published on or before the 5th day of March, in the following manner :—

1st. Printed copies of such notice shall be affixed on the external gate or door of every workhouse in the Union, and kept so affixed until the election shall have taken place.

2nd. Printed copies of such notice shall likewise be affixed on the principal door of every church and chapel within each parish in the Union, or on such other place as is ordinarily made use of for affixing notices of parochial business.

16. The last day for receiving nominations otherwise than at a meeting as hereinafter described shall be the 14th day of March.

17. Any owner of property or rate-payer entitled to vote in any parish, may nominate for the office of Guardian thereof, himself or any other person or number of persons (not exceeding the number of

Guardians to be elected for such parish), possessed of the due qualification for that office.

18. Such nomination paper shall be in the form marked E, hereto annexed ; it shall be signed by the owner or rate-payer making the same, and shall be sent before the day of nomination addressed to the clerk, or to the care of such person or persons as the clerk may employ to receive the same. And the clerk, or person or persons so to be employed to receive the same, shall, on the receipt thereof, mark thereon a number and date, according to the order and time in which the same shall be received.

19. In case a sufficient number of persons shall not be duly nominated for the office of Guardian in any parish on or before the 14th day of March, the clerk shall attend on the 16th day of March at the Board Room of the Guardians, at the hour to be specified in the notice hereinbefore directed to be given, and shall, in the presence of such owners of property and of such rate-payers of the said parish as may think fit to attend, declare and take down the names of any persons nominated to the office of Guardian for the said parish, and of the owners or rate-payers making the nomination.

20. After such names shall have been so declared and taken down, any owner or rate-payer of the parish who shall not have previously nominated any person, may, at such meeting, nominate himself or any other person or persons, or number of persons not exceeding the number of Guardians to be elected for such parish, provided that such nomination be in the Form E., hereinbefore prescribed, and be handed at such meeting to the clerk, or to the person employed by him to receive nomination papers, who shall thereupon declare the name of each person so nominated, and of the owner of property or rate-payer signing the nomination, and shall take down the same in manner aforesaid.

21. Any owner or rate-payer entitled to vote, present at such meeting, may object to the qualification of the person or persons proposed as the Guardian or Guardians for the parish in which he is entitled to vote, and the clerk, or person or persons employed to receive nomination papers shall hear such objection, and make a note of the same, and the clerk shall decide upon such objection, and retain or strike out the name of the person or persons objected to accordingly. And in the event of the name of any person being so struck out, the clerk may then and there receive other nomination papers for the parish or parishes in and for which such person was a candidate.

22. If any person put in nomination for the office of Guardian shall before the 22nd day of March declare in writing his unwillingness to execute such office, the clerk shall state in the voting paper opposite to the name of such person that he is unwilling to serve the office.

23. When all the nominations shall have been received, taken down, and declared, as the case may be, the clerk shall sign the lists according to the Form marked F., and the lists so signed by him shall be the lists of candidates or persons from whom the Guardians shall be chosen.

24. If upon the publication of such lists the number of the names of the candidates for the office of Guardian on the list of any parish shall be the same as, or less than, the number of Guardians to be

elected for such parish, then the persons named in such list shall be deemed to be elected Guardians for such parish.

25. But if the names of the candidates in the list for any parish shall exceed the number of Guardians to be elected therein, the clerk shall, on the 22nd day of March, cause voting papers, in the Form marked G., to be prepared and filled up at the expense of such parish, and cause one of such voting papers to be delivered by the collectors of votes, employed as hereinbefore mentioned, to the address in such parish of each owner or proxy qualified to vote therein, and to each rate-payer whose name is so distinguished as aforesaid in the rate-books or other books to be provided in that behalf by the Overseers.

26. Each voter shall mark his initials opposite to the name or names in his voting paper of the person or persons (not exceeding the number of Guardians to be elected in such parish) for whom he intends to vote, and shall sign such voting paper; but if he should mark his initials opposite to the names of more persons than are to be elected in such parish, or if he should not sign such voting paper, his vote shall not be included in the casting up of votes. And no voting paper shall be received or admitted unless the same shall have been delivered by the collectors of votes as aforesaid.

27. The clerk shall cause the voting papers to be collected in the parish by the collectors of votes on the 25th day of March, in such manner as he shall direct, so that all such voting papers shall be returned in the course of that day, which, for the purposes of this order, shall be considered the day of election.

28. The clerk shall, on the 26th day of March, and, if necessary, on any following days in immediate succession, attend at the Board Room of the Guardians, and ascertain the validity of such votes, by comparing them with the rate-books and the book of registry of claims to vote of owners and their proxies, and by examining such persons as he may see fit, as to the same being given, and as to the voter being qualified according to the provisions of the said Act, and of this Order, and he shall cast up such of the votes as shall have been duly given, and ascertain the number of votes so given for each person.

29. In case the names of the candidates in the list for any parish shall exceed the number of Guardians to be elected therein, the candidates who shall have obtained the greatest number of votes shall be deemed to be the elected Guardians for such parish, and may act in that capacity.

30. The clerk shall, at all reasonable times before the 26th day of March, receive any protest in writing, signed by a rate-payer or owner of property in any parish, against the return of any candidate as Guardian of the said parish. And the clerk shall thereupon inquire into and verify the grounds of objection contained in such protest, and shall report them to the Commissioners, and he shall proceed to determine such objection, and may for that purpose suspend the return of such guardian until the second day of meeting of the Board of Guardians subsequently to the 25th day of March, unless such objection shall previously be decided on. And every candidate, and one proposer of every candidate, may be present at any examination into the subject of such inquiry.

31. The persons whom the clerk shall certify, under his hand and

seal, to be the elected Guardians of any parish, shall be deemed to be the elected Guardians of every such parish for the ensuing year.

V.—*Notice of the Appointment and Return of Guardians.*

32. The clerk shall make a list of the elected guardians, according to the Form marked H. hereto annexed, and shall sign and certify the same; and he shall cause a sufficient number of copies of such list to be printed, and shall cause one such copy to be sent to the second meeting of the Board of Guardians, after the 25th day of March; and shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, one such copy to each churchwarden and overseer of every parish comprised in the Union; and shall affix, or cause to be affixed, copies of such list, upon the principal doors of the churches and chapels, and at the usual places for affixing public notices in each such parish.

33. The clerk, as soon as he shall have ascertained that any candidate is duly elected as guardian, shall notify the fact of his being so elected, by delivering or sending, or causing to be delivered or sent to such person, a notice in the annexed Form I.

VI.—*Explanation of Terms.*

34. Whenever the overseers are by this order directed to perform any duty, the direction shall include, in respect of such duty, every officer who shall have been elected or appointed to perform, or shall actually perform the functions of overseers, by virtue of which overseers would be enabled to perform such duty.

35. Whenever the word "parish" is used in this order, it shall be taken to include any township, tything, hamlet, or place separately maintaining its poor.

36. Whenever the day appointed in this order for the performance of any act shall be a Sunday, or Good Friday, or a day of meeting of the Board of Guardians, such act shall be performed on the day next following.

Given under the hands and seals of Us,
the Poor Law Commissioners, &c.

THE FORMS ABOVE REFERRED TO.

N.B.—The following Forms, A and B 1 and 2, may be followed by owners of property in making their claims to vote, or in appointing proxies, and by such proxies in making their claims, but any other Form to the same effect will be sufficient.

A.—*Owner's Claim to Vote.*

To the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of
in the county of this day of 184 .

I, A. B., of residing at [*describe accurately the address within the parish to which papers, &c. are to be sent*]
claim to be entitled to vote according to the provisions of the Act of the 4th and 5th Wm. IV. c. 76, entitled "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England

and Wales," as owner of the property herein described, the whole of which is situate within the parish of _____ viz.:—

One house or farm situate _____ occupied by C. D.

And I do hereby require you to enter my name and address as above, and the assessment of the Rate for the Relief of the Poor of the property above described, in the book or books directed by the said Act to be provided for the purpose.

_____, Signature of Owner.

B 1.—*Appointment of Proxy and his Application.*

To the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of _____ in the county of _____ this _____ day of _____ 184 .

I, A. B., of _____ residing at _____ being owner of the property hereinafter described, the whole of which is situate in the parish of _____ do hereby appoint Y. Z. [*address of proxy*] to vote, until the present appointment shall be revoked, as my proxy, in all cases wherein he may lawfully do so, under the provisions of the Act of the 4th and 5th Wm. IV. c. 76, entitled "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales." And the property of which I am owner, and in respect of which I appoint the said Y. Z. to vote as my proxy, is as follows, viz.:—

One house or farm situate _____ occupied by C. D.

_____, Signature of Owner.

B 2.—*Application of Proxy thereupon.*

To the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of _____ in the county of _____ this _____ day of _____ 184 .

I, Y. Z., of _____ [*state accurately the address within the parish to which papers, &c., are to be sent*] having been appointed by A. B., of _____ residing at _____ to vote as his proxy, under the provisions of the Act of the 4th and 5th Wm. IV. c. 76, entitled "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales," do hereby claim to vote as such proxy. I herewith transmit to you such my appointment, in the hand-writing of [or signed by] the said A. B. [or an attested copy of my appointment, the original of which is in the hand-writing of or signed by the said A. B.] The property situate in the parish of _____ in respect of which the said A. B. is entitled to vote as owner, and in respect of which I do hereby claim to vote as his proxy, is as follows, viz.:—

One house or farm situate _____ occupied by _____

And I do hereby require you to enter my name and address as above, and the assessment of the Rate for the Relief of the Poor of the property above described, in the book or books directed by the said Act to be provided for the purpose.

_____, Signature of Proxy.

C.—*Book for Registry of Owners of Property and Proxies.*

Parish of _____ }
in the county of _____ }

No.	Name of Owner.	Residence.	Address.	Place of Address within the Parish where Voting Papers to be received.	Property in respect whereof right to vote is claimed.	Name of Occupier.	Number of Reference to Rate Books.	Aggregate Amount of Assessment.	Name of Proxy.	Address of Proxy.	No. of Votes.	Date on which claim received.

We do certify that the above is a full and correct registry and entry of the claims to vote, delivered to us by owners of property and proxies in the said parish ; and we do declare that all the entries of the references to the rate-book, the amount of assessment, the number of votes, and the dates on which the claims were received, are true.

(Signed)

} Churchwardens.
} Overseers.

D.—*Election of Guardians.*

_____ Union, }
in the county of _____ }

I, _____ the clerk to the Board of Guardians of the _____ Union, do hereby give notice—

1. That the day of election for Guardians in and for the said Union for the year ending on the 25th day of March, 184 _____, will be

2. That the number of Guardians to be elected for each parish, precinct, liberty, township, or place in the said Union is as follows (that is to say)—

[*Here enumerate the several parishes, &c., as the case may be, with their respective number of Guardians.*]

3. That any person not otherwise disqualified by law who shall be rated to the poor-rate [*in any parish, &c.*] in the said Union, in respect of hereditaments of the annual value or rental of _____ pounds, is qualified to become a candidate for the office of Guardian at the said election.

4. That any rate-payer who shall have been rated to the poor-rate in any parish, precinct, liberty, township, or place of the said Union, for the whole year immediately preceding his voting, and shall have paid the parochial rates and assessments made on him for one whole year, as well as those due from him at the time of voting, except those

which have been made or become due within six months immediately preceding such voting, will be entitled, on the election of the Guardian or Guardians for such parish, to the number and proportion of votes following (that is to say)—

If he be rated or assessed at any sum under 200*l.* he will have 1 vote.
 If he be rated or assessed at 200*l.*, but under 400*l.* he will have 2 votes.
 And if rated or assessed at 400*l.* or upwards . he will have 3 votes.

That any owner of rateable property situate within any such parish, precinct, liberty, township, or place, who shall have given to one of the churchwardens or overseers thereof, previous to the day on which he shall claim to vote, a statement in writing of his name and address, and the description of property in the parish as owner whereof he claims to vote, will be entitled to have the number and proportion of votes at the election of the Guardian or Guardians for such parish, precinct, liberty, township, or place, as follows (that is to say)—

If the aggregate amount of the assessment, for the time being, of any property belonging to such owner in such parish, precinct, liberty, township, or place, or on any person or persons in respect of the same to the poor-rate, shall not amount to 50 <i>l.</i>	}	he will have 1 vote.
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If the same shall amount to 50 <i>l.</i> and not to 75 <i>l.</i> If the same shall amount to 75 <i>l.</i> and not to 100 <i>l.</i> If the same shall amount to 100 <i>l.</i> and not to 125 <i>l.</i> If the same shall amount to 125 <i>l.</i> and not to 150 <i>l.</i> If the same shall amount to 150 <i>l.</i> or upwards .	he will have 2 votes. he will have 3 votes. he will have 4 votes. he will have 5 votes. he will have 6 votes.
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Any owner of such property may, by writing under his hand, appoint any person to vote as his proxy, but such proxy must previous to the day of election, give to one of the churchwardens and overseers of such parish, precinct, liberty, township, or place, a statement in writing, of the name and address of his principal, and a description of the property as proxy to the owner whereof he claims to vote, and also an original or attested copy of the writing appointing him such proxy. The forms which may be followed by owners of property in appointing proxies, and by such proxies in making their claims, may be had by such owners on application to me.

5. That the persons appointed by me to receive nominations, and the places where such nominations are to be received, are—

For the parish of	J. M. at
For the parish of	M. J. at

And that the last day on which nominations can be received (otherwise than as hereinafter is described) is the 14th day of March.

6. That in case a sufficient number of persons shall not, on or before the 14th day of March instant, have been duly nominated as aforesaid for the office of Guardian, in any parish, precinct, liberty, township, or place, within the said Union, I shall on the 16th day of March instant, at the hour of , attend at , in the said Union; and shall in the presence of such owners of property, and of such rate-payers of any such parish, precinct, liberty, township, or place, as may think fit to attend, declare and take down the names of any persons nominated to the office of Guardian, for any such parish, precinct, liberty, township, or place, and of the owners or rate-payers

making the nomination. Such nominations may be made according to the form prescribed by the Poor Law Commissioners, in their order bearing date the day of , 184 ; printed copies of which form may be had on application to me, or to the persons appointed by me, to receive nominations ; and I shall at such meeting hear and determine objections to the qualification of any candidate.

7. That I shall, in the event of a contest at the said election of Guardians taking place for any parish, precinct, liberty, township, or place, in the said Union, cause voting papers to be prepared and delivered on the day of to be addressed in such parish, precinct, liberty, township, or place, to each owner, or proxy, or rate-payer qualified to vote therein, which voting papers will contain full instructions as to the mode and manner of voting ; and that after the lapse of two clear days I shall cause such voting papers to be collected.

8. That on the day of , I shall attend at in the said Union, at the hour of , and that I shall on that, and if necessary following days, proceed to ascertain the accuracy of such votes, and to cast up the same, and to ascertain the number of votes given for each candidate, at which examination one proposer of every candidate, and every candidate may, if he think fit, be present.

Given under my hand this day of March, 18 .

Clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Union.

E.—*Nomination Paper.*

Parish of }
in the county of }

Name or Names of Persons proposed as Guardian or Guardians.	Residence and calling of Person or Persons proposed.

I nominate the above to be Guardian or Guardians for the said parish for the year ending

——, Signature and address of proposer.

F.—*List of Candidates.*

Parish of }
in the county of }

List of persons nominated in the said parish to the office of Guardian of the poor for the year ending 184 .

No. and order in which received.	Names, residence, and calling of Person proposed.	No. of reference to Rate Books.	Names of Proposers.	Owners or Rate Payers.

I do hereby certify that the above is the List of persons duly nominated in the parish of _____ in the county of _____ to the office of Guardian for the year 184 _____, and from which List the Board of Guardians is to be chosen.

(Signed)

Clerk to the Board of Guardians of the _____ Union.

G.—Voting Paper.

Voting paper for the parish of _____

No. of voting paper. Name and address of voter. No. of Votes.

For the purpose of enabling each rate-payer to give his vote in the most free and deliberate manner, and as far as may be without solicitations or canvassing, and without the loss of his time, or the obstruction of his ordinary business, or the other inconveniences usually incurred by attending to give his vote at a polling booth, at a distance from his home, this voting paper is directed to be left at the voter's dwelling for two clear days, by persons specially employed for the purpose, who will, by order of the Commissioners acting under the authority of the Poor Law Amendment Act, attend on the day of _____ to receive back the paper on which the vote must be inscribed as hereunder directed.

The voter will write his initials opposite the name of the persons for whom he votes.

If the proxy votes, he should sign his own name, and state in writing the name of the person for whom he is proxy thus: M. N. for P. Q.

If the voter cannot write, his mark must be attested by a witness, whose initials must be placed opposite the names of the persons for whom he votes.

TAKE NOTICE, this paper must be carefully preserved by the voter, as no second paper will be given. When it is filled up, it must be kept ready for delivery to _____ and _____ who will call for the same on the _____ day of _____

No other person can be allowed to receive the voting paper; if it be not ready for the collectors when they call, the votes will be lost. They will also be lost if more than _____ names be returned in the list, with the initials placed opposite thereto. The voter must therefore be careful in placing his initials against those for whom he votes.

Persons employed in distributing or collecting the voting papers, or otherwise executing the election orders of the Poor Law Commissioners, are cautioned not to canvass the voters for any candidate, or do anything by which the return of any candidate may be unduly influenced.

Initials of the Voter to the Names of Candidates.	If person proposed is unwilling to serve.	Names of the Persons proposed as Guardians.	Residence and Calling of the Persons proposed.	Rateable value of the qualifying Property of the Persons Proposed.	Names of Proposers.

I vote for the persons in the above List, opposite to whose names I have placed my initials.

(Signed) _____

H.—Return.

Union. Election of Guardians of the Poor.

I do hereby certify, that I caused notices of the election of Guardians for the year ending , to be published in the manner required by the order of the Poor Law Commissioners, and that I held meetings pursuant to the said notice; that the election was conducted in conformity to the order of the Poor Law Commissioners, and that the entries contained in the Schedule hereunder-written are true.

Given under my hand and seal this day of

Clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Union.

Names of Parishes.	Names of persons proposed as Guardians.	No. of Votes given to each Candidate set opposite his name.	Names of the Guardians elected for the Parish mentioned in the first column opposite hereto.

I.—Letter to the Guardians Elected.

Union. Parish of

I, the Clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Union, do hereby give you notice and declare, that on the day of you were duly elected a Guardian of the poor for the parish of for the year ending (together with) [without opposition, or by a majority of] the numbers and names of the candidates being as follows, viz. [as the case may be.]

Signed this day of Clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Union.

No. 2.

RELIEF TO MEMBERS OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—Copy of Minute of Poor Law Commissioners, 27th March, 1840.]

THE Poor Law Commissioners have carefully considered the question—In what cases, and to what extent, a man who, as a member of a friendly society, is entitled to certain advantages in respect of it, ought to receive parochial relief?

The chief principles of the Poor Law Amendment Act received their strongest corroboration from the examples set by the labouring classes themselves, in the administration of relief to the members of their own friendly societies. From the evidence received on this topic, especially from Mr. Tidd Pratt, the barrister charged with the revision of their rules, it appears that on no point was their opinion and practice more decided and unanimous than in the prohibition of partial relief. They constantly acted on the rule that, whatever were the apparent special circumstances of the particular case, entire and undivided reliance on one source or other should be rigorously enforced. They were well aware that where, by any arrangement, more than one source of relief

is opened to the same individual at the same time, the vigilance of the dispensers of relief is weakened, their means of protecting the funds under their charge are diminished, and an increased and undue reliance on the divided and extended sources is created, which is, moreover, always attended by an influx of fraudulent claims. The labourers who act on the principles set forth in the best-considered rules of the friendly societies, would, no doubt, decide that it were better that benefit societies should not exist at all, than that they should exist as means to eke out the amounts of a pauper's allowance, and add to the inducements to obtain and rely on such an allowance. In a communication received by the Commissioners from Mr. Tidd Pratt on this subject, he states,—

“I have to observe that a large proportion of the rules of friendly societies submitted to me from those formed by labouring men, contain express exceptions of granting relief to those who are in receipt of parochial relief, or are in a workhouse; and, perhaps, with a view to ascertain that fact, the certificate of their being ill and unable to follow their usual employ is directed to be signed by the clergyman or overseer.

“The rule in question appears to me to be considered by societies as of great importance; and their great object is, to prevent a member receiving relief from any other source than that from the funds of the society, and provides generally, that no member shall belong to any *other* society at the same time. Societies are quite sensible of the frauds which would be committed if partial relief were allowed; and seem of opinion that the best interests of the society and of the members are consulted by the adoption of such a rule, which I invariably recommend.”

In illustration of the views entertained by the labouring classes as to the impropriety of contributors to friendly societies receiving relief from the poor-rate, the Commissioners may cite the following passages of the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, pp. 275, and 335, in which the evidence of working men, members of these societies, is given.

“Launcelot Snowden examined:—

“Are you acquainted with the operative classes?—Yes, having been a journeyman printer twenty years, and one half of the time foreman; and, having been in different situations in our own societies, as well as connected with various other societies of operatives, I believe I am well acquainted with them.

“In what way do they regard the fact of any one of their body receiving parochial relief?—I know that none but the worst characters would ever think of applying for parish relief, and that the respectable workmen consider it disgraceful. The other day a list of those who received out-door parish relief was brought to a printing-office to be printed. One of the men saw on the list the name and address of one of the journeymen in the same office. This man was challenged with the fact, which he did not attempt to deny. He had been receiving as much as six shillings or eight shillings a-week, out-door relief, during two years, for four children, although he had been in receipt of thirty-six shillings a-week, steady wages, during the same time. The men stated the circumstance to the employer, and he was discharged.

“Do you find any effect produced by men obtaining parochial relief

readily when they are out of work, or have anything the matter with them?—I have always seen that men who have had parish relief have been very careless of work and of their money ever afterwards. It has also acted very mischievously on the benefit societies, as these men would never contribute to them. We had a large and very good society of our own, which failed some time ago; and I have known the societies of other trades fail; and it has been a common complaint amongst us, that but for the parish they would have stood firm. I am myself confident that but for the parish they would have stood firm.”

The form in which the question now under consideration most frequently presents itself is, whether any member of a friendly society ought to receive an order for the medical officer of the Union? Upon this point the Poor Law Commissioners must observe that, according to the letter of the statute of Elizabeth, relief was only to be given to those who had no means to maintain them, and not to those who had the means of partial self-support from any other source. This principle has unfortunately been very generally abandoned, and its re-establishment can only be effected gradually. In the meantime, when an application is made for relief, by a person who possesses some means of supporting himself, whether from a friendly society or otherwise, the Guardians will only have to consider what are the absolute wants of the applicant and his family which cannot be supplied from these partial resources. If the applicant has the right to the attendance of a medical man and medicines, in respect of his belonging to a friendly society, this will, of course, not be one of the wants to be provided for by the Guardians. If he has not this right, the Guardians will give him medical relief in the same manner as it would be given to any other person unable to provide it for himself.

With regard to the money allowance granted by the friendly society, the Guardians cannot but take into account this allowance in estimating the resources of the applicant and his family; and if they acted in consistency with the universally admitted principles of poor-law administration, the Guardians would not grant further aid than would be sufficient, together with this allowance, to relieve the destitution of the applicant and his family to the same extent as they would relieve the destitution of any other applicant and his family not being a subscriber to a friendly society.

The Commissioners, however, believe that in practice the Guardians have treated the friendly society allowance as in some degree more immediately destined for the restoration of the health and strength of the subscriber, and have, therefore, granted a larger allowance to the family than would have been given if no such consideration had presented itself. The Commissioners have not deemed it advisable for the present to interfere with this mode of proceeding; but they entertain no doubt that it will, at no distant period, be found to be more in accordance with the interest of the labouring classes to carry out the principles adverted to at the commencement of these observations, and not to permit the contributors of friendly societies to receive relief at the same time from the funds of the contributors and the poor-rates.

In the administration of medical relief in this class of cases, as well as in all other cases of medical relief, the Commissioners recommend to the Guardians that they should in general give the relief by way of

loan, and enforce strict attention to the recovery of the loan by instalments, however small, after the party relieved has returned to his labour. This they will find to be an effectual course to prevent the full and liberal relief which they may naturally be disposed to give on the occasion of sickness, being invaded to the expense of the rate-payers, to the prejudice of the medical profession in general, and above all to the injury of the sick clubs and societies. By such associations the prosperity, and even the existence of which depends almost entirely on the mode in which the Guardians administer relief, the labouring classes secure immediate relief without (necessary) preliminary inquiry, and disease being met more speedily, the medical attendant is enabled to apply more effectual remedies.*

If the system of giving medical relief by way of loan be gradually adopted, those who find that they will have ultimately to pay for the relief which they obtain from the poor's-rates, will find it to be so obviously their interest to have recourse to medical clubs, or friendly societies, or other similar institutions, that the Commissioners look forward with confidence to the increase and prosperity of institutions of this nature, and to the consequent growth of forethought and frugality amongst the labouring classes.

The Commissioners finally remark that they think it desirable that the Guardians should furnish once a quarter to every friendly society in the Union, a list of the persons receiving relief.

* *Note.*—The best and almost the only data from which an opinion can be formed of the probable amount of sickness among the labouring classes in Great Britain are the returns obtained by the exertions of the Highland Society. This society procured returns from seventy-nine benefit societies, situate in sixteen counties of Scotland. These returns were made up from the books kept during various periods, in some instances extending from 1750 to 1821. The aggregate number of members on the books of the respective societies was 104,218. The first table ever formed to exhibit the probable annual sickness which a labouring man will sustain through life is to be found in an able report drawn up by Mr. Oliphant for the society. The results stated are, that a workman will experience in a year at

21 years of age	4 days' sickness
46 ,,	1 week's ,,
57 ,,	2 weeks' ,,
63 ,,	3 ,, ,,
65 ,,	4 $\frac{4}{10}$,, ,,
66 ,,	5 $\frac{1}{10}$,, ,,
67 ,,	6 $\frac{6}{10}$,, ,,
68 ,,	8 ,, ,,
69 ,,	9 ,, ,,
70 ,,	10 ,, ,,

The proportion, after this period, goes on increasing rapidly, at a rate that puts the individual beyond the means of assurance possessed by any of those institutions. The society endeavoured to ascertain also the different degrees of intensity to be expected in this sickness; and they state, as their nearest approximation, that of ten weeks' sickness among persons of all ages under seventy, two may be assumed as bedfast sickness; five as walking; three as permanent sickness.

The Commissioners constituting the Central Board of the Commission appointed to inquire into the effects of labour in factories upon the general condition of the operative classes, obtained as a means of comparison, from the directors of the East India Company, returns for ten years of the experience of the labourers in their service. The number of these labourers was at the commencement of the period of the service 2461.

As the most accurate accounts had been kept, and a sum of 1s. 6d. had been

No. 3.

ALLOWANCES OF CLOTHING TO PAUPERS.—*Copy of Minute of Poor Law Commissioners,—29th October, 1839.*

The Poor Law Commissioners have lately had their attention particularly called to the subject of allowances of clothing to paupers.

1. The practice of allowing clothing to adult paupers out of the workhouse appears to be so rare as not to call for any remarks on the part of the Commissioners.

2. The practice of making allowances of clothing to the children of able-bodied labourers going into service appears to prevail in many Unions, and several applications have lately been made to the Commissioners to sanction allowances of this description.

It is manifest that the practice of making allowances of clothing to the children of labourers going into service cannot increase the total amount of employment; that every person who obtains employment on account of the allowance of clothes from the parish must prevent another person who has not that advantage from obtaining employment; and, consequently, that such allowances are detrimental to the independent labourer. Such allowances are in the nature of premiums upon pauper apprenticeships, the evils of which have been already

paid to every man during sickness, the most exact return was obtained. The result, as calculated from this return, was as follows:—

Age.	Average duration of Sickness per annum for every man employed.	Average duration of Sickness per annum for every man sick.
	Days and Decimal Parts.	Days and Decimal Parts.
16 to 21	4.02	13.96
21 to 26	5.40	17.22
26 to 31	4.49	20.18
31 to 36	4.55	21.44
36 to 41	5.57	23.84
41 to 46	5.18	22.83
46 to 51	5.43	23.59
51 to 56	6.80	28.61
56 to 61	7.21	28.28
61 to 66	10.24	31.25
66 to 71	9.93	26.89
71 to 76	10.60	29.67
76 to 81	12.67	38.88

This experience of the labourers of the East India Company agrees as far as the age of forty-one with that of the societies of which account was taken by the Highland Society of Scotland, and is rather more favourable from forty-one to fifty-one. After that it is much more favourable, which is readily accounted for from the circumstance that the East India Company pensioned off all the men who had become invalid, and no account was kept of their sickness. It may appear surprising that the experience of a body of men living in London in a comparatively unhealthy district, and prone to habits of intemperance, should be as favourable as that of the societies chiefly composed of persons living in rural districts. The causes are explained in the evidence of Mr. Lewis Leese, junior. The men were in the first instance select, nearly as much so as recruits going into the army; care was taken also to give men who became infirm such labour as they could perform without severe exertion; "*but, above all, they had the benefit of medical advice without any expense in the particular case; and being thereby induced to make early application, disease was cut short at once on its first appearance.*"

pointed out by the Commissioners on various occasions, and are particularly illustrated in a Letter from Mr. Tufnell, published in the Appendix to their Third Annual Report.

3. With respect to allowances of clothing to paupers in the workhouse, it is desirable that persons residing a short time in the workhouse should not on leaving it be furnished, except under very particular circumstances, with a fresh suit of clothes. In some places where such an allowance had been made the result has been that able-bodied men previous to entering the workhouse have disposed of their clothes, and clothed themselves in rags not sufficiently decent to work in, knowing that they would receive a complete suit on leaving the workhouse; and no way has been found of preventing this evil, except by keeping to the strict rule of giving to a pauper who leaves the house no other clothes than those he had on when he entered it.

Persons permanently domiciled in the workhouse, and especially children who have remained in it from an early age, must on quitting it be furnished with a decent outfit of clothing. Young persons who have been brought up in the workhouse, and who leave it for service or apprenticeship, ought, in the opinion of the Commissioners, to be furnished with such an outfit of clothing as is usually possessed by young persons not being paupers in a similar condition.

No. 4.

IGNOMINIOUS DRESS FOR UNCHASTE WOMEN IN WORKHOUSES.—*Copy of Minute of the Poor Law Commissioners, 5th March, 1839.*

The Poor Law Commissioners are informed that in several Union workhouses single women, mothers of children or pregnant, are compelled to wear a dress of a peculiar colour as a mark of disgrace.

The Commissioners are aware that such a regulation has originated solely in a desire on the part of the Guardians to repress vice; and it is only because they are convinced that principles of considerable importance are involved in this practice that they feel called on to express an opinion on the subject.

The following are the principal grounds on which they have arrived at the conclusion that such distinction in dress, or any equivalent mark of disgrace, is inexpedient.

It was the obvious intention of the Legislature in the Poor Law Amendment Act to carry into effect the views of the Commissioners of Inquiry, "that a bastard should be what Providence appears to have ordained that it should be—a burthen on its mother." The woman by her imprudence has become charged with the maintenance of a child, without having previously secured for herself and her offspring the protection of a husband and a father. The amended law, most properly as the Commissioners conceive, removed the punishment which by the Statutes of the 7 Jas. I., c. 4, and the 50 Geo. III., c. 51, placed such conduct in the class of *crimes*, and simply left the mother to bear the natural consequences of *vice*. These consequences are—the burthen of supporting the child, and she becomes an inmate of the workhouse, because she is destitute of means to bear this burthen.

Whatever the cause of her destitution may be, it ought not, as the Commissioners think, to affect her treatment there. Any attempt to inflict disgrace or punishment on the mother of a bastard, as such, appears to be in opposition to the principles which guided the legislature in the alteration of the law on this subject.

Even if the penal provision against mothers of bastards contained in the 50 Geo. III., c. 51, had not been repealed, it would not, in the opinion of the Commissioners, be expedient to inflict any punishment on unchaste women, as such, in workhouses. The statute in question empowered two justices to commit the mother of a bastard child to a house of correction for any time not exceeding twelve months, nor less than six weeks; but it did not direct that mothers of bastards, when inmates of workhouses, should be subject to any punishment. The sole object of the workhouse is to give relief to the destitute poor in such a manner as shall satisfy their necessary wants, without making pauperism attractive, or otherwise injuring the industrious classes. The workhouse is not intended to serve any penal or remuneratory purpose; and it ought not to be used for punishing the dissolute, or rewarding the well-conducted pauper. If it is attempted by means of the workhouse to attain comparatively unimportant ends for which it is not fitted, there is a danger of not attaining the important end for which it is fitted.

Many, probably a majority, of the inmates of a workhouse have become such by want of prudence on their own part; but it is manifestly impossible to distinguish in the mode of relief the various shades of character which have led to pauperism. In administering relief through a workhouse, necessary food, raiment, and lodging, are all that can safely be offered in *any* case; and *less* than such necessities can be afforded in *none*.

The following objections may be raised in reply to these arguments:—

1st. That the Commissioners have repeatedly pressed on Boards of Guardians the expediency of relieving women with bastard children in the workhouse only.

2nd. That it is sometimes necessary in towns to separate the women of infamous and thoroughly abandoned character from the other female inmates.

The Commissioners feel convinced that relief to able-bodied women of any class should, as far as possible, be given in a workhouse; not only because of the evils which would result from relief in aid of wages, but because, in the case of an able-bodied woman, her means of support are uncertain, and far more difficult to determine with precision than those of other paupers. The Commissioners, however, have forbore from pressing this opinion on Boards of Guardians with regard to widows with families; believing that in general the Boards of Guardians, from not thoroughly apprehending the evils of out-door relief, would be disposed to consider as severe any regulation withholding relief of this nature from a class of persons whose circumstances justly excite their sympathy.

The separation of certain abandoned persons from the other inmates rests not on the consideration of their *past* conduct, but on that of their *present* habits and character. Their separation from the other

inmates is necessary for the maintenance of order in the workhouse ; and it has even been suggested that it would be expedient to form a central receptacle in which the riotous and abandoned prostitutes from the several London Unions might be congregated and subjected to peculiar regulations.

It will be evident therefore that, if on the one hand it is inexpedient that the necessary support of the destitute should be converted into an apparent reward of good character, but a real premium on improvidence ; so, on the other hand, it was not the intention of the legislature to constitute the Board of Guardians a tribunal for the punishment of past profligacy by any varieties in the mode of administering in-door relief.

No. 5.

ORDERS IN BASTARDY.—*Copy of Circular to Boards of Guardians.*

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,
12th November, 1839.

SIR,

In consequence of various applications on the subject of Orders in Bastardy under the statute 2 and 3 Vic. c. 85, the Poor Law Commissioners have deemed it advisable to have forms drawn by counsel of the notice required by the statute, and also of the order, and they herewith send you printed copies of such forms for the use and guidance of the Board of Guardians.

At the same time the Commissioners desire to state that no alteration has been made in the law relative to orders in bastardy as settled by the Poor Law Amendment Act, except as relates to the application for the order against the putative father, which is now to be made to the petty sessions within three calendar months after the chargeability of the child has accrued. The order is to be as under the Poor Law Amendment Act, to reimburse the expense which has been incurred by the Union in the maintenance of such child, and is not to be granted in any case where the Union has not been put to some expense in its support and maintenance.

The Commissioners desire to observe also, as some misapprehension has prevailed with reference to the nature of the alteration, that no part of the money recoverable under the order can be paid to the mother of the child, nor will any personal relief given to the mother be a sufficient ground to warrant the justices in making an order upon the putative father.

The Commissioners desire further to observe, with respect to applications for orders in bastardy, that the Guardians possessed under the Poor Law Amendment Act the power of applying for such orders ; and that the new Act neither increases that power, nor extends it to any new class of cases. In every case where it was formerly proper to make an application for such an order it will still be proper to do so ; and in every case where it was proper to omit making such application, the like reasons will still require the like omission. The only material change effected by the latter statute (as has been already stated) is to transfer the jurisdiction from the quarter to the petty sessions. This transfer has been understood to have been made for

the purpose of diminishing the trouble and expense attendant on the application to the quarter sessions, and of preventing the evil consequences supposed to follow from the publicity given by the examination in that court to the legal evidence required in the case, by referring such investigations to a less crowded tribunal.

Signed by order of the Board,

To
The Clerk to the Board of Guardians
of the Union.

EDWIN CHADWICK,
Secretary.

FORM OF NOTICE in BASTARDY, enclosed in foregoing Circular.

Whereas _____ was, on the _____ day
of _____ last, delivered of a male [or female] bastard child ;
and the said child, by reason of the inability of its said mother to provide for its maintenance, on the _____ day of _____ last,
became chargeable to the parish [or township] of _____, and
from thence hitherto has been maintained and supported by the
Union, in which the said parish[or township] is
situate.

And whereas we the undersigned, being a majority of the Guardians of the said Union, duly assembled at a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the said Union, having made diligent inquiries as to the father of the said child, do find and charge that you
are father of the same.

Therefore, take notice, that we, as such Guardians of the said Union, intend, on the _____ day of _____, to apply to the Justices of the Peace, at the Petty Session which will be then holden by them at _____, in and for the division [or borough] of _____, in the county of _____, within which division [or borough] such Union [or part of such Union, as the case may be], is situate, for an order upon you, the said _____, to reimburse the said Union for the maintenance and support of the said child.

Given under our hands, at a Meeting of the Board of the Guardians of the said Union, held this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

To
of

To be signed by the Acting Chairman (as such) and all the Guardians present at the Board who assent to the propriety of the application, being of course a majority of those present.]

FORM OF ORDER in BASTARDY, enclosed in foregoing Circular.

TO WIT. } AT a Petty Session of Her Majesty's Justices of the
Peace for the county [or the borough] of _____,
holden in and for the division [or the borough] of _____,
_____, in the said county, at _____, on
the _____ day of _____ in the year
of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and _____
_____, before us, _____, three of Her

Majesty's Justices of the Peace of and for the said county [or the said borough].

Whereas the parish [or township] of _____ in the county of _____ is situate within the _____ Union, in the said county, and such Union [or such parish of _____], or part of such Union, or part of such parish of _____ [to be inserted, as the case may be], is situate within the said division of _____ [or within the said borough] in the said county.

And whereas the Guardians of the said Union have now applied to us, the Justices here assembled and holding the Petty Session aforesaid, in and for the division [or the borough] aforesaid, for an order upon _____ of _____, whom they the said Guardians charge with being the putative father of a male [or female] child, which has lately been born a bastard of the body of _____, and has, by the inability of the said mother of such child to provide for its maintenance, become chargeable to the said parish [or township] of _____, to reimburse such Union for the maintenance and support of the said child.

[And whereas due notice of the intention of the said Guardians to make this present application was, on the _____ day of _____ last, given by the said Guardians to the said _____, and the said _____ being now here present], and it being now proved to us, the said Justices so here assembled as aforesaid, *in the presence and hearing of the said _____*, that the said child was on the _____ day of _____ last past, that is to say, since the passing of an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty, entitled, "An Act for the amendment and better administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales," at the parish of _____ aforesaid, born a bastard of the body of the said _____ . And that the said child, on the _____ day of _____ last past, and within three calendar months of the making of this present application, by reason of the inability of its said mother to provide for its maintenance, became, and from thence hitherto hath been and still is, chargeable to the said parish [or township] of _____ . And it being duly proved on oath now here, *in the presence and hearing of the said _____*, as well as by the evidence of the said _____, the mother of the said child, as upon other testimony corroborative in material particulars of the evidence of the said _____, to the satisfaction of us the said Justices here, that the said _____ is the father of the said child: We, the said Justices here assembled as aforesaid, having heard the evidence in this behalf adduced, *and having heard the said parties*, are satisfied of the facts aforesaid, and that the said _____ is really and in truth the father of the said child: And it appears to us, the Justices so here assembled as aforesaid, to be just and reasonable under all the circumstances of the case that the said _____

should pay unto the Guardians of the said Union such sum or sums of money as the said Union has expended, and also such sums as the said Union may from time to time expend, for the maintenance and support of the said child, not exceeding the sum of _____ by the week.

The Commissioners have not hitherto deemed it expedient, notwithstanding their sense of the great importance of securing the most exact obedience to the law as respects the relief of casual destitution, to visit the negligence of the officers in any of the cases examined with any heavier penalty than the transmission of the evidence to the Board of Guardians, and the direct expression of their censure. The importance of providing for the prompt and effectual relief of cases of casual destitution in such a way as to prevent the encouragement of imposture by affording the relief on terms less desirable than the wages of independent industry, wherever there is ability to labour, and the adoption of arrangements by which appropriate relief may be without delay afforded in all cases of casualty, houseless destitution, and sickness, in a way appropriate to the necessities of the applicant, is a subject of such paramount importance, especially during this season, in so great a population as the metropolis contains, that the Commissioners feel it their duty to request that their circular letter dated 12th December, 1838, and published in the Fifth Annual Report,* in which reference is made to their correspondence with the Commissioners of Police, dated 6th September, 1837, in answer to a letter dated 24th August, 1837, and published in the Fourth Annual Report,† may be again read by the clerk to the relieving officers and master of the workhouse in the presence of the Board of Guardians.

The Commissioners request the Board of Guardians to warn their officers that no consideration of past services will be deemed by the Commissioners a sufficient reason for their hesitating to remove any officer who after this period shall have neglected his primary duty in relieving any case of urgent casual destitution brought under his notice, by affording such relief within the workhouse in all cases in which there is ability to labour, or in which relief within the workhouse is desirable, such as cases of houseless destitution and casualty, or by affording such relief as may be appropriate in other cases, in articles of absolute necessity.

The Commissioners are especially desirous of again bringing under the consideration of each Board of Guardians the copy of mendicity regulations as adopted in the Hertford Union, which is annexed to their circular letter respecting the relief of casual destitution in the metropolis, published in the Fifth Annual Report, and to urge upon them the importance of appointing a Committee to inspect the workhouse arrangements, in order that they may report to the Board of Guardians whether the ward appropriated to this class of cases is, in all respects, prepared for their reception during the winter. The necessary arrangements having been made, the Commissioners hope the Board of Guardians will not hesitate to issue to the ratepayers of their parish or Union tickets entitling all wayfarers to be received into the workhouse, and there provided with necessary relief and assistance, and at the same time "set to work," proportioned to their bodily strength.

If these arrangements be adopted throughout the Unions and parishes of the metropolis, casual almsgiving in the streets, by which vagrancy and imposture are encouraged, will be materially checked, in consequence of the publicity of the fact that sufficient relief is readily

* *Report, 1838, App. A. No. 10.*

† *Report, 1837, App. A. No. 2.*

accessible to all who are casually in want. The exertions of the police for the suppression of mendicity will also be supported by public opinion, without which no vigilance on the part of the police will be found sufficient to prevent considerable numbers of persons of idle and disorderly life from importuning passengers in the street for alms when a policeman is not in sight, and from obtaining those alms from persons imperfectly acquainted with the arrangements made for the relief of the destitute, or who may have been led to doubt whether such relief is readily accessible.

Signed by Order of the Board,

E. CHADWICK, *Secretary.*

No. 7.

DEFECTIVE MAPS OF PARISHES.—*Copy of Minute of the Poor Law Commissioners, 13th February, 1840.*

Various cases have recently come under the consideration of the Poor Law Commissioners in which the maps of parishes, made in pursuance of contracts entered into under the Poor Law Commissioners' orders, have been found to be such as not to authorize their receiving the seal of the Tithe Commissioners, either by reason of some defects in the maps themselves, or in consequence of the surveyor not having produced his Field Books, or having produced Field Books of an imperfect nature and not to be relied on, owing to which it becomes impossible to test the accuracy and trustworthiness of the map.

Under these circumstances the Poor Law Commissioners have not unfrequently to decide on the adoption of one or other of the following alternatives:—

To approve of the map notwithstanding its defects—and this either unconditionally, or conditionally upon the price of it being reduced.

To decline giving the approval of the map.

To insist upon the defects of the map being corrected if they admit of correction.

To insist upon further evidence for proving the accuracy of the map.

Where the defects in the map are such as not to admit of correction, an unconditional approval is out of the question; but it will occasionally happen that these defects, although of a nature and amount to prevent its receiving the seal of the Tithe Commissioners, and its having that authority in matters of evidence which the seal will give to it, are not such as to destroy its utility for the purposes of the parochial assessment or the tithe apportionment. The Poor Law Commissioners are of opinion that in these cases it will be advisable, after obtaining the Assistant Tithe Commissioner's opinion of the fair value of the map, to advise the Guardians to offer such reduced value to the surveyor in satisfaction of his claim under the contract.

If this arrangement be agreed to, the approval of the Poor Law Commissioners may be given, in order that the transaction may be brought within the terms of the contract.

If the defects in the map cannot be corrected, and exceed such as are above adverted to, the Poor Law Commissioners (unless under very peculiar circumstances) would think it necessary to withhold their ap-

proval altogether, and advise the Guardians not to complete the contract with the surveyor.

Where the defects of the map admit of correction, the Poor Law Commissioners are of opinion that it is their duty to insist upon such correction being made before the remuneration for the map is paid.

They conceive that the official approbation of the Tithe Commissioners, indicated by their seal, is of great value, not only in reference to the proceedings for the apportionment of the tithe-rent charge and for the prevention of future disputes respecting that apportionment, but also in reference to all questions of boundary both parochial and private.

The trustworthiness of the map which is signified by the official seal of the Tithe Commissioners will induce all parties to place great reliance in it, and will cause it to be received almost as conclusive evidence of the matters which it indicates. The Poor Law Commissioners, therefore, cannot forego on the part of a parish the advantage of securing for it such a map where the stipulations of the contract under which it is made allow of their insisting on its being perfected, and where the defects of the map are such as can be remedied by the surveyor.

The cases, however, which most frequently come before the Poor Law Commissioners are those in which further evidence is required in order to ascertain the accuracy or inaccuracy of the map in consequence of the defects in, or the absence of, the Field Books.

In general, the only mode in which the defects in, or absence of, the Field Books can be remedied or supplied, is by testing the map on the ground, either by some surveyor approved for that purpose by the Poor Law Commissioners, or by the surveyor who made the map. The former of these modes is the most simple and effectual, but is attended with an expense varying from 10*l.* to 30*l.* The Poor Law Commissioners are prepared in ordinary cases to compel the payment of this expense by the surveyor who made the map, by refusing their approbation of the map unless the surveyor shall consent to have it tested and to pay the expense thereof. There is no injustice to the surveyor in this proceeding, if the necessity for testing arises from want of information which ought to have been supplied to the Poor Law Commissioners, or from any defect or inaccuracies in the Field Books which have been sent up with the map.

It is possible, however, that instances may arise in which the necessity for testing has resulted from no fault of the surveyor; and in such cases it appears reasonable that the expense of testing should fall upon the Guardians, if the test be favourable to the map, and upon the surveyor if unfavourable.

With a view of diminishing the expense of testing, the Poor Law Commissioners are not unwilling to resort to the second mode of testing above adverted to,—namely, by the surveyor himself; and the subjoined instructions, which have been given by the Commissioners upon several maps which have been submitted to them for their approval, explain the mode in which this can be done.

“The lines which the Poor Law Commissioners require to have measured on the ground for testing the accuracy of the map are three lines in the form of a well-shaped triangle, with a proof line from one

of the angles to the opposite side. These lines must not in the aggregate be less than seven miles in length.

“In measuring the lines, all intersections are to be noted, and offsets taken within the ordinary limits of a chain’s length. All junction points of fences are to be noted which fall within two chains’ distance of the measured lines; and when their distance exceeds one chain, an offset triangle is to be measured instead of the single offset. The fields in which the angular points of the triangle occur are to be wholly surveyed, or enough of their boundaries ascertained to determine precisely the position of those points on the map.

“The field notes are to be kept in ink in the field, and any alterations which are required to be made in them are to be attested by the initials of the surveyor, and an explanation of the cause of the alteration is to be entered.

“A protraction of the testing lines on the scale of three chains to an inch is to be sent with the field notes to the office of the Poor Law Commissioners.

“The original plan and field books, and all documents relating to the survey of the parish, are to be lodged in the office of the Poor Law Commissioners before the measurement of the testing lines is commenced.”

No. 8.

RATING OF STOCK IN TRADE.

I.—*Copy of a Minute of the Poor Law Commissioners.*

14th September, 1837.

THE opinion of the Courts on the subject of rating stock in trade has fluctuated, and the extreme opinions have been held at different times that it was rateable generally, and that it was not rateable at all.

The opinion of the Court of King’s Bench, as expressed by Lord Mansfield in *Rex v. Watney* (5 Burr, 2634), and *Rex v. Ringwood* (Cowp. 326), was decidedly against the practice.

The first case apparently in favour of the practice is that of the *Queen v. Barking* (2 Lord Raymond, 1280), where (as observed by Lord Mansfield in *Rex v. Watney*) the question did not properly arise.

The first cases in which the legality of the practice was partially affirmed were the cases of *Rex v. Hill* (Cowp. 613) and *Rex v. Rodd* (Cald. 147), in the first of which the case was sent back to sessions to ascertain the local practice, which being found to have prevailed, the Court decided in favour of the rate on such stock; and in the latter of which, the local practice being found by the sessions, the Court of King’s Bench confirmed the rate professedly on the same grounds as *Rex v. Hill* was decided on.

But it is clear that in a matter of so recent institution as the poor rates a legal custom cannot exist; and the statute of Elizabeth, which points out the subject of the rate, could alone be relied on as authority for including or omitting any property in the rate.

Subsequent cases, expressly founded on the preceding cases, and especially the case of *Rex v. Ambleside* (16 East, 380), have apparently, though not distinctly, extended the doctrine in favour of rating stock in trade so as to appear to authorise the practice generally, without reference to local practice.

The practice however has, with very few exceptions, hitherto prevailed only in the old manufacturing districts of the south and west of England.

The Commissioners, bearing in mind the nature of reasoning by which the conclusion is supported that personal property is rendered liable to the rate by the 43rd Elizabeth, the conflict of decisions in the Court of King's Bench, and the grounds on which the decisions in favour of rating stock in trade were originally based, the difficulty of rating this property equally, the injustice of rating it in certain districts and not rating it in other districts, and the difficulties that would arise from the attempt to introduce the practice in districts where it has not hitherto existed, have hesitated to express an opinion favourable to the adoption, or even the continuance, of the custom of rating stock in trade.

The Commissioners have moreover to observe that, although the Parochial Assessments Act has neither affirmed nor negatived the legality of rating stock in trade, it appears to contemplate the assessment only of hereditaments, *i. e.* of real property, such kinds of property as are expressly enumerated in the statute of Elizabeth. It in fact prescribes a rule of rating generally inapplicable to personal property. The Commissioners have therefore considered this as in some measure discountenancing the opinion that stock in trade is liable to be rated.

The Commissioners have further to state that, if stock in trade should still be held to be rateable, it should at all events be rated separately from the premises in which the trade is carried on; and it must be borne in mind that the stock must be visible stock, locally situated within the parish, that the person rated for the stock must actually inhabit the parish, *Rex v. Hull Dock Company* (3 B. C. 525); and it must be susceptible of proof that it produces a *profit*, *Rex v. Macdonald* (12 East, 324), after payment of all debts, *Rex v. White* (C. R. 777.)

In conclusion, the Commissioners have to observe that they have no authority to determine whether any kind of property shall be included in the rate or not, as such a power involves the power to tax the community, or to remit the tax. All they can do in such a matter is to advise upon what appears to them to be the intentions of the legislature, and upon the best means of carrying those intentions into effect.

II.—*Copy of Circular to the Churchwardens and Overseers of every Parish or other Place separately maintaining its own Poor in England and Wales.*

*Poor Law Commission Office,
Somerset House, 6th March, 1840.*

GENTLEMEN,

Since the recent decision in the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of *Regina v. Lumsdaine*, in last Easter Term, it can no longer be doubted that inhabitants of parishes remain liable to the poor-rate in respect of stock in trade, in the like manner as they were before the passing of the Act to regulate Parochial Assessments, and that every rate may be successfully appealed against, if any inhabitant, having productive stock in trade, be omitted therefrom.

Since the decision of the above case the Commissioners have been

frequently applied to for instructions as to the form in which the rate in respect of stock in trade is to be made, and the value estimated. This subject has always been one of the greatest practical difficulty, and the Commissioners regret that it is not in their power to obtain any advice on the subject which can be of much practical utility to the persons charged with the duty of making poor-rates. The Commissioners, however, conceive that the following remarks may be of some service :—

1st.—*The rate in respect of Stock in Trade can only be made upon persons who are actually inhabitants of the parish.* Persons not residing in the parish are in law frequently occupiers of lands, houses, &c., but no person can be rated for stock in trade unless he is *resident* within the parish. These are the words of Chief Justice Abbott in the case of *Rex v. The Hull Dock Company* (3 B. & C. 525.) “Under the statute of Elizabeth there was no word applicable to personal property, and it was only on the ground of his being an *inhabitant* that any owner of personal property could be rated for that property, because there was no word in that statute to include him except the word *inhabitant*. Under that statute, therefore, there was necessarily a distinction between residents and non-residents, *because the resident would be rateable for his personalty* within the place, the *non-resident not*. The distinction, however, under that statute applied only to those kinds of property which the statute did not specify; for the occupier of lands, houses, &c., and whatever the statute enumerated, was rateable whether he were resident or not.”

Those owners of stock in trade within the parish who do not reside in the parish must consequently be omitted from the rate in respect of stock in trade.

Residence, by reference to which the character of inhabitancy is to be determined (see above, and also *Rex v. Collinson*, 12 East. 342), has been defined in the case of *Rex v. North-Currey* (4 B. & C. 953), “to denote the place where an individual eats, drinks, and sleeps, or where his family or his servants eat, drink, and sleep.”

2nd.—*The Stock to be rated must be locally situate and visible within the parish in which its owner resides.* *Earby's Case* (2 Bulst. 354), *Rex v. Shephard* (1 B. & A. 109). It must not only be productive, but must be capable of being proved to be productive. *Rex v. Macdonald* (12 East. 324).

3rd.—It appears that it is not all the productive stock in trade which an inhabitant may be possessed of that is liable to the rate. It is only the clear liquidated surplus, after payment of all the owner's debts, which is considered to constitute his ability. “If personal property be rateable, it is not to be done at random, and to leave the party rated to get off as he can; but the officer making the rate must be able to support what he has done by evidence. And *no surplus property can be rated but the clear liquidated surplus after paying all his debts.*” *Rex v. White* (6 T. R. 777). Personal property, with reference to the poor-rate, was defined by Lord Mansfield in *Rex v. Shalfleet* (2 Burr. 2001), “the surplus of a man's estate and effects after payment of debts, the maintenance of his family, and necessary expenses.” It is laid down that a trader may deduct the interest of borrowed capital, that being in the nature of an incumbrance upon his goods. *Rex v. Dursley* (6 T. R. 53).

4th.—The determination of *the rateable value of Stock in Trade* is the chief subject of difficulty. The Parochial Assessments Act, which prescribes the rule for estimating the annual value of the various hereditaments, the subjects of occupation, and liable in that character to the poor-rate, has evidently no application to stock in trade, the nature of which does not admit of its being let at a rent. It is, however, clear that the valuation of such stock in trade as may be rateable must be made in respect of the profit which may be realised by its means, and not of its total present value as so much capital. Lord Ellenborough says, in *Rex v. Macdonald* (12 East. 324), “now visible property in the place, such as stock in trade, merely as being *visible*, is not liable to be rated, but to make it rateable it must also be *productive*; but the justices have found that it was not productive, or, what is the same in effect, that it was not proved to be so to their satisfaction.”

Generally, on account of the great difficulty of the subject, extreme caution must be used in determining the rateable value of stock in trade; and this is the more necessary, inasmuch as it is incumbent on the officers making the rate to show the grounds of their estimate. In *Rex v. Topham* (12 East. 546), Lord Ellenborough says that, “when the question before the sessions is upon the quantum of the rate, the officers making it must show the justices some probable ground for the amount at which they charge the party in the rate.”

5th.—It is a rule applicable to the rating in respect of every kind of property, that the rate must show on its face the property in respect of which the rate is imposed. *Rex v. The Undertakers of the Aire and Calder Navigation* (2 B. & C. 713).

The schedule to the Parochial Assessments Act (6 & 7 Wm. IV., c. 96) is generally inapplicable to the particulars which will be required to describe the assessment in respect to stock in trade. In such a rate the Commissioners would suggest that the persons rated should be placed together, either at the beginning of the book or at the end before the declaration,—that the entries should be numbered as in the case of the rate on occupiers,—that the persons rated should be described as inhabitants, and not as occupiers,—that the property should be described as the “property in respect of which the inhabitant is rated,”—and that against the name of the inhabitant the situation or locality, and the kind, and perhaps the quantity, of stock should be specifically described,—that the annual value, or productiveness or profit, should be next estimated,—and next, that the rate in the pound should be stated in the head of a column, and the sum assessed placed in that column opposite the inhabitant's name.

Signed, by order of the Board,

EDWIN CHADWICK, *Secretary*.

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor.

III.—*Minute of the Poor Law Commissioners, explanatory of the object of the foregoing Circular.*

28th March, 1840.

The Poor Law Commissioners have recently received several communications relative to their circular letter of the 6th instant on rating stock in trade, which express a strong opinion against the expediency of rating that species of property.

The object of the Commissioners in the letter in question was not to express any opinion respecting the expediency or in expediency of the rating of stock in trade, but to explain to parish officers, as well as the Commissioners were able, how they were to act upon the recent decision of the Queen's Bench in *Reg. v. Lumsdaine*; to guard them against extending that decision beyond its proper limits; and to point out to them the numerous precautions which they ought to observe in proceeding to carry it into effect.

The Commissioners did not think that it was consistent with their duty to express any opinion upon the expediency of the law as recently laid down by the Court of Queen's Bench, when they were giving instructions to the parish officers as to the mode in which the law so laid down was to be carried into effect. If the Commissioners had expressed any opinion on this subject, they would have been inclined to concur with the remarks of Lord Mansfield in *Rex v. Ringwood*, as to "the wisdom of not rating stock in trade," and as to the insuperable difficulties attending the attempt.

Before the recent decision in *Reg. v. Lumsdaine* the Commissioners had on several occasions dissuaded the rating of stock in trade, conceiving that the provisions of the Parochial Assessments Act (relating, as they do, exclusively to hereditaments) countenanced the desuetude into which the rating of stock in trade had fallen. (See the Commissioners' Minute of 14th September, 1838). But since the doctrine of the rateability of stock in trade has been deliberately revived by the Court of Queen's Bench in the recent case just mentioned, the Commissioners thought that it was incumbent on them, as exercising a general superintendence over the administration of the laws connected with the relief of the poor, to furnish the parish officers with such advice respecting the practical measures for rating stock in trade as the Commissioners were enabled to collect from the reported decisions of the superior courts of law. If the circulation of this advice should lead to a more general comparison of the advantages and disadvantages attending the rating of this species of property, and if the subject should thus be brought under the consideration of the Legislature, the Commissioners would see no cause for regret in these effects of the course which they have thought it their duty to pursue.

IV.—Correspondence as to the Rating of Stock in Trade.

STEPNEY UNION.

10, Church Row, Limehouse,

SIR,

18th March, 1840.

I am directed by the Board of Guardians to acquaint you that on considering the subject of the "Rating of Stock in Trade," and the observations thereon contained in the recent circular from the Poor Law Commissioners, the Board are so convinced of the injustice and impolicy of this description of rating, and of the serious inconvenience that would result from attempts to introduce it, that they feel it their duty to address a strong representation to the Commissioners, urging the importance of endeavouring to procure its abolition by some legislative enactment in the course of the present session.

The Board at the same time desire to express the doubts they entertain as to the expediency of giving such extensive promulgation to information of the kind communicated in the circular in question, which they consider to have rendered still more imperative the necessity of the application of a prompt and decisive remedy.

I have, &c.

E. Chadwick, Esq.,

WM. BAKER, Jun., Clerk.

Secretary to the Poor Law Commissioners.

WHITECHAPEL UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

23, Leman Street, 19th March, 1840.

As requested, I have called the attention of the Guardians to the circular of the 6th instant, on the subject of rating stock in trade.

The Guardians are of opinion that the assessment of this class of property will be extremely objectionable; and they also consider it to be an unfair and partial mode of taxation, because the opulent possessor of stock in trade will be enabled to evade the rate by non-residence; and they further think that in their district at least it will be impracticable to make an assessment approaching to any degree of fairness or equality.

The Guardians respectfully submit that, as the evils incidental to this mode of rating are generally admitted, the Commissioners should take the opportunity of introducing a clause in the intended Poor Law Amendment Bill repealing the existing law as it now affects this branch of poor-rate.

I have, &c.

JOHN SMITH,

Clerk to the Board of Guardians.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

STOCKPORT UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

Stockport, March 19, 1840.

On the other side I send you a resolution passed by the Guardians of the Stockport Union in reference to the consequences which must arise from the decision in *Regina v. Lumsdaine*.

I have, &c.

HENRY COPPOCK,

The Poor Law Commissioners.

Clerk to the Union.

Board Room, 18th March, 1840.

Present 10 Guardians.

Resolved unanimously,—That the revival of the system of rating stock in trade would be attended with very serious consequences. It would be impracticable to make a fair rate, and the attempt would only occasion frequent litigation and much bad feeling in the different townships affected by it.

This Board therefore agrees to petition both Houses of Parliament, and also to memorialise the Poor Law Commissioners, in order to obtain a law to prevent the mischiefs which otherwise must arise from the decision in *Regina v. Lumsdaine*.

HENRY COPPOCK,

Clerk to the Union.

SOUTH SHIELDS UNION.

SIR,

South Shields, 20th March, 1840.

I have read with attention, and, as far as my humble ability goes, weighed well, your circular respecting the rating of "stock in trade." This subject, as your Report justly states, is liable to a complication of difficulties, inasmuch as (notwithstanding the copious explanations laid down in your circular for the government and guidance of the rate-makers) I am fearful it never can be executed so as to make a rate legal; and it is to be lamented that in passing the Poor's Rate Assessment Act, a clause was not inserted therein abrogating entirely the assessment of stock in trade. It is a rate, as you are aware, that is not general, as also the rate upon shipping; and where it is, or rather has been, in use for a certain period, and the overseers or others who interest themselves in making rates please to omit it (a circumstance which a few years ago occurred in this parish), it matters not if, in every other point, the rate be legal, this gives a quietus to the rate in case of appeal. Would it not be well for a short Bill to be brought in to abrogate the rating of stock in trade and shipping altogether. It is but few parishes comparatively that do assess them to the poor's rate. I speak from lengthened experience both as an overseer in my own right, as an assistant overseer under 59 Geo. III., and from the observations I have made since my appointment as relieving officer to the South Shields district in this Union. I never in my time had either ships or stock in trade liable to assessment; therefore you may readily judge I have no interested motive but that of, if possible, getting the rates made so perfect, that in the event of an appeal when the overseer has made out his case on principle, the appellant, as a last resource, brings forth the imperfections of the rating of ships or stock in trade. This, in Court, I have experienced as an overseer; and I feel perfectly convinced that those who have the making of rates never can surmount the difficulty of rating stock in trade so as to stand the test of an appeal. In the instance of this parish (upon the books), the amount of stock in trade and shipping assessment was productive to the amount of 800*l.* per annum, for the maintenance, &c., of the poor; a certain set of select vestrymen, who were interested in ships and stock in trade, got into power, and they without any ceremony struck it out, and this sum had of course to come upon such as myself who were householders only. This occurred about five years ago, and I hold that the parish of South Shields has not made a legal rate since; and I doubt not but you will agree with me, that when an overseer is aware that he is not upon sure grounds, he is apt to make allowances and reductions that are a serious loss to the parish rather than go to the session.

I trust you will excuse the liberty I thus have taken, but they are the offspring of a warm and sincere advocate to an improvement to the New Poor Law Bill in all its ramifications, amongst which I hold the rating not to be the least.

I have the honour, &c.

THOMAS WILSON.

To E. Chadwick, Esq.,

Secretary to the Poor Law Commissioners.

N.B. I have just learnt that there is not a single parish in Northumberland, and but three in the county of Durham, assess stock in

trade ; these two counties will, I think, be an average specimen of England and Wales.—T. W.

SALFORD UNION.

Town Hall, Salford, 21st March, 1840.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Board of Guardians to forward you the annexed extracts from the Minutes of the proceedings of the weekly meeting of the Board, held on the 21st instant.

I have also to acknowledge your letter of the 19th instant, relative to the rating stock in trade, which came to hand whilst the Board were sitting.

I am, &c.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,

JOHN HOPE,

&c. &c. &c.

Clerk to the Guardians.

“Ordered,—That the Report of the Committee Meeting of the 16th instant, be sent to the Poor Law Commissioners by the Clerk, viz. :—

“The Board of Guardians of the Salford Union have received a communication from the Poor Law Commissioners, dated Somerset House, 6th of March, 1840, on the subject of the declared legality of assessing to the poor's rate, ‘*stock in trade*.’

“The Board feel themselves called upon to express their strong opinion of the injustice, impolicy, and general impracticability of making such assessments on ‘*stock in trade*.’

“It has been the practice in this part of the country to assess to the poor's rate all property (and such only) as comes under the general term ‘the freehold,’ that is, such property as is usually *let*, or capable of being let by landlord to tenant.

“The term ‘the freehold,’ having been held to apply in some cases to steam-engines fixed within mills, factories, &c. ; steam-engines including mill-gearing, have been brought under assessment in this Union during the last few years, after a long continued opposition on the part of the rate-payers.

“This Board is of opinion that no further extension of rating can be equitably carried into effect: that all subordinate machinery and tools, being personalty, do not come within the proper range of rateable property: and that if, further, it is meant that stock in trade, being *goods* contained in *warehouses* and *shops*, should be so rateable, there would be no end to the confusion and injustice which would arise.

“This Board therefore strongly recommends to the Poor Law Commissioners, to move the Legislature for such an alteration of the law as may limit the assessment to the poor's rate, to such property as is usually included under the term ‘*the freehold*.’

“This Board will most gladly render its best assistance towards the attainment of this object, by petitioning Parliament respecting it, or the recommendation of the Poor Law Commissioners.”

BERMONDSEY UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

Bermondsey, March 26th, 1840.

I am directed by the Governors and Directors of the poor of this parish, with whom the making the rates for the relief of the poor is

placed, to acknowledge the receipt of the Board's Circular Letter of the 6th instant, on the subject of the rating of stock in trade.

The contents of such letter have been the subject of consideration at a general meeting of the Governors and Directors, convened for the purpose of taking it into consideration, and I have been directed to represent to your Board the unanimous feeling that prevailed of the impracticability of carrying into operation with fairness and justice, any rate upon stock in trade or other personal property, in a manufacturing district like that of this parish.

With this conviction on their minds, the Governors and Directors desire me further to submit to the consideration of your Board the necessity that exists of procuring some legislative enactment repealing the existing law on the subject, and to express their hope that your Board will see the expediency of procuring such a step to be taken for the security of those with whom the making of poor's rates is intrusted.

I have, &c.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

B. DREW, Clerk.

STRAND UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

14th April, 1840.

I am directed to transmit you the following extract from the Minutes of the Weekly Meeting of the Board of Guardians of this Union held this day:—

“Resolved unanimously, That the revival of a law become obsolete from its impracticability, and the enforcement of which would lead to infinite vexation and difficulty, is highly to be deprecated.

“The rating of stock in trade and the leaving out other personal property, would be manifestly unjust, and inasmuch as the profits of a man's trade can by no inquisitorial process be accurately and equally ascertained, this Board is of opinion that it ought to be abandoned.

“That the Poor Law Commissioners be respectfully requested, as the centre of rating operations, to urge upon the Government the propriety of repealing a law so impolitic and unequal.”

I have, &c.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

JAMES CORDER,
Clerk to the Guardians.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

GENTLEMEN,

Parish Office, April 3rd, 1840.

Herewith you will receive a copy of Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Guardians, specially called to consider your Circular relative to the rating of stock in trade, and I have particularly to request your immediate attention to the subject. I am perfectly satisfied that it is totally impracticable; and unless some decisive Legislative enactment is brought forward to repeal the rating of such property, no Guardians will be found to carry on parochial business, and no rate can be collected for the relief of the poor. Mr. Copeland, who was present

at the Meeting, suggested that a clause might be introduced in the Union Workhouse Bill now before the House of Lords.

I have, &c.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

THOMAS GRIFFIN, JUN.

COPY of RESOLUTION passed at a Meeting of the Guardians, held 1st of April, 1840.

“ This Board having received a Circular from the Poor Law Commissioners, stating the fact of a decision having taken place in the Queen’s Bench (*Regina v. Lumsdaine*), that stock in trade is liable to be assessed for the relief of the poor, and seeing the injurious effects which would arise to the parish from an appeal against the present mode of rating, or from any attempt to carry this decision into effect, Resolved unanimously—

“ That it is the deliberate opinion of this Board that to rate personal property to the relief of the poor, would be unjust in principle, inquisitorial in its operation, and in fact would, in this parish, be impracticable.

“ That these views be transmitted by the clerk to the Poor Law Commissioners, with the earnest request of the Board that they will suggest some plan whereby the Legislature may relieve them from this difficulty, which the Board considers would be fatal to the working of the Poor Law Amendment Act in this parish.”

*Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,
7th April, 1840.*

SIR,

The Poor Law Commissioners acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd inst., forwarding a copy of the Resolutions relating to the rating stock in trade, passed by the Board of Guardians of Stoke-upon-Trent, on the 1st inst.

The Poor Law Commissioners request you will refer the Board of Guardians to the Minute of the Commissioners on rating stock in trade, dated the 28th ult., and contained in the accompanying copy of the Official Circular for the 4th inst.

The Commissioners do not think that the difficulty which attends the rating of stock in trade, ought to prevent the collection of the rate for the present, since whether the rate does or does not include stock in trade, it can be enforced until quashed or amended, notwithstanding it be appealed against.

Signed by order of the Board,

To Thomas Griffin, Jun., Esq.

GEORGE COODE,

Clerk to the Guardians of Stoke-upon-Trent. Assistant Secretary.

Parish Office, Stoke-upon-Trent, April 18th, 1840.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to forward you a copy of Resolutions passed by the Guardians of this parish, at a meeting held on the 15th instant.

I have, &c.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

THOMAS GRIFFIN, JUN.

Spittals Workhouse.

At a MEETING of the Guardians held 15th of April, 1840.

“ Resolved unanimously,—That this Board, while it respectfully acknowledges the attention of the Poor Law Commissioners to their communication, regrets that their reply gives them no reason to expect that they will take any steps to bring about a change in the law complained of.

“ That this Board, as the executive of the parish in the management of its parochial concerns, would be wanting in its duty, did it not express its opinion on the impracticability and injustice of rating stock in trade to the relief of the poor, and petition the Commons House of Parliament to alter the law without delay.

“ That Messrs. J. Ridgway, L. Abington, and J. R. Bale, be a Sub-Committee to prepare such petition against the next Meeting.

“ That the Clerk be instructed to forward a copy thereof to the Chief Bailiffs at each township in the district, in order to call the attention of the inhabitants to this important subject.”

APPENDIX (B.)

REPORTS TO THE BOARD AND GENERAL COMMUNICATIONS.

No. 1.

REPORT ON the STATE OF PAUPERISM, as exemplified in the ATCHAM UNION.—By WILLIAM DAY, Esq., Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

GENTLEMEN,

February, 1840.

The details of a single Union, exhibited in all their bearings, are better calculated to convey a correct impression of the working of the amended Law than the selection of isolated results, however numerous, or however illustrative of particular principles. Yet, desirable as this course may be, the usual mode of conducting the business of Boards of Guardians renders it generally impracticable. The books of the Unions present merely a dry catalogue of pauper names, while the effects produced upon the paupers themselves, or the causes that have operated in urging them to seek an independent livelihood, are entirely unnoted. In the Atcham Union, however, in the county of Shropshire, a record of this description has been kept from the commencement; and while the proceedings of the Guardians have been throughout characterised by an uncompromising adherence to principles, it is no less interesting than instructive to trace the results as they have developed themselves, not merely as affecting the rate-payers, but also as affecting the paupers themselves.

This Union was declared in November, 1836, and consists of 43 parishes immediately surrounding the undissolved incorporation of Shrewsbury, and containing, according to the census of 1831, 17,753 inhabitants. In the very able Report of the chairman, Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., from which the following observations are principally extracted, the abuses that were found at its first formation most prevalent are thus enumerated:—

The allowing relief to non-resident paupers.

The payment of rents.

Parents and children not supporting their relatives.

Illegitimate children.

The wretched state of most of the parish poor-houses.

The payment of their allowances to the poor by shopkeepers, which, as far as non-resident relief was concerned, was almost universal.

And compulsory apprenticeships.

Upon this last point, the observations of Sir Baldwin Leighton are important. “Under the system of apprenticing pauper children,

which, however, did not prevail in all the parishes of this district, an unwilling master was forced to take an unwilling servant, who, knowing that he must be provided for, had not the same inducement to conduct himself properly as the son of the independent labourer; and in many cases, on arriving at an age when he could obtain wages, the parish apprentice left his service, and hired to some other farmer, although the period of his binding was not expired. Thus, the master who had been at the trouble and expense of keeping him when his labour was of little or no value, was deprived of his services when they might have repaid him. By this plan, also, and this was one of the worst parts of the system, the independent labourer experienced great difficulty in getting out his children, and in consequence frequently became a pauper in order that they might be apprenticed out. This, however, must not be charged as an abuse originating with the magistrates or overseers, it having been a measure sanctioned by the Legislature."

The payment of rents was entirely discontinued after Lady-day, 1837. Sir B. L. states that he was certainly afraid that some of the poor might have found great difficulty in procuring cottages. He had, however, only heard of one pauper who was turned out in consequence, who procured, a short time afterwards, a lodging near her former residence. Owing to this regulation the rents of the highest let cottages have fallen from 10 to 15 per cent., thus conferring a great boon on those who maintain themselves by their own labour.

The abuse of children not supporting their parents was found to have proceeded to a much greater extent than was generally imagined. The offer of the workhouse, with few exceptions, proved an effectual remedy; the Board having at the same time always intimated that if it were accepted, an order of maintenance would be immediately applied for from the magistrates.

The number of bastard children upon the books of the Union at its commencement was 271, which is now reduced to 32, of whom almost the whole are orphans. The first step the Guardians took to diminish this number was not to allow any pay to mothers or grandmothers for keeping them, but if they were unable to maintain the children, the Board offered to take them into the workhouse. The same course was also adopted where any representation was made that the children were not properly taken care of by the parties who nursed them. Where the children have been born since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, the mothers have been required to come into the house with them; and in all cases the Guardians have invariably refused to take any part in procuring orders of affiliation. The clerk to the Union states, that from his observation, as superintendent registrar, he is satisfied that the number of illegitimate births has most materially decreased; nor is he aware of any woman having had a second bastard child, chargeable to this Union, since this course has been pursued.

But the predominant abuse, and that to which the early attention of the Guardians was directed, was the relief afforded to non-resident paupers. "Among the defects of the old system, was the general want of a test by which the destitution of the applicants might be proved; and in those parishes in which no workhouses existed, the non-resident paupers knew the parishioners would have great difficulty in finding a

place for them, and in consequence often brought their wives and families to the overseer's house, insisting that he was bound to provide them with lodging, and refusing to leave his premises unless their demands were complied with. In many instances the overseers, in order to get rid of them, complied with their claims, however exorbitant. Even in many parishes where poor-houses were established, from ill-judged notions of economy, the applicants were often bought off, to return to their own homes, either with a sum of money or a weekly payment. Hence arose the abuse of paying non-resident paupers, who, not being under the eye of the parish, continued to receive relief when quite able to provide for themselves."

The 6th general rule, therefore, of the Board was passed as follows:—That paupers be relieved, when thought necessary by the Board, *within the Union only*. This resolution not to apply to paupers receiving permanent relief prior to the formation of the Union. This latter class of cases was, however, strictly scrutinized and materially reduced. "At the commencement of the Union," says Sir Baldwin, "I imagine the number of non-resident paupers must have been nearly one half of the total number receiving relief, a large proportion of those whose pay has been discontinued having resided out of the Union."

In all new cases, however, the rule has been inflexibly adhered to, and no threats of suspended orders, or apprehensions of their consequences, have intimidated the Guardians into deviating from it. They were aware that the ground of expediency, however plausible, was not a legal one, and they resolved to abide only by the settled rule of law. This rule was determined in *Clypton St. Mary v. Ravistock*, and is thus laid down by Nolan, vol. ii. 368—"An order cannot be made under the 43rd Eliz. c. 2, except to relieve the poor *residing within the parish*. For parishioners are not to be relieved *until* they are carried to their parish, which is bound to maintain them *only so long* as they continue there."

It was the expectation of many that this course would prove both inconvenient and expensive. It was imagined that its rigid observance could not fail to be attended with the return into the Union of a very considerable number of useless paupers, who, when removed from their ordinary means of employment, would fall entirely upon the rates, and be brought back, in many instances, with extravagant bills incurred under suspended orders. The results, however, have justified both the policy of the law and the resolution of the Guardians. It is exhibited in the following Table, the particulars of which are given in the annexed Schedule.

ORDERS OF REMOVAL TO THE ATCHAM UNION, FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT TO CHRISTMAS, 1839.			
Suspended.	Not Suspended.	Total.	Classification of Orders.
35	32	6	Executed, but where the paupers have not thereby become permanently chargeable. Paupers died previous to execution of order. Paupers become permanently chargeable. Orders still unexecuted.
7	..	7	
4	8	12	
6	..	6	
52	40	92	

Of the whole number, then, of orders of removal which may be deemed to have resulted from this adherence to the enactments of the Law, 86 have been actually executed, and the paupers named in them brought into the Union, with the exception of the seven cases in which the parties had died. Of these, *twelve only* have remained permanently burthensome, and who, from a very slight inspection of the respective cases, must evidently equally have done so even had the relief been administered to them in their distant parishes. The remaining 67, however, almost immediately found that they had means of support within their own reach, while under the old system they would probably have remained a permanent burthen on the industry and the rates of their respective settlements.

The reduction here exhibited, is however, very far from representing the whole amount really effected. The above is merely a list of the orders actually taken out, and does not embrace the number of cases of applications from non-resident paupers which were refused in pursuance of the general rule. Neither is it possible to ascertain that, in all probability, still greater number who refrained from applying at all from knowing that their application would be unavailing.

The result of the system here described, both with reference to the progressive diminution of the amount of permanent pauperism, and of the number of applications for temporary relief, is shown in Table on the following page.

If, however, the diminution of pauperism, *in numero*, have been great, the diminution in expenditure has been in no way inferior. The average annual expenditure prior to the Union was 9,768*l.* That for the year ending Lady-day, 1839, was 5,112*l.*, of which 907*l.* was for the repayment of a portion of the workhouse and interest, of which about 1,800*l.* only is still outstanding. Yet notwithstanding this great reduction, there is no ground to suppose that the Atcham Guardians have consistently with their duty to the ratepayers, been in any way unmindful of the real interests of their poor. Compared with the population of each, the expenditure of the different Unions in the county of Salop ranges from 7*s.* to 3*s.* 2*d.* per head, giving an average of 4*s.* 11*d.* Tried by this test, that of Atcham reaches 5*s.* 4*d.*, or considerably above the average of its neighbours. In a communication from the house surgeon to the chairman is the following remark:—"It is very gratifying to me to state, that every patient died very thankful for the nourishment and the attention they received from the governor and matron of the house."

But the labours of the Guardians have not been exerted merely for the repression of pauperism; they have been ever more zealously directed to its prevention in the rising generation. Upon this point it will be only necessary to refer to the observations of the chairman and the report of the chaplain to the workhouse, which are now appended to this Report.

I have the honour, &c.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,

&c. &c. &c.

WM. DAY,

Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

A RETURN of the Number of PAUPERS relieved in each Quarter since the Commencement of the Union.

QUARTERS ENDING.	No. of Individuals Relieved in each Quarter.								No. receiving Relief at each Quarter Day.			No. relieved in the Workhouse in each Quarter.										No. of Applications for Relief in each Quarter.		
	In-door.				Out-door.				No. of Families.	No. of Individuals.	Bastard Children included in the previous Columns.	No. of Births.	No. of Admissions.	* No. of Discharges.	No. of Deaths.	No. at the end of each Quarter.	Out Relief granted or increased.	Workhouse offered, or Relief reduced.	Total.					
	Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.		Females.														Total.		
	Children.	Total.	Children.	Total.		Children.	Total.	Children.															Total.	
Commencement of the Union, November, 1836 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1065	1395	271											
March 25th, 1837 . . .	45	59	66	170	170	208	461	337	1006	1176	659	880	71											
June 24th, 1837 . . .	49	56	74	179	179	179	404	272	855	1034	535	754	40	1	113	110	7	99						
September . . .	48	51	71	170	170	150	370	189	709	879	485	709	45	2	88	91	4	94						
December . . .	45	48	67	160	160	144	349	184	677	837	447	648	33	2	82	73	8	97						
March 1838 . . .	46	49	71	166	166	159	349	166	674	840	456	651	32	3	77	73	21	83						
June 1838 . . .	31	38	79	148	148	150	352	140	642	790	462	630	34	8	360	347	40		66	41	107			
September . . .	32	34	79	145	145	153	362	169	684	829	443	617	33	2	63	50	3	95	33	37	70			
December . . .	36	43	92	171	171	144	346	141	631	802	458	637	33	3	81	53	13	105	26	37	63			
March 1839 . . .	35	43	99	177	177	156	354	132	642	819	476	674	37	4	98	94	8	105	25	35	60			
June 1839 . . .	29	34	75	138	138	154	341	146	641	779	611	447	36	12	288	251	28		9	27	36			
September . . .	34	31	80	145	145	125	318	124	567	712	580	424	32	3	59	68	4	95	5	22	27			

* These columns include re-admissions and discharges of the same persons during the Quarter.

Enclosures in Mr. Day's Report.

I.—EXTRACT from a REPORT by Sir BALDWIN LEIGHTON, Chairman of the Atcham Union.

“ That part of the system which in my opinion is likely to be productive of the most beneficial results, is the school established at the workhouse. Under the old corporation, the children appear to have received some very slight instruction in reading from a pauper schoolmaster, but in none of the other parishes do the slightest pains seem to have been taken by the overseers to bring the children up in a proper manner. If no relations could be found to take the orphans or base children, they were frequently placed with the lowest class of peasants, often with women of bad character; the great object of the parochial authorities being, to have them kept as cheap as possible, without any regard to the character of the person in whose charge they were placed.

“ A schoolmaster was appointed to the workhouse in November, and possibly in the course of this year it may be deemed advisable to have a schoolmistress. Although of course reading and writing are taught, I do not consider these of such primary importance as inculcating some of the first principles of religion, a strict regard to truth, an abhorrence of swearing, with habits of order, industry, and cleanliness. It has likewise been my wish that the children should be taught such little arts as may be useful to them in after life, such as tailoring, straw-platting, netting, &c. Although from various circumstances this has not been carried into effect quite as far as I could have wished, I trust it will not be lost sight of.* Upon the proper bringing up of these children, much of the future welfare of the Union must depend. If pains are taken to educate them well, they will probably be able to obtain places with respectable persons, and it is hoped may turn out useful members of society, be able to support themselves with credit, and cease to become, as too often hitherto has been the case, hereditary paupers.

“ Of 42 children above 6, when the schoolmaster first came, and who are now in :—

0 could read.	23 had never been at church.
8 spell.	7 had attended church or chapel.
34 uneducated.	12 attended divine service at the workhouse,
—	having been in prior to the Union.
42	—
	42

“ The above statement needs no comment to show the state of ignorance in which these children have been left, and perhaps may be brought forward as one of the strongest proofs that at least among the younger class of paupers, some alteration in the system was necessary.”

II.—REPORT of the CHAPLAIN of the Atcham Union.

On examination of the children of this institution, in reference to the progress they are making in education, I have to congratulate the Board on the success of those means which they have provided for the

* This has now been to a great degree accomplished, 1840.

instruction and moral improvement of the youth of the Union. It may not be esteemed as going beyond my office, if I make some observations on the working of the law as now established, and put in force in this Union, confining however my remarks to that which has fallen under my own observation. Having been chaplain of the *Old Atcham Union*, I think I am fairly entitled to form a judgment between the working of the *Old* and *New Union*, in this place at least. I have no hesitation in pronouncing (notwithstanding the clamour of political parties against the severities of the new Act) that the division of the poor into classes, or their separation is, with a few exceptions, highly beneficial. I am sure that never were the words of an inspired writer more fully proved than in the late Union, when he says, "Evil communications corrupt good manners." Would the sternest opposers of the system as observed in this Union but give themselves the trouble to look over its regulations, I think they would acknowledge much of their censure had originated in ignorance of the actual state of things.—If it has been found useful, (and who would not allow this?) if it has been found beneficial in our prisons to separate the young from the aged offender, the confirmed vicious character from the partially so; I think we shall not be long in arriving at the conclusion that it must be equally beneficial in a workhouse, where there are generally to be found a large number of characters of every degree of vice, and of all ages.—And although poverty is very far from being an evidence of vice (the visitations of Providence falling alike on all classes), still unhappily, every man of observation must perceive that it is very often connected with it.—That the number of virtuous poor in a workhouse is largely over-balanced by the vicious. I would by no means commend this or any other Board in an indiscriminate adherence to any system, believing that particular cases will always arise, where it may be wise, as well as necessary, for humanity's sake, to relax from some of its severe rules; but I feel assured after an impartial observation of the house, as it is now regulated, that the poor are better governed, and their absolute wants equally well attended to in the new as under the old Union. I cannot say that I find the people themselves better satisfied with the new regulations than with the old, nor am I surprised at this. A system intended to bring the improvident to a sense of the necessity of economy, the idle to exert themselves, and the vicious to a sense of shame, cannot reasonably be expected to be popular amongst such classes; but this can never be a sound objection to its adoption, so long as humanity is steadily kept in view, and all unnecessary harshness is avoided. As chaplain of the old Union, many instances fell under my notice, of persons who had been in the house for years, who were perfectly capable of gaining their own livelihood; and as they have since provided for themselves rather than submit to the new regulations, I think they afford a good evidence that some change was necessary to bring such persons to a sense of their degraded situation, as well as to relieve the public of a burden which it had no necessity to bear, and which, so long as it was borne, only tended to make the burden-makers more insensible of their disgraceful state. I saw enough of the old institution to be convinced that the huddling of all ages and classes, good and bad together, was vicious in the extreme; and my observation of the present method of separa-

tion (while the Board uses discretion in particular cases) convinces me that it is highly beneficial in a moral point of view. It is certainly painful to be constrained to abridge the gratifications, whether imaginary or not, of the already unfortunate, let the cause of their misfortunes be in themselves or otherwise; but here I find reasons for commending the regulations respecting the children, above every other order of this house. If the absence of education and moral principles instilled in early life, be, as it undoubtedly is, one of the many causes of pauperism; and if the prevention of an evil be better than its cure, then the efforts made to give education to the children of the Union, have been wisely and laudably put forth. I have, therefore, thought it right to offer my simple testimony to the Board on the general change for the better in the things adverted to, over former regulations. I have then to congratulate the Board on the general effective state of this Union. And if an orderly manner, attentive appearance at divine service, as well as an increased inclination to receive religious instruction be any test, I have to congratulate it on the moral improvement of the people.

March 25th, 1838.

W. J. JAMES.

III.—TABLES of PAUPERISM in ATCHAM UNION.

The following Tables of Pauperism in the Atcham Union contain all those classes of the Quarterly Abstract, defined as “Able-bodied,” from Class 5 to Class 8, both inclusive, viz.:—

(A.)—Orders of Removal.

(B.)—Class 5 of Quarterly Abstract, viz., Illegitimate Children under 16 relieved in the Workhouse, with their mothers.

(C.)—Class 6 of Abstract, viz., Widows and Deserted Wives having a Child or Children dependent upon them,—In-door.

(D.)—Do. Class 6.—Out-door.

(E.)—Class 7 of Abstract, viz., on account of Sickness or Accident.

(F.)—Class 8 of Abstract, viz., Able-bodied relieved on account of want of work or other causes.

CASES WHERE THE ORDER HAS BEEN EXECUTED, BUT THE ORDER

No.	Parish from whence removed.	Parish to which removed.	Name of Pauper, and Wife, if any.	Age.	No. of Children included in the Order.	Date of the Order.
1	Birmingham . . .	Westbury . . .	Meredith, Richard Sarah	..	..	Feb. 15, 1840
2	St. Julian's, Salop . . .	Condover . . .	Tomlins, Humphrey Sarah	..	5	..
3	St. Lawrence, Ludlow . . .	Condover . . .	Stedman, E. . .	..	4	Nov. 5,
4	St. Mary's, Salop . . .	Condover . . .	Sarah Ducket, R. . .	..	..	Feb. 10, 1840
5	Oswestry	Shrawardine . . .	Hannah Davies, John . .	..	..	April 12,
6	St. Leonard's, Bridgenorth . . .	Cressage . . .	Wife Davies, E. . .	..	..	April 19,
7	Great Ness	Minsterly . . .	Mary Rogers, W. . .	..	3	May 18,
8	St. Chad's, Salop . . .	Condover . . .	Ann Parker, Elizabeth . .	..	..	May 9,
9	Much Wenlock	Kenley . . .	Doricutt, S.* . .	..	4	June 13,
10	Middle	Astley . . .	Sarah Bell, Elizabeth . .	..	..	July 13,
11	Birmingham	Condover . . .	Harrington, J. . .	..	..	Oct. 13,
12	St. Mary's, Salop . . .	Cressage . . .	Mary Morgan, F. . .	63	2	Nov. 7,
13	Broseley	Acton Burnel . . .	Speake, E. . .	26	1	Nov. 28,
14	Birmingham	Pontesbury . . .	Hannah Williams, Thomas . .	26 32	1	Feb. 12, 1840
15	Holgate	Kenley . . .	Milly Littleford, Sarah . .	36	..	Feb. 19,
16	Cheadle Moseley . . .	Condover . . .	Davies, Betty . . .	..	..	Mar. 1,
17	Madely	Pontesbury . . .	Lamb, J. . .	37	5	Mar. 15,
18	Salop, St. Chad . . .	Alberlbury . . .	Sarah Thomas, Mary . . .	..	1	Mar. 31,
19	Salop, St. Mary . . .	Berrington . . .	Williams, Mary . . .	..	1	May 12,
20	Birmingham	Condover . . .	Evans, E. . .	..	5	May 14,
			Frances			
21	Wednesbury	Alberlbury . . .	Rogers, W. . .	29	3	May 26,
22	Clun	Alberlbury . . .	Jane Jones, W. . .	..	4	July 11,
23	Madeley	Wroxeter . . .	Anne Hughes, J. . .	32	3	Aug. 22,
24	Wolverhampton . . .	Pontesbury . . .	Martha Jones, Mary . . .	28	..	Nov. 30,
25	Salop St. Alkmound . . .	Atcham . . .	Griffiths, W. . .	39	..	Jan. 16, 1840
26	Gwersylt	Leighton . . .	Morris, W. . .	..	4	Jan. 22,
27	Wolverhampton . . .	Westbury . . .	Mary Habberly, W. . .	52	..	Mar. 2,
28	Willenhall	Ruckley . . .	Hannah Granger, G. . .	45	..	Feb. 27,
29	Salop St. Chad . . .	Alberlbury . . .	Preece, T. . .	..	..	April 27,
30	Church Stoke	Pontesbury . . .	Anne Ellis, J. . .	62	..	May 31,
31	Lilleshall	Condover . . .	Elizabeth Simms, Martha . . .	..	1	Mar. 26,
32	Broseley	Pontesbury . . .	Littlehales, Edmund Mary	..	5	Nov. 14,

* Since transmitting these tables I have ascertained that this pauper is now in the receipt of out-door p. 68,—May, 1840.

THAM UNION, from its Formation to Christmas, 1839.

PAUPERS HAVE NOT THEREBY BECOME PERMANENTLY CHARGEABLE.

PENDED.

Date of mission to execute suspended.	Date of Removal of the Pauper.	Amount of Expenses.	OBSERVATIONS.
		£. s. d.	
July 12, 1838	July 14, 1838	16 16 0	Woman died; man removed to Shrewsbury, but he refused to be taken into the Workhouse, and is supposed to have returned to Birmingham.
Oct. 21, 1837	Oct. 23, 1837	8 16 6	Removed to Workhouse, and returned the same day.
Aug. 31, ..	..	14 8 0	Husband died; widow and children removed, but returned in two days without being admitted to the Workhouse.
April 10, ..	..	8 7 6	Husband died.
..	Mar. 7, 1838	10 10 4	Man died; wife and children removed to Workhouse, and returned in a few days.
Feb. 3, 1838	..	5 0 0	Returned the same day.
July 13, 1837	..	8 11 0	Removed to parish, and returned the same day.
Aug. 8, ..	..	7 3 0	No subsequent account of this pauper.
Aug. 22, ..	..	3 18 0	
April 5, 1838	..	23 16 0	Removed to Workhouse, and returned the same day without being admitted.
May 14, ..	May 17, 1838	6 6 0	Removed to parish, but have not applied for relief.
Dec. 26, 1837	..	5 9 6	On the recovery of pauper, the expenses were agreed to be repaid without removal.
Jan. 1, 1838	Jan. 3, 1838	3 12 9	Man died; woman and child removed to Workhouse, and left the next day.
July 13, ..	July 14, 1838	5 9 6	Removed to Workhouse, and left the same day. The woman, who was clad in a handsome silk gown, said she could not sleep on a straw mattress, as she had never been used to it.
July 2, ..	..	1 15 0	Removed to Kenley, and has not applied for relief.
June 7, ..	..	9 10 6	Removed to Workhouse, and returned same day; said she did not wish to be removed, as she had been housekeeper to a gentleman, and was going again to her place.
July 30, ..	Aug. 13, 1838	10 10 6	Man died; woman and children removed to Workhouse; but refused to stay; returned on foot (it is presumed) to Madely Wood.
April 24, ..	..	3 13 0	Is now residing in Bauseley; has no relief.
..	July 7, ..	2 13 0	Order given for Workhouse did not come.
Sept. 3, ..	Sept. 8, ..	7 16 0	Pauper died; wife and children removed to Salop, when clerk gave admission order to Workhouse. They went and returned without being admitted. Were dressed in very respectable mourning, much above the common character of pauper clothing.
June 21, ..	July 10, ..	2 14 0	Admitted to Workhouse; returned same day.
Oct. 15, ..	..	7 2 9	Wife died; husband and children removed to Workhouse, and left in a few days.
Jan. 22, 1839	..	6 0 3½	Removed to parish, and returned same day.
Feb. 20, ..	..	4 4 6	Removed to parish, has not applied for relief.
Mar. 5, ..	..	3 17 6	Removed to Workhouse, and returned same day.
Feb. 22, ..	Feb. 27, ..	3 9 9	Man died; woman and children removed to Workhouse, and returned in six days.
April 17, ..	..	2 9 6	Removed to parish, and returned in two or three days without applying for relief.
April 3, ..	April 5, 1839	2 13 6	Removed to parish, when he went to relieving officer, who offered him an order for the Workhouse, which he refused.
..	..	..	Man died, wife not chargeable.
June 24, ..	..	4 5 0	Removed to Workhouse, and returned next day.
July 16, ..	July 18, ..	5 0 6	Removed to parish with bastard infant, and thence to the Workhouse, but she refused to be admitted.
..	Jan. 2, 1840	5 6 10	Man died; woman and children removed to parish; received order for admission to Workhouse, but returned to Broseley without using it. Applied, Jan. 18, after Board had adjourned, and received another order of the clerk, but has not come to the Workhouse. This order not being served within the time specified by the Poor Law Amendment Act, the Guardians resolved on obtaining the particulars of the charge prior to the payment, which having been furnished by the overseer of Broseley, it was resolved that 11. 17s. of the amount should not be paid, that charge being made for funeral fees and coffins, which charges are paid by this Union for all paupers dying within it, without respect to settlement.

Relief at Kenley, which consequently makes a small correction necessary in the Table and Statement in

(A.)—TABLE OF ORDERS

CASES WHERE THE ORDER HAS BEEN EXECUTED, BUT THE PAUPERS HAD NOT

No.	Parish from whence removed.	Parish to which removed.	Name of Pauper, and Wife, if any.	Age	No. of Children included in the Order.	Date of Order.
33	King's Winford . . .	Pitchford . . .	Lounds, Thomas . Elizabeth	50	4	Dec. 17,
34	Liverpool	Pontesbury . . .	Jones, William . Charlotte	59	..	Dec. 23,
35	Shrewsbury, St. Chad. . .	Berrington . . .	Hayward, Martha .	..	..	Dec. 21,
ORDERS						
36	West Bromwich . . .	Cound	Elson, T. . . .	44	..	Feb. 15,
37	Chorlton on Medlock . .	Condover . . .	Powell, R. . . . Elizabeth	50	1	July 20,
38	Norton on the Moors . .	Uppington . . .	George, Margaret .	19	..	Aug. 3,
39	Kidderminster	Cressage	Davies, Jane . . .	20	..	Aug. 4,
40	Dawley	Berrington . . .	Evans, Margaret .	26	1	Aug. 7,
41	Salop St. Chad	Ford	Passant, J. . . . Margaret	..	..	Aug. 9,
42	Wellington.	Condover . . .	Phillips, Rachael .	14	..	Aug. 14,
43	Salop St. Mary	Hanwood	Humphreys, R. . .	87	..	Aug. 29,
44	Salop St. Chad	Shrawardine . .	Lloyd, J. Elizabeth	..	2	Oct. 28,
45	Wellington	Condover . . .	Jones, J. Phoebe	24	2	Aug. 1,
46	Neenton	Uppington . . .	Preece, Thomas . .	..	4	Nov. 4,
47	Wellington	Wroxeter . . .	Downton, Mary . .	19	..	Nov. 27,
48	Moreton Pinkney	Westbury . . .	Jones, Sarah . . .	33	1	Dec. 6,
49	Walsal	Uffington . . .	Humphreys, Eliza .	11	..	Dec. 26, 1
50	Brooms Grove	Condover . . .	Marsh, J. Anne	45	3	Jan. 30, 1
51	Wellington	Westbury . . .	Roberts, Anne . .	23	2	Feb. 5,
52	Salop St. Mary . . . .	..	Thomas J.	34	..	Feb. 17,
53	Wellington . . . . .	..	Thomas R. Elizabeth	..	4	Mar. 6,
54	Much Wenlock	Harley	Madelin, Elizabeth	30	..	Mar. 20,
55	Walsal	Leighton . . .	Hicken, R.	21	..	Mar. 23,
56	Much Wenlock	Hughley	Madeley, J. . . . .	..	4	May 15,
57	Wolverhampton	Pontesbury . . .	Johnson, W. . . .	57	..	July 2, .

REMOVAL, &c.—continued.

THEREBY BECOME PERMANENTLY CHARGEABLE—continued.

ENDED.

Date of admission to Workhouse, or date of removal, or date of suspension.	Date of Removal of Pauper.	Amount of Expenses.	OBSERVATIONS.
14, 1840	Feb. 17, 1840	£ s. d. 4 1 2	Removed to Workhouse, returned without being admitted; said he had been cheated into that removal, as he did not want to be removed: he should not have asked for any relief if he had not broken his leg; it was the first time he had asked for relief, and he would take care it should be the last. Was removed by a rate-collector, with whom the clerk had some conversation respecting the unnecessary expense of removals, when he said—"But we have an interest in it, as our clerk is clerk to the Magistrates, and charges for making the orders, and the collector is allowed a mileage for removing paupers." Pauper was lame; woman and children did not get out of the car in which removed while at the Workhouse. The whole returned together until out of sight of the Governor.
..	..	..	Notice of appeal against order served by the clerk, Jan. 17th (a letter having first been written to state that no such person as was named in the examination resided in the parish at the time specified, and requesting the withdrawing of the order), when he discovered that the man had made an error of nine years in the time of his servitude, and an error in his master's name. The order was subsequently superseded, and a new order served.
..	..	5 15 6	Removed per Magistrates' order to Mr. Jacob's asylum, being lunatic, and discharged, Feb. 5, 1840, cured; 1l. 15s. 6d. of this amount was for examination and other expenses.

ENDED.

..	Mar. 11, 1837	..	Removed to Workhouse, where he had two children, whom he had deserted four years previous, and left April 14 with his children.
..	Aug. 26, ..	..	Removed to Workhouse, where he remained two days, when he returned to Manchester.
..	Aug. 31, ..	..	Removed to Workhouse, and returned in two days.
..	Aug. 28, ..	..	Removed to Workhouse, and left in four days.
..	Sept. 4, ..	..	Removed to Workhouse, and did not remain.
..	..	..	Order given to the pauper for admission to the Workhouse, which he would not accept, and was not removed.
..	Sept. 8, ..	..	Removed to Workhouse, and taken out by brother in ten days.
..	..	..	Removed to parish, and returned the same day. Applied for out-relief, but was refused, he having a life-interest in a house at Hanwood.
..	Nov. 20, ..	..	Removed to parish, but have not applied for relief.
..	..	..	Removed to Workhouse, and returned in a few hours.
..	..	..	Removed to parish, but have not applied for relief.
..	Dec. 21, ..	..	Removed to Workhouse, pregnant; left Jan. 1, 1838.
..	Dec. 31, ..	..	Removed to Workhouse, and left next day.
..	Feb. 17, 1838	..	Removed to Workhouse, and remained till sent to service.
..	Feb. 15, ..	..	Removed to Workhouse, and left next day.
..	Feb. 26, ..	..	Removed to Workhouse, and left March 17, after the death of her children.
..	April 1, ..	..	Removed to Workhouse, and left in three days.
..	..	..	Removed to parish, and stayed a few days at his mother's; was then admitted to Workhouse, and applied for relief to enable him to return, which being refused, he returned without.
..	..	..	Pauper does not appear to have been removed. No expenses have been paid.
..	May 5, ..	..	Removed to Workhouse, and left in seven days, and returned to Walsal.
..	June 5, ..	..	Removed to Workhouse, and remained twenty-eight days, and returned to Wenlock.
..	July 27, ..	..	Removed to Workhouse, and remained weeks, and then left and went to Bilston. (Returned again, Nov. 21, 1838.)

(A.)—TABLE of O

CASES WHERE THE ORDER HAS BEEN EXECUTED, BUT THE PAU

No.	Parish from whence removed.	Parish to which removed.	Name of Pauper, and Wife, if any.	Age.	No. of Children included in the Order.	Date of Order.
58	Much Wenlock . . .	Church Preen . .	Bright, J. . . Elizabeth	..	2	July 9,
59	Stavely (Derbyshire) . .	Frodesley . . .	Cope, Anne . .	24	1	Dec. 27,
60	Salop St. Julian . . .	Leighton . . .	Evans, Esther . .	22	1	Feb. 5,
61	Wellington . . .	Wroxeter . . .	Richards, Anne . .	30	2	Mar. 5,
62	Salop St. Alkmond . . .	Leighton . . .	Hall, alias Broster, H.	25	2	April 1,
63	Buildwas . . .	Cressage . . .	Edwards, J. . . Sarah	78	..	June 3,
64	Wellington . . .	Upton Magna . .	Bagley, H. . . Jane	28	4	Aug. 1,
65	Salop St. Julian . . .	Condover . . .	Morgan Harriot . .	33	4	Sept. :
66	Wellington . . .	Atcham . . .	Hazlewood, John . . Elizabeth	50	..	Dec. :
67	Bilston . . .	Uppington . . .	George, Margaret . .	21	..	Dec. :

ORDERS WHERE PAUPERS

68	St. Leonard's B., North . .	Atcham . . .	Dias E. . .	..	..	Dec. 5
69	Salop, St. Chad . . .	Alberbury . . .	Drayton, Susan . .	..	..	Feb. 9
70	Salop, St. Chad . . .	Criggion . . .	Edwards, Anne . .	..	..	May 13
71	Church Stretton . . .	Acton Burnel . .	Lawley, J. . .	80	..	Jan. 13
72	Chetton . . .	Shineton . . .	Mapp, F. . .	..	..	Aug. 2
73	Bilston . . .	Shineton . . .	Frazier, Sarah . .	53	..	Sept. 4
74	Lydham . . .	Westbury . . .	Weaver, S. . .	..	..	Jan. 16

ORDERS WHERE THE PAU

75	Madeley . . .	Alberbury . . .	Williams, Sarah . .	76	..	Aug. 19
76	Wellington . . .	Wroxeter . . .	Bowdler, P. . . Elizabeth	60	..	Nov. :
77	Salop, St. Julian . . .	Condover . . .	Tomlins, H. . . Sarah	34	5	Dec. 13
78	Broseley . . .	Condover . . .	Davies, Ann . .	..	..	Jan. 1

79	Worthen . . .	Minsterley . . .	Davies, Isaac . .	6	..	Nov. 1
80	Wolverhampton . . .	Westbury . . .	Rogers, Martha . . Edwin Elizabeth	4 3 2	..	Nov. 4
81	Bilston . . .	Pontesbury . . .	Howels, T. . .	60	..	May 14
82	Dudley . . .	Hanwood . . .	Harris, J. . .	67	..	May 21
83	St. Leonard's B., North . .	Leighton . . .	Reynolds, Anne . .	71	..	June :
84	Wellington . . .	Pontesbury . . .	Newell, Martha . . Mary Anne	14 10	..	July 23
85	Wolverhampton . . .	Condover . . .	Williams, T. . .	62	1	Sept. 2
86	St. Margaret's, Westminster.	Church Pulverbatch	Gough, Ellen . .	32	1	Jan. 8

N.B.—Six other

VAL, &c.—*continued.*NOT THEREBY BECOME PERMANENTLY CHARGEABLE.—*continued.*

of n to e, ied.	Date of Removal of Pauper.	Amount of Expenses.	OBSERVATIONS.
	..	£. s. d. ..	Order superseded as far as related to J. B. and the two children, the woman having a previous husband living. She was not removed.
	Feb. 26, 1839	..	Was not removed.
	April 1, ..	..	Removed to Workhouse, and remained three weeks; re-admitted the 24th May, and remained a few days.
	..	..	Removed to parish, and forwarded by overseer to Workhouse while the board was sitting. House offered; returned same day.
	..	..	Removed to Workhouse, and remained three weeks; not since applied for relief.
	..	..	This man refused to be removed at the end of the twenty-one days, and some of his wife's relations promised to assist in supporting him; in consequence of which no application has been made for repayment of relief given.
	Aug. 24, 1839	..	Removed to Workhouse, and left next day.
	..	..	Wished to apply to the Board before she was removed, and did so Oct. 7, when the Workhouse was offered, which has not yet been accepted.
	Dec. 11, ..	..	Man, having broken arm, was removed without the wife (who supports herself), and remained in the Workhouse until his arm was cured. No bill for relief given has yet been received.
	Dec. 24, ..	..	Was removed under order from Norton on the Moors, August, 1837, when she was admitted to Workhouse, and remained only two days. On her removal from Bilston, she was again admitted to the Workhouse, and left the same day.

IS TO THE EXECUTION.

837	..	2 6 6	Died.
..	..	20 8 6	Died.
..	..	5 16 6	Died.
838	..	1 9 3	Died.
..	..	1 19 0	Died, Aug. 22.
..	..	1 17 0	Died.
839	..	2 16 4	Died.

PERMANENTLY CHARGEABLE.

D.

	Nov. 27, 1837	3 16 0	Admitted to Workhouse, and remained.
838	June 1, 1838	8 5 0	Removed to Workhouse, and remains. Had his leg amputated a short time prior to removal.
..	..	17 3 6	Man died. Woman and children removed to Conover, and now reside at Bayston Hill, and receive relief.
..	May 4, 1838	4 10 2	Admitted to Workhouse, and is now receiving out-relief.

D.

	Nov. 20, 1837	..	Removed to Workhouse, and remains.
	..	..	These children were removed to the Workhouse while ill with smallpox, of which complaint Edwin died 13 days after.
	June 5, 1838	..	Mother committed to Stafford gaol for felony.
	June 13, ..	..	Removed to House, and remains.
	July 10, ..	..	Ditto.
	Aug. 15, ..	..	Ditto.
	Oct. 19, ..	..	Ditto.
	..	..	Ditto.

cuted.

(B.)—ATCHAM UNION.—Extracts from the Admission and Discharge Book, of all the from the commencement of the Union, included in Class 5 of the Quarterly Extract: "gitimate Children under 16, with their Mothers, In-door;" with Observations relating to Character and Circumstances of the Parties included herein.—N.B. No Out-relief is given this class of cases, except in cases that are irremovable.

NAME.	Age.	Number of Children.	Total No. of Days in Workhouse.	OBSERVATIONS.
Davies, Emma . .	22	2	2	Returned to Wrexham.
Dulson, Mary . .	24	1	31	Gone to service.
Bedsmore, Hannah . .	42	1	95	Has had seven bastard children.
Jones, Mary . .	30	1	44	Remained until the death of her child, when she obtained a situation.
Thomas, Anne . .	27	1	2	Came to the workhouse for the purpose of getting her child affiliated, but on being informed that no affiliation would be applied for to the Board, she obtained a situation.
Dakin, Mary . .	26	1	188	Has been twice in the workhouse. Is now living in Shrewsbury, where it is reported, she has long been living in a disreputable manner.
Edwards, Sarah . .	21	1	75	This woman is reported to have been living a disreputable life in Shrewsbury for a considerable length of time. She returned to the workhouse after leaving the workhouse.
Bergoine, Sarah . .	26	1	6	Has had three bastard children. Left the workhouse, and deserted the eldest, which has been re-admitted.
Jones, Mary . .	25	2	11	On being informed that her father would be compelled to pay for her maintenance, she left the workhouse, and has not since applied for admission.
Ward, Sarah . .	22	1	7	Lay-in at her mother's, who takes care of the child.
Thomas, Mary . .	31	1	4	Came to the workhouse, pregnant of her third bastard child—two months before the formation of the Union. After her delivery, her mother took the child, and she obtained a situation. She has been in the workhouse three times in the house altogether.
Crippin, Jane . .	26	2	102	This woman was delivered before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, but the child was not affiliated. On leaving the house she left the child with a woman to nurse, which was subsequently removed to the workhouse, the mother having deserted it.
Parker, Sarah . .	24	1	2	Was drunk and filthy when admitted. Left in consequence of being prohibited the use of tobacco, and has not since applied.
Greenough, Sarah . .	42	2	2	The child was born after her admission to the workhouse. Is going to service near Baschurch.
Baker, Mary . .	27	1	..	The daughter of a blacksmith and small farmer near Westbury. She had four bastard children.
Edwards, Jemima . .	28	2	47	Removed from Moreton Pinkney. Was married to George Taylor, who had a wife living at the time.
Jones, Sarah . .	35	2	1	Was in Condover workhouse prior to formation of the Union. She has been re-admitted to the workhouse several times, where she always behaved very disorderly; and was committed by the magistrates to the House of Correction, on the 8th October last, on several charges made against her by the governor. On one occasion, while out of the workhouse, she was sleeping in out-buildings with another woman of the same parish (having children with her), who were living together in a state of prostitution.
Wellings, Charlotte . .	24	1	..	Works at Marshall and Co.'s factory. Came to the workhouse in order to compel the father of her children to pay for them, but being disappointed returned to her work.
Roberts, Caroline . .	24	2	1	Came to workhouse to affiliate her child, but being disappointed returned to Shrewsbury.
Glover, Elizabeth . .	25	1	4	Resided with her father, who did receive out-relief, which was discontinued in consequence of his keeping this daughter at home, having had four bastard children, and her sister one or two.
Simmons, Anne . .	28	2	..	Was in the workhouse prior to the formation of the Union. When admitted by this Union her child was diseased (contracted from mother), which, it was presumed, was the cause of its death, subsequent to her removal from the house. She was taken by W. A. of Uffington to work in the fields, when she was suspected of stealing potatoes. She was afterwards convicted of felony, and sentenced to three months' hard labour in Salop gaol, from whence she returned to the workhouse in a very sickly state, from which she recovered, and improved much in her conduct and behaviour, and engaged by Mrs. Wellings of Cound, on trial as a servant, where she still remains, no complaint having been made respecting her since that time.
Ruscoe, Hannah . .	30	1	..	Said that her mother had agreed to keep the child. Admitted to the workhouse. Was delivered in the workhouse, and left on her recovery. Admitted twice.
Harris, Martha . .	17	1	93	Was married to a man named Broster, he having a wife living at the time. Broster was transported, and his reputed wife was removed from St. Julian's, Salop.
Jones, Margaret . .	20	1	72	Had one bastard child prior to the Poor Law Amendment Act; the other was born in the workhouse. Now gone to Wollaston.
Hall, Harriet . .	25	2	84	Was delivered in the workhouse. On her recovery obtained a situation, and maintains the child.
Evans, Margaret . .	22	1	61	
Dulson, Elizabeth . .	26	1	47	

)—ATCHAM UNION.—Extract from the Admission and Discharge Book of the In-door cases included in the class No. 6 of the Quarterly Abstract, viz., Widows and Deserted Wives, having a Child or Children dependent upon them.

NAME.	Age.	No. of Children.	Total No. of Days in Workhouse.	OBSERVATIONS.
Peake, Hannah .	27	1	1	Left after the formation of the Union, and has not since applied.
ox, Mary . . .	52	1	9	Husband died in the workhouse before the formation of the Union.
Williams, Mary .	40	2	94	Has one daughter transported (who left a bastard child in the workhouse), and two others living disreputably in Shrewsbury. She left the workhouse with the porter, who was discharged for improper conduct, and afterwards lived with him in Shrewsbury till his death.
shley, Mary . .	41	4	193	Now lives in the Cross, and supports herself by washing, &c.
odges, Letitia .	41	2	49	A strong healthy woman of bad character. Was living with her children in a state of prostitution, sleeping in outbuildings (together with Charlotte Wellings). She came to the Board 14th of October, 1839, with her daughter, who is apprenticed to Mr. Turner of Dorrington, and was directed to take her back, which she refused to do, and was very abusive to the officers after the adjournment of the Board. Her children are quite capable of maintaining themselves. Was in Condover workhouse.
Thomas, Elizabeth	57	2	2	Came from Condover workhouse, and is now supporting herself.
avis, Jane . . .	29	1	5	Remained only three hours on her first admission, and five days the second. Has not applied since.
rice, Martha . .	61	..	1	Came to the workhouse expecting the Board of Guardians would compel her husband to live with her (he having refused to do so); but the Guardians having declined to interfere in the matter, offered her relief in the house, which she refused, and has not since applied.
Bradley, Mercy .	28	3	206	Has been deserted by her husband several times, when she applies for relief, and is admitted to the workhouse.
arge, Anne . . .	26	2	5	Belongs to a parish in Flintshire. Wished to be removed by an order, but being informed that the Guardians were willing to keep her in the workhouse she left; but whether she has returned to her parish is not known.
urslow, Elizabeth	49	3	385	Was removed from Manchester prior to the formation of Union, having been deserted by her husband, who is supposed to have married another woman. The children being able to work, she left the workhouse, and returned to Manchester.
Lyde, Mary . . .	28	3	84	Was deserted by husband prior to formation of Union, when he took with him an able-bodied married woman from the workhouse (whose husband was a pauper). She is now living with her husband, who is a pit-sinker, at Bilston. Has been in this neighbourhood once since she left the workhouse on a visit to her mother, when both she and her children were well clothed.
Morris, Mary . .	34	3	6	Removed from Gwersyllt after her husband's death, who was a puddler at the iron-works in that neighbourhood; said that two of her children could be employed in the same works; said she came here before the Union was formed, and obtained clothes for herself and children, and 2s. 6d. weekly, while her husband was seeking employment in Staffordshire; but being informed that nothing would now be given out of the workhouse, she returned with her children to Gwersyllt.
Groom, Jane . . .	24	2	90	Deserted by husband. The children are husband's by a former wife, which she took from the house, and left in Shrewsbury, from whence they were re-admitted. She went to Pontesbury, and was delivered; and on her recovery left the neighbourhood for Liverpool (where she has some relations), taking the infant with her.
Higgins, Elizabeth	29	4	4	It being reported that this woman's husband had committed felony, he absconded, and subsequently died from small-pox at Wellington. She applied to the Board to keep three of her children in the workhouse, and she would support the youngest by her labour, which was granted. She returned to the workhouse a few days since, and was delivered of a bastard child on the 12th ultimo.
Davies, Mary . .	31	3	4	Removed from Oswestry under magistrates' orders, and returned.
Kay, Mary . . .	28	3	1	Widow, a healthy young woman.

(D.)—ATCHAM UNION.—Return of the present circumstances of the 36 Out-door Paupers included in the Class No. 6, of the Quarterly Abstract for the Quarter ending June, 1837, (being the first quarter after the Union was in complete operation).

Widows permanently disabled, who, for want of proper information respecting them, were included in the column No. 6, but belonging properly to the Class No. I. 10
 Able-bodied Widows receiving relief 4
 Wife of a transport, since returned, who now supports his family 1
 Widow relieved by relieving officers at Dawley (out of the Union), but discontinued on receipt of his account 1
 Widow relieved on account of her son who was subject to fits; the son having been since removed to the Workhouse, the relief has been discontinued 1
 Widows whose relief has been discontinued 19
 Particulars of the Cases of the last-mentioned 19 Widows whose Relief has been discontinued.

NAME.	Age.	Number of Children.	OBSERVATIONS.
Haynes, Mary . .	43	2	Resided in Shrewsbury; has not applied since relief was discontinued.
Chetwood, Mary .	34	2	Continues to reside with her father at Berwick Wharf; relief discontinued Mar. 1838; has not applied since.
Caswell, Martha .	47	2	Condover; relief discontinued 12 months since; has got one child in service, and maintains the other.
Sherry, Susan . .	42	1	Relief discontinued 12 months since; has not since applied; continues to reside at Pontesford Hill.
Morgan, Zilla . .	47	3	Resides at Dawley (out of the Union); keeps her father's house, who is a widower and a collier, residing in his own freehold house; has not applied since relief was discontinued.
Jones, Sarah . . .	..	1	Salop; relief discontinued two years since; has not applied since.
Bradley, Elizabeth	46	3	Re-married to a miner two years since.
Bellingham, Anne .	36	4	Husband transported; resided at Dawley, afterwards removed to Pontesbury, when the workhouse was offered to herself and her four children (one about 12 years of age), or to two of the children without the mother, which was refused; she then returned to Dawley, and obtained work for herself and two of her children on the Coalpit banks, and has not since applied.
James, Mary . . .	..	1	Relief discontinued May, 1837; has not applied since; continues to reside at Pontesford Hill.
Jones, Martha . .	39	4	Resides near Mr. Botfield's iron works; was visited by the Clerk in March, 1837, when he found that one of the children was earning 7s. a-week, and another 3s. a-week; the mother, who was apparently a strong woman, had no employment that the Clerk could ascertain; the house was filthy and destitute in appearance; relief discontinued, and has not since applied.
Nicholas, Anne . .	45	2	Relief discontinued two years since; continues to reside at Lea Cross, and has not since applied.
Richards, Margaret	50	2	Resided at Maesbury; was offered the workhouse about a year and a half since; she came in and staid a few days, when she left, and carried a pedler's basket, leading a vagrant life in the neighbourhood of Oswestry; was afterwards chargeable to that incorporation, and removed to this workhouse, when she took another of her children away from her situation to come with her. She remained until the Board-day, when she applied again for out-relief, which being refused, she left with her three children, and has not since applied. She was a very filthy, idle character.
Littlehales, Elizabeth	47	2	Workhouse offered about a year and a half since to herself and children, or to one child without the mother, which was refused; is still living at Pontesbury; is not a good character.
Cheshire, Jane. .	47	2	Relief discontinued 12 months since; has not applied; continues to reside at Upton Magna.
Lewes, Johanna . .	42	3	Resided in Shrewsbury; went to Liverpool about two years ago; has not applied or been seen by the officers of this Union since.
Tipton, Catherine .	52	1	Relief discontinued April, 1837; is chiefly supported by her son, who is a miner, and with whom she lives; receives medical relief when necessary.
Tipton, Letitia . .	..	5	Church Pulverbatch; relief discontinued April, 1837; has not applied since.
Warren, Elizabeth ^s	..	2	GUILDFIELD; relief discontinued when one child obtained a situation; has not applied since.

N.B. In the whole of the above cases relief in the workhouse was offered whenever out-relief was discontinued.

(E.)—ATCHAM UNION.—Particulars of all the Cases in Class No. 7, of the Quarterly Abstracts, viz., the Able-Bodied relieved on account of Sickness or Accident.

Name.	Age.	Number of Children.	Number of Days in Workhouse.	OBSERVATIONS.
Brazier, Richard .	52	0	2	A collier, twice in the house, left in consequence of being refused the use of tobacco; the second time he was admitted 9s. 6d. was found in his clothes; when the Governor reported it to the Board, he said, if they would let him go, he would not trouble them any more; has kept his word to the present time, October, 1839.
Francis, Elizabeth.	43	..	9	Removed from Oswestry (without an order); was ill with diarrhœa, and received brandy, &c., per order of medical officer; the first morning she got up from her bed, she walked to Ford, a distance of eight or nine miles, without the least appearance of disease.
Billingsley, Thomas	..	5	49	An idle man; received a loan from the Union, which was never repaid.
Littlefoot, Sarah .	35	..	14	Has had two bastard children; said she was subject to fits, but had none in the house; said she would not stop if she did not have tea, but, as the medical officer did not order it, it was not granted.
Humphreys, Elizab.	22	..	93	Admitted with venereal disease, for which she had previously been a patient of the Salop Infirmary.
Williams, William	60	..	10	This man has received upwards of 130l. from the parish: when admitted, the medical officer did not think he had much the matter with him, and when he was put to work he left the house.
Bagley, Henry . .	23	4	1	Removed from Wellington, in order to obtain the expenses of the order, &c., for 12 days; the man stated he did not intend to stay at the house.

N.B. The parties of this class who received out-door relief were duly certified by the medical officer.

(F.)—ATCHAM UNION.—Particulars of all the Cases, "Class No 8, In-doors," in the Quarterly Abstract, viz., Able-bodied relieved, "on account of want of work, or other causes." The only Out-door Cases in this Class consist entirely of the Repayment of Expenses under Orders of Removal, together with one or two Cases of Provisions given by the Relieving Officers, until the Parties could reach the Workhouse.

NAME.	Age.	Number of Children.	Number of Days in Workhouse.	OBSERVATIONS.
Pearce, Mary . .	44	..	80	When in the workhouse, prior to the formation of the Union, she was letter carrier for several gentlemen in the neighbourhood, for which she received a weekly salary, which she applied to her own private use. Now works at the Dale at 1s. 6d. per day.
White, Mary . .	56	..	..	Husband was in the workhouse prior to the formation of the Union, when she was allowed her maintenance from the workhouse while keeping house for a man at Cantlop:—is gone to her son in Staffordshire.
Peters, Elizabeth, & her son Richard	58 17	.. ..	13 13	Was in the house upwards of 20 years: her husband, who was a nailor, worked for his father at Bridgnorth, and came to the workhouse every Saturday night, and remained until the Monday morning. They had several children reared in the house. This woman and son acted as tailors in the workhouse, and worked for the inhabitants of the village, receiving their earnings for their own private use. They were also allowed a gratuity from the house, dined at the Governor's table, and were allowed separate sleeping apartments, well furnished. On the formation of the Union, when all these indulgences were discontinued, and they were placed on the level of the other paupers, they left, and now keep a large shop at Bridgnorth; and it is thought that they had accumulated a very considerable sum of money while in the house.
Thomas, Mary .	24	..	66	Was pregnant of a bastard child—left prior to her delivery.
Jones, Mary . .	24	..	3	Ditto ditto.
Wellings, Elizabeth	29	..	3	Ditto, came from Condover workhouse, where she had lived several years; returned, and was delivered. Now resides with the ex-Governor of that workhouse.
Powel, Richard, and wife.	51	1	3	A healthy, idle man, came from Manchester, August, 1837; his son, a strong boy, able to work. Did not like the workhouse discipline; returned, and has not applied since.

(F.)—continued.

NAME.	Age.	Number of Children.	Number of Days in Workhouse.	OBSERVATIONS.
Marsh, John, and wife.	46	3	2	Removed from Bromsgrove. One of the sons, who came with him, was a nailor, 15 years old. Had two other sons, nailors, working in Shrewsbury.
Perkins, Richard .	64	..	6	Obtained work of a gentleman near the workhouse, and has not since applied.
Martin, Thomas, & wife.	37	..	3	A strong and healthy couple; came from Hereford to obtain clothes and money from the parish, as they had previously done; but being offered the workhouse in lieu of their demand, they returned. The man wore a shade on one eye, and said he was blind; but, on removing it, the eye was found quite sound and useful.
Hall, Anne . . .	47	..	80	This woman was in the house many years, where she reared many bastard children. She is now living at Leighton, and supports herself.
Bowen, Samuel, and wife.	39	2	2	This man, and his wife and children, were all drunk and filthy, when admitted. Left the next day, not being allowed to smoke.
Pickins, Samson .	62	..	10	Healthy single man, who does not appear so old as he states himself to be; had only been in the workhouse four days, when two of his companions, who came to see him, were detected by the Master in bringing him malt liquor, of which they were convicted by the magistrates. Samson Pickins obtained work in Berrington, and has not since applied.
Hughes, James, and wife.	31	1	4	Left the workhouse because he did not like to break stones at 6 o'clock in the morning. Has not since applied.
Kent, John, and wife.	47	4	260	This man should probably be included in Class No. 1, having a crippled leg. He is a good scholar, and would have been employed by the clerk occasionally, after leaving the house, if he could have trusted him. His children being detected in stealing potatoes while in the workhouse, the father said they were not to blame for so doing, as the children of Israel stole from the Egyptians, and it was not imputed to them as a sin. Prior to that time, he was employed as a master in the boys' school (no schoolmaster having then been appointed), but was afterwards removed from that employment. Notwithstanding his lameness, he succeeded in climbing the wall of the workhouse-yard to go to the public-house. Left the workhouse, and is employed, with three of his children in Messrs. Marshal and Co.'s factory.
Humphreys, Edw.	59	4	75	Has been in good circumstances, but is reduced to poverty by drunkenness and idleness. Absconded from the workhouse with the Union clothes—was apprehended, and sentenced to 21 days hard labour. His wife and one child are dead, one child absconded one was sent to service, and one is now in the house. The father is living a vagrant life (since transported).
Warren, Thomas .	57	..	11	A carpenter and joiner. Is reported to have received 1000 <i>l.</i> with his wife. Came from Birmingham for relief, which had been granted on former occasions. Said he had a lame arm; but, on being sent to the workhouse, and examined by the surgeon, it was found to be false, and he was sent to work. Returned to Birmingham, and has not since applied. Acknowledged before he left that he could earn 30 <i>s.</i> per week at his trade.
Taylor, James, and wife.	32	3	10	Was removed by order, <i>prior to formation of the Union</i> , to this workhouse, from Birmingham, where he had been employed at grinding paint for the coachmakers. At the formation of the Union he was sent to work, which he refused to do, unless allowed something for himself, which, being refused, he absconded, and left his wife and children in the workhouse. He was apprehended and committed to gaol, when his wife and children left at their own request. The man is now working at his trade (as a shoemaker), in Shrewsbury, and has not applied for relief since his imprisonment.
Jones, John . .	59	..	..	Has been in the workhouse several times. When admitted before the formation of the Union with a sick wife, she had 5 <i>l.</i> , which he obtained of her, and absconded, for which he was apprehended and sent to gaol. The wife died, and the man left the workhouse in a few days after the formation of the Union, when he stole some clothes, and was again sent to gaol. When admitted to the house he only remained a few days. He does not like work.
Price, Mary . .	32	..	105	Pregnant. Left at her own request, and has not since applied.
Madeley, John .	51	4	..	Was removed from Much Wenlock to the workhouse, and remained 29 days, when he left and went to work for Mr. Wellings, farmer, Wenlock, who said, "it is a shame to see him in a workhouse, as I would rather have him for a workman than any man in the country." He is a very superior agricultural labourer, being able to thatch, and do many other parts of agricultural labour n

(F.)—continued.

NAME.	Age	Number of Children.	Number of Days in Workhouse.	OBSERVATIONS.
				generally understood by this class of persons, and he is a remarkably strong healthy man. Since his first removal from the workhouse, he has been endeavouring, by every means in his power, to compel the parish to give him out-relief on account of his children (two of whom are strong boys, aged 11 and 10 years), in which it is reported he has been encouraged by some of the rate-payers of the parish to which he belongs ; but being refused by the Board, he again came to the workhouse, when one of the Guardians suggested to the Board the expediency of granting him a little out-relief rather than burthen the parish with the entire maintenance of the whole family ; but the order of the Poor Law Commissioners having been previously issued at the request of the Guardians, to prohibit out-door relief to able-bodied male paupers, the subject was disposed of without discussion. John Madeley, having remained in the house 70 days, during which time he was kept to stone-breaking, gave notice to leave, saying, that his children had been used well while in the workhouse, but he had been used badly. He afterwards apprenticed two of his boys to colliers, and placed the other two with a person in the neighbourhood, and has only paid for a few weeks, in consequence of which they have been re-admitted, and a warrant obtained for his apprehension. Now apprehended and committed for two months.
Griffiths, Mary . .	29	2	..	Husband a private in the 23rd regiment, whom she is now gone to join, by the assistance of a gentleman in Shrewsbury.
Davis, Francis . .	18	..	51	A filthy young woman, now living at Pontesbury.
Morgan, Michael .	21	..	1	This able-bodied single young man applied for relief, in the middle of corn harvest, on account of want of work. On being sent to the workhouse, the clerk (who met him there) told him that he thought it a disgrace that an able-bodied young man should apply for relief, and especially at such a season of the year, when he said he had never been used to harvest work, and he knew nothing about it. But on being informed that there were some stones in the workhouse yard, which he would be able to break without teaching, he gave notice to leave, and has not since applied.

No. 2.

REPORT on the RETURNS of POOR-RATE EXPENDITURE for 1838-9, in LANCASHIRE and the WEST RIDING of YORKSHIRE.—By ALFRED POWER, Esq., *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.*

GENTLEMEN, *Preston, 1st May, 1840.*

The returns of poor-rate expenditure for the several counties in England and Wales, which were printed in Appendix D, Fourth Annual Report, assign to the county of Lancaster an increase of expenditure in relief of the poor amounting to 19 per cent. in the year ending March, 1838, as compared with the year ending March, 1837, and a similar increase of 12 per cent. in the West Riding of York.

It is satisfactory to observe that this sudden increase in the amount of relief to the poor was not accompanied by an increase in the burthens of the rate-payers to a corresponding extent ; the entire expenditure of poor-rates having increased only 13 per cent. in Lancashire, and 9 per cent. in the West Riding of York. Of this increase 8 per cent. was due in Lancashire to the increase of county rate, and the new charges introduced under the Registration Act, and the Act to regulate Parochial Assessments ; and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was due to the same causes in the West Riding of York. Therefore taking into the comparison those three items only of the annual return which alone have any connexion with

the administration of parochial affairs,—namely, “the relief of the poor,” “law charges, &c.,” and “other expenses,”—the total increase for Lancashire did not exceed 5 per cent., and for the West Riding of York $4\frac{1}{5}$ per cent.

The increase of expenditure in actual relief may probably in some degree be accounted for by the altered circumstances of trade, and the increased price of provisions. In the district under my superintendence, only 13 Unions had then been in operation, and those only during a portion of the year in question; and comparing the amount of increase in those Unions with the amount of increase through the whole of the county and the riding, the comparison is in favour of those Unions, though they had been only a short time in operation.

The returns for the year ending March, 1839, having now been completed, an opportunity is afforded for examining the results of the operation of the new system of management, as exhibited for one entire parochial year, in 12 out of the 13 Unions above mentioned. In consequence of the annual return for Wakefield Union not having been made out for the year ending March, 1839, the comparison cannot be extended to that Union.

The 12 Unions which had been in operation one entire parochial year at the close of the year ended March, 1839, and for which the annual returns are completed, are the following:—

In Lancashire,—	Blackburn	In the West Riding of York,—
	Chorlton	Bradford
	Leigh	Halifax
	Ormskirk	Pateley Bridge
	Prescot	Settle
	Warrington	Skipton.
	West Derby.	

In order to make this comparison as extensive as possible, I have examined the Parliamentary Returns for the following consecutive years: 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839. An average of the first three years is given, those three years having been all under the administration of overseers and vestries. The years 1838 and 1839 are given separately, the former having been partly, and the latter wholly, under the administration of Boards of Guardians.

Again, the comparison is confined to those items only which are liable to be affected in any degree by the parochial administration. The items, therefore, of “county rate,” “expenses of registration of births and deaths,” and “expenses incurred under the Parochial Assessments Act,” have been excluded from the comparison. The three remaining items of “relief of the poor,” “law charges,” and “other purposes,” which are all liable to be affected by the system of management, are stated separately, for the purpose of more clearly exhibiting the exact nature of the results.

The item entitled “other purposes” in the Annual Parliamentary Returns, demands a few observations in reference to its enormous amount in the earlier years of the comparison: and the considerable reductions of this item effected in later years show the value of that part of the new system of management whereby the expenditure of 20 or 30 townships, instead of being left separately in the hands of as

many paid assistant overseers, is brought into one focus, a clear and distinct system of accounting introduced, and the whole submitted to the searching and effectual examination of an auditor every quarter. In the year 1835 no less a sum than 64,888*l.* was included in the Parliamentary Returns for Lancashire under the head of "other purposes;"* and the sum of 39,675*l.* under the same head for the West Riding of York.

This item appears to have undergone a gradual decrease immediately from the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, the improper and illegal disbursements of which it partly consisted, having begun to be discontinued by the overseers through fear of the impending change in the mode of examining and auditing the accounts. Much, however, was left to be effected by the auditors of the Unions which, from time to time, have been brought into operation; and the labours of these officers have been attended with most important effect in the exclusion of improper items of expenditure.

In the returns of the year ending March, 1838, the item of "other purposes" was, for Lancashire, 39,306*l.*, showing a reduction, as compared with 1835, to the amount of 25,582*l.*; for the West Riding of York the return of the same item was 22,061*l.*, showing a reduction of 17,614*l.* as compared with the same in 1835. The comparison cannot properly be carried to the year 1839, as in that year an alteration has been made in the headings of the return, by which the expenses of "the removal of paupers," and "the travelling expenses of overseers," have been disconnected from the "law charges," and transferred to the column headed "expended for other purposes," whereby the amount of that item has been considerably increased in the total return for the year 1839, both in the county and the riding.

The results exhibited in the annexed tabular statement appear to me extremely satisfactory, both in regard to the amount and the nature of the reductions which have been effected.

The amount of the reduction effected ought to be considered in reference to the circumstances both of the district and of the period of time during which the law has been in operation.

1. The population of the 12 Unions in the table was 509,113 in the year 1831; and the average amount expended in relief for the three years preceding the introduction of the law being 77,168*l.* the amount, per head, upon the population was only 3*s.*, about half the average of the whole kingdom in the year 1837, at which time the great saving of 50 per cent. and upwards had been effected in most of the pauperised counties of England. The comparatively economical state of the relief in these 12 Unions, before the new system was introduced, did not render it probable that much reduction of expenditure would be effected in this department.

2. The population of most of the large towns in Lancashire, and the West Riding, is considered to have undergone a large increase since the census of 1831 was taken, and there is no doubt that this has been peculiarly the case in the Unions of Blackburn, Chorlton, Leigh, Prescott, Warrington, West Derby, Bradford, and Halifax.

3. Nearly the whole of the period included in the three years ended

* This does not include county rate or "law charges."

Unions in operation during the whole year ended in March, 1839.	Popula- tion, 1831.	Expended in Relief of the Poor.			Law Charges, &c.			Expended on other purposes not being county rates, registry, or valuation expenses.			Totals excluding county rates, registry, and valuation expenses.		
		1835-6-7*	1838.	1839.	1835-6-7*	1838.	1839.	1835-6-7*	1838.	1839.	1835-6-7*	1838.	1839.
LANCASHIRE.													
Blackburn	60,594	7,756	9,864	7,911	518	675	116	2,701	1,930	1,059	10,975	12,469	9,086
Chorlton	46,465	4,878	6,625	4,780	473	196	2	2,969	991	1,957	8,320	7,812	6,739
Leigh	24,960	3,398	3,971	3,904	123	229	60	1,015	483	699	4,536	4,683	4,663
Ormskirk	30,568	4,785	5,619	3,714	220	141	7	1,989	979	925	6,994	6,739	4,646
Prescot	34,160	5,628	5,439	5,566	310	207	6	2,476	1,308	2,019	8,414	6,954	7,591
Warrington	27,757	6,012	5,490	5,437	240	200	104	1,144	1,112	2,534	7,396	6,802	8,075
West Derby	53,058	5,177	6,542	5,679	252	60	149	2,611	3,235	1,123	8,040	9,837	6,951
WEST RIDING.													
Bradford.	94,621	10,631	10,705	12,549	737	568	397	3,163	3,100	1,240	14,541	14,373	14,186
Halifax	89,739	11,269	11,295	12,191	710	688	236	2,779	2,213	2,280	14,758	14,196	14,707
Pateley Bridge	7,686	3,335	2,820	2,735	199	3	25	389	133	141	3,923	2,956	2,901
Settle.	14,322	5,344	4,359	4,503	307	81	33	797	457	115	6,448	4,897	4,651
Skipton	25,283	8,956	8,897	7,896	304	223	55	1,335	1,702	1,010	10,595	10,822	8,961
Totals	509,113	77,169	81,626	76,865	4,393	3,271	1,190	23,368	17,643	15,102	104,930	102,540	93,157

* This does not include county rate or "law charges."

March, 1837, of which the previous average is formed, was one remarkable for the prosperity of trade, and the cheapness of provisions. The very different circumstances of the two succeeding years ended March, 1838, and March, 1839, respectively, are too well known to require further comment.

4. The adverse feelings excited in the district on the first introduction of the law, were not favourable to the immediate and full development of the merits of the new machinery of management.

In consequence of the several circumstances above detailed, we find the amount of relief in the year ended March, 1838, to be 81,626*l.* in the twelve Unions, giving an increase over the average of the three preceding years of 4,455*l.* in relief of the poor. None of these Unions, however, were brought under the administration of the Guardians before September, 1837, by which time one-half of the year in question had expired; and it must be remembered that there are expenses incidental to the first operation of a Union which do not recur again. It is remarkable, also, that although there is an increase in the amount of actual relief, there is a saving in *total* expenditure in that year, as compared with the average of the years 1835, 1836, and 1837, of 2390*l.*, arising from the reduction effected in the two other items of "law charges," and "other expenses."

In the year, ended March, 1839, which was wholly under the administration of the Guardians, the total amount of relief in the same 12 Unions is about 300*l.* less than the average of the three years 1835, 1836, and 1837, while the total saving (effected, as before, chiefly in "law charges," and "other purposes,") is 11,773*l.*

The nature of the saving, therefore, which has been effected, deserves to be regarded with peculiar satisfaction, arising, as it does, from the successful application of the new machinery of management to the somewhat peculiar circumstances of the district. The diminution in the amount of "law charges" is owing to the substitution of a combined management in place of several separate ones, and to the services of the clerk of the Guardians. The reduction in the amount of that very questionable item called "other purposes" is owing chiefly to the change in the system of making out and auditing the accounts.

These financial advantages have been accompanied by others of a still more important character.

A greater degree of harmony prevails between the several Boards of Guardians, than formerly existed between the numerous separate parochial managements; a circumstance which redounds greatly to the interests of the poor in a district where the settled population of the various townships is so extensively intermixed. The number of paid officers has been greatly reduced, and a corresponding improvement effected in their character, as regards ability, experience, and trustworthiness. The number of the workhouses has also been reduced, and the condition and management of those retained has, in general, been much altered for the better, particularly as regards cleanliness, the means of ventilation, the accommodation of the sick, the comforts and indulgences of the aged and infirm, and the education and training of the children; and there now exists in these Unions an advanced state of opinion regarding the benefits further derivable from the new

system of management, which must inevitably lead to far greater improvements in all these respects than have as yet been effected. A great deal of imposition has been detected on the part of the former recipients of out-door relief, and, it may be added with confidence, that an increased degree of attention to the claims of the infirm and really destitute, together with increased liberality towards the sick, both as regards relief and the provision of medical attendance, have hitherto characterised the proceedings of the Boards of Guardians. While the district has been filled with reports of cruelties, supposed to have been practised on the poor in other parts of the country, there has been a remarkable absence of such complaints arising locally, and capable of investigation on the spot.

To return to financial matters, to which this Report was intended to be confined, I believe that under the circumstances which have arisen within the last two years, an increase, rather than a diminution, would have taken place in the general expenditure of the 12 Unions, examined in the Table, had not the management been transferred from overseers and vestries to Boards of Guardians. I am confirmed in this belief by the different results which the Parliamentary Returns for 1838 and 1839 give for the 21 Unions then established in Lancashire, seven of which only were under the administration of the Guardians during the whole of the year ending March, 1839; nine were brought into operation at different periods in the course of the same year, and five remained under the management of overseers and vestries during the whole of the same years.

I have examined and compared the returns of these 21 Unions for the two years ending March, 1838, and March, 1839, respectively, adhering to the same particulars as those which are set forth in reference to the 12 Unions above-mentioned; and the results of the comparison are given in the annexed Table.

It appears that in the first class of Unions, namely, those seven which had been under the administration of the Guardians during the whole year, a total saving had been effected of 7545*l.*; in the second class, or those nine which had been under the administration of the Guardians during a portion of that year only, a saving appears of 1268*l.*; while in those five unions which remained during the whole of the same year under the management of overseers and vestries, a total increase of expenditure is exhibited of 8060*l.*, 2263*l.* of which is due to "law charges" and "other expenses," not being the actual relief of the poor.

Four of the latter Unions, namely, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bury, Oldham, and Rochdale, have not as yet been brought into operation; and I take this opportunity of again drawing the attention of your Board to the importance of bringing some, if not all, of those Unions into operation without further delay.

I have now only to state in conclusion, that the materials from which the above tables of comparison have been prepared, are to be found in the Appendices to the Second, Third, and Fourth Annual Reports, and the Parliamentary Returns for the year ended March, 1839, the three former of which are already in print, and the latter, as I believe, is in course of publication. Any error therefore which may have been

Unions formed in the County of Lancaster.	Expended in Relief of the Poor.		Law Charges, &c.		Expended on other purposes not being County Rate Valuation or Registry Expenses.		Totals, including County Rate Valuation and Registry Expenses.	
	1838	1839	1838	1839	1838	1839	1838	1839
In operation during the whole of the Year ended March, 1839.								
Blackburn . . .	9,864	7,911	675	116	1,930	1,059	12,469	9,086
Chorlton . . .	6,625	4,780	196	2	991	1,957	7,812	6,739
Leigh . . .	3,971	3,904	229	60	483	699	4,683	4,663
Omskirk . . .	5,619	3,714	141	7	979	925	6,739	4,646
Warrington . . .	5,490	5,437	200	104	1,112	2,534	6,802	8,075
Prescot . . .	5,439	5,566	207	6	1,308	2,019	6,954	7,591
West Derby . . .	6,542	5,679	60	149	3,235	1,123	9,837	6,951
Totals . . .	43,550	36,991	1,708	444	10,038	10,316	55,296	47,751
In operation during a part only of the Year ended March, 1839.								
Burnley . . .	11,553	9,586	358	541	1,392	1,609	13,303	11,736
Chorley . . .	5,728	6,349	127	135	968	995	6,823	7,479
Clitheroe . . .	5,545	5,772	188	114	806	1,038	6,539	6,924
Fylde . . .	3,138	3,001	212	91	532	598	3,882	3,690
Garstang . . .	3,350	3,646	123	26	410	569	3,883	4,241
Haslinden . . .	3,177	3,183	152	135	920	1,253	4,249	4,576
Preston . . .	12,085	12,826	315	224	1,795	1,383	14,195	14,433
Salford . . .	7,795	9,293	711	245	2,558	664	10,064	10,102
Wigan . . .	6,800	5,701	177	55	1,401	1,111	8,378	6,867
Totals . . .	59,171	59,362	2,373	1,566	10,782	9,220	71,316	70,048
Under the old management during both Years, ended March, 1838 and 1839.								
Ashton-under-Lyne	3,818	4,687	165	119	1,159	1,042	5,142	5,848
Bolton*	8,889	12,916	284	393	2,779	4,487	11,952	17,796
Bury . . .	6,580	6,664	224	245	1,492	1,585	8,296	8,494
Oldham . . .	4,676	5,160	85	195	1,024	1,132	5,782	6,487
Rochdale . . .	5,333	5,666	182	222	963	1,197	6,478	7,085
Totals . . .	29,296	35,093	940	1,174	7,414	9,443	37,650	45,710

* The Bolton Union Regulations Order took effect on the 5th December, 1838, but the Guardians did not assume the administration of relief until March, 1839.

unintentionally introduced into these statements will be liable to detection by all who have the means of access to the printed Parliamentary Returns.

I am, &c.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

A. POWER,
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

No. 3.

REPORT on the LAW of BASTARDY; with a SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT on a CHEAP CIVIL REMEDY for SEDUCTION.—By SIR EDMUND HEAD, Bart., Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

LETTER to the Poor Law Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN,

Ross, March, 1840.

The great misapprehensions which I find still to exist as to the intention and effect of the old and new bastardy laws, together with

the hope of bringing before you a few facts connected with the operation of the late statute, have induced me to draw up the enclosed Report on the subject generally, and I have now the honour to submit it to your Board.

I have the honour, &c.,

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

EDMUND HEAD.

REPORT ON THE LAW OF BASTARDY.

SOME of the most violent opposition which has been offered to the amended Poor Law has been directed against its enactments on the subject of Bastardy. In all these attacks, the common error of magnifying present evils and overlooking those from which we have escaped, is peculiarly conspicuous. For the most part, too, as it appears to me, ignorance of the intention of former legislators, and a mistaken view of the policy and motives of the framers of the altered law have been pretty clearly shown. Indeed, since the masterly summary given in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry I have never met with any calm and dispassionate discussion of the question, or with any statement of the argument which implied a consciousness of the real difficulties of the subject.

Perhaps there is no question on which it would be less safe to legislate on feeling only, and there is certainly none which, while it is hampered and perplexed by the consideration of all sorts of cross interests, really bears more directly on the most important institutions of society.

It may be useful to review briefly the actual state of the law prior and subsequent to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and to consider the practical operation of the two systems. I shall endeavour also to point out the deep importance of the whole subject, and the bearing of our poor law legislation on the general well-being of society.

The principal statutes wholly or partly in force on the subject of bastardy before the 14th of August, 1834, were 18 Eliz. 3; 7 Jac. I. 4; 6 Geo. II. 31; 35 Geo. III. 101; 49 Geo. III. 68; 50 Geo. III. 51; 54 Geo. III. 170.

The only object of affiliation as recognised by these enactments is *indemnity to the parish for the charges of maintenance of a bastard*.

Ulterior views of compensating the woman for the injury inflicted on her, or punishing seduction by throwing a burthen on the father, are not anywhere to be discovered. * The preamble of the 18th Eliz. 3,

* I should perhaps notice the trace of a moral object implied by the few words in the preamble of this statute,—“An offence against God’s law and man’s law;”—“to the evil example and encouragement of lewd life;” but when we reflect that the words “such bastards,” in the enacting clause confine the operation of the Act to bastards “left to be kept at the charges of the parish,” as described in the preamble (see Reeves’ History of English law, V. 132), the exception is wholly unimportant. The little fragment of morality at the beginning recalls the statute 2 and 3 Edw. VI. 19, which enacts penalties for eating meat on Fridays and Saturdays, and contains the following words in the preamble:—“The King’s Majesty, considering that due and godly abstinence is a mean to virtue, and subdue men’s bodies to their souls and spirit, and considering also especially that fishers and men using the trade of fishing in the sea may thereby rather be set on work, and that by eating of fish much flesh shall be saved and increased, &c. &c.”—(See Hallam, Const. Hist. 1, 542.)

the first statute apparently on the subject, says, "the said bastards being now left to be kept at the charges of the parish where they be born, to the great burthen of the said parish." According to this Act the order may be made by "charging such mother *or* reputed father with the payment of money weekly, or other sustentation for the relief of such child." The 7 Jac. I. 4, enacts the punishment of imprisonment for one year against the woman for the first offence, and for the second, what must have often been equivalent to imprisonment for life, committal to the house of correction till she find sureties for her good behaviour. The preamble of the 6th Geo. II. 31, begins, "Whereas the laws now in being are not sufficient to provide for the securing and indemnifying parishes and other places from the great charges frequently arising from children begotten and born out of lawful matrimony."

The 49 Geo. III. 68, repeats the substance of this preamble, and while it partially repeals the former statute, re-enacts the monstrous provision, that if any single woman shall declare herself to be with child, and that such child is likely to be born a bastard and to be chargeable, one justice may issue his warrant for the immediate apprehending of the person so charged, and commit him, unless he shall give security to indemnify the parish, or shall enter into his recognizance to appear at the sessions.

The 35 Geo. III. 101. s. 6, provides that "every unmarried woman with child shall be deemed and taken to be a person actually chargeable" for the purpose of removal, and that illegitimate children born during the operation of a suspended order should take the mother's settlement.

By the 50 Geo. III. 68, the severity of the penalty inflicted on the mothers of bastards by the 7 Jac. I. 4, was mitigated, and the imprisonment made to vary from six weeks to twelve months.

The provision in the 54 Geo. III. 17, merely refers to the parties in whom any security to indemnify the parish for a bastard is vested, and the mode of recovery.

Such appears to have been the purport of the statutes relating to bastardy, and we find that the expressions used by the courts fully confirm the view of their object taken above. Thus in 1 Bacon's Abridgment, 521, Bastardy, "An order to pay so much a-week till the child is fourteen years of age is naught, for the justices have *no power but to indemnify the parish, and that is done* by obliging the father to maintain the child, as long as it may be chargeable to the parish."—Salkeld, 121. pl. 3.—Comb. 232.

Again, p. 522 :—" *They have no power to order any money but for the indemnity of the parish.*"—Vent. 210.

We are therefore justified in saying that in the whole of the law, as it existed prior to the 4 & 5 Will. IV. 76, there is no trace of those enactments for the punishment of seduction, and that compassionate regard for the frailty of the weaker sex which the Poor Law Amendment Act is by many persons supposed to have so mercilessly and recklessly blotted out of the statute-book.

The whole matter was formerly treated by the law as one of pounds, shillings, and pence ; indemnity to the parish was the object throughout.

The legislature had, indeed, been unsparing in its severity on the woman, and we might have attributed this harshness to a zeal for morality, were it not that its penalties were inflicted, not for the sin of *having a bastard child*, but for *having a bastard child which may be chargeable to the parish*.

It may now be well to consider in what particulars the Poor Law Amendment Act did really change the law affecting bastard children.

That statute removed certain penalties from the mothers of chargeable bastards, and on the other hand imposed on them obligations to which they were not formerly subject. It abolished the punishment of imprisonment for having an illegitimate child chargeable to a parish; and by causing the child to follow the settlement* of its mother,

* It is worth consideration—"What settlement will a bastard child, born since August 14th, 1834, take after it attains the age of sixteen, if it has acquired no settlement of its own?"

The Commissioners of Inquiry probably intended that the bastard should revert to its birth settlement; but it may be questionable whether the Poor Law Amendment Act has effected this object.

The words of that statute are—

"And be it further enacted, that every child which shall be born a bastard after the passing of this Act shall *have* and *follow* the settlement of the mother of such child *until* such child shall attain the age of sixteen, or shall acquire a settlement in its own right."—Sect. 71.

The child after sixteen may stand in any one of three positions.

1st. It may be relievable as casual poor, having no settlement.

2ndly. It may retain the last parentage settlement which it received from its mother.

3rdly. It may revert to its birth settlement.

As to the first, I apprehend, that a bastard *born in a parish* in England, in default of other known settlement, is settled where born.

The doubt, therefore, is between the 2nd and 3rd, or, in other words, whether the limitation "until, &c.," extends to "have" as well as "follow," or whether only to the latter.

In favour of its retaining the parentage settlement, it may be urged that birth settlement appears to be the last resource on which the law falls back. It is *negative* rather than *positive*, being the absence of any other claim on the part of a person who is admitted to be settled somewhere. Did the law, therefore, by the word "have," intend more than "take," without the notion of continuance or holding? for it is clear, if there is no idea of duration implied in the word "have," the limitation "until" cannot have any reference to it. Must it be construed as if it were "take?" The legal view of birth settlement referred to above, would lead us to think that the statute having once substituted a *positive* settlement for that *negative* claim, would not afterwards recur to that which it invariably postpones in other cases to every form of settlement.

If this interpretation be admissible, the limitation until sixteen, or until an acquired settlement, will only preclude further change after that age, and seem added for the purpose of preventing disputes on one of the most undefined of all points—the period of emancipation; sixteen, at any rate, will terminate the power of deriving a fresh settlement from the mother. It is a matter of course that an acquired settlement will do so, but the latter clause is not idle. For instance, suppose a bastard enlisted as a soldier before sixteen, not having acquired any settlement of his own, he would, without the words "until sixteen," have been emancipated (see *R. v. Roach*), and not have followed the subsequent settlement of his mother; if, on the other hand, he gained a settlement before sixteen, and the words "until he shall acquire a settlement of his own" were omitted, while "until sixteen" remained, the positive enactment of the statute would have rendered the acquired settlement ineffectual, and he would have followed the change of his mother up to the prescribed age. The two sentences, therefore, are both needed, and define the only limits to deriving fresh settlement from the parent.

It should be remarked, that in *Whitechapel v. Stepney*, "it was agreed by all the

conferred a still greater boon upon her, as it put a stop to the practice of hunting an unfortunate woman from parish to parish when in the last stage of helpless pregnancy. To use the language of the minute of the Poor Law Commissioners of the 5th of March, 1839, "the amended law removed the punishment which placed such conduct" (*when the child happened to be chargeable*) "in the class of crimes, and simply left the mother to bear the natural consequences of vice: these consequences are the burthen of supporting the child."

The woman who has neglected to take the precaution of securing by the legal and religious sanction of marriage a protector for herself and her offspring, is most properly supposed to assume the duties of a mother without the rights of a wife. But it is objected immediately, that you call on her to do what she cannot do, viz., to maintain her child. If this be so the law does not deny her relief. The condition of entering the workhouse is usually imposed as a security against wilful chargeability in this as in many other cases, but the same relief which is extended to destitution of other classes is not denied to the mother of an illegitimate child. It is true, that by the 71st sec. of 4 & 5 Will. IV. 76, all relief granted to the child is declared to be granted to the mother, and the child made a part of her family. The result of this clause is merely that the mother of a bastard is put on one and the same footing with destitute widows. Previously she was far more advantageously situated. She might separate her fate from that of her offspring; if relief in the workhouse was offered to the child she could refuse to go in.—*Rex v. Haigh* and another (3 T. R. 637; cit. Archbold, ii. 31). If she ran away and left her illegitimate child chargeable, the Vagrant Act was not applicable to her case, for a bastard was not legally part of her "family," while a widow for a similar act might have been treated as a criminal. However, it is not perhaps the law as it existed before 1834 which is regretted, so much as the spirit in which it was administered.

The principal ground of complaint against the Poor Law Amendment Act, on the part at least of those who know what the law was before and after that statute, is the change which is effected in the facility for affiliating bastard children. The fictitious chargeability, the *ex parte* proceeding against the putative father, and the power to two justices to make an order, were abolished. In their place was substituted a mode of affiliating at the next practicable quarter sessions after chargeability, but without any power to recover the expenses; corroborative evidence was required; the order could only be made after fourteen days' notice to the putative father, and it remained in force only until the child was seven years of age, if it was so long chargeable. No part of the money thus levied from the putative father could be paid to the mother. It is supposed that the intention of the framers of the Act was to effect indirectly what the Commissioners

judges that the place of the birth of a bastard child is the place of its settlement, *EX NECESSITATE*; for, being *filius nullius*, it cannot be otherwise provided for, except a reputed father can be found." These words clearly show that the law was averse from having recourse to birth settlement, but "*cessante ratione cessat et ipsa lex*," and a bastard child is no longer "*filius nullius*" with regard to settlement, being made capable of settlement by parentage.

of Inquiry had recommended, viz., the abolition of all charge on the putative father.

I believe that, in the exhaustion of the vocabulary of abuse, the epithet "Un-English" has often been applied to the bastardy clauses of the Poor Law Amendment Act. It is difficult to conceive anything less consonant to the principles of English jurisprudence than the proceedings under the 6 Geo. II. 31, and 49 Geo. III. 68: imprisonment was summarily inflicted on the unsupported oath of an interested person; the whole proceedings were *ex parte*; no summons was required, and no opportunity for confronting the accuser was deemed necessary before commitment.

The question of affiliation is generally treated as very simple; it is said to be unjust to throw the burthen on one of two parties, both equally guilty, and that one the weaker of the pair. That the impunity of the man is a direct encouragement to seduction, to which affiliation, though not enacted for that end, did practically operate as a check.

Now in this matter the first difficulty is [to be sure that you can ascertain the father; nay, under the old law, we might sometimes begin earlier: cases have occurred in which women have sworn a child for the purpose of compelling a man to marry them, when they were not even pregnant.

The following is an authentic instance, as detailed in a letter to me by a magistrate for the county of Cardigan.

"MY DEAR SIR,

8th July, 1837.

"The case of one of the paupers who applied yesterday to the board for relief, and which we had not time then to go into, is that of Elizabeth Morgau, of Pant-y-dyl, in the township of Elerch. She had sworn two bastard children before me; and previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act was brought by the overseer of the poor to swear a *third*. On her oath I granted a warrant to apprehend the young man who, she said, was the father of the child; and he was accordingly brought before me. The young man was respected by his employer, a farmer in the neighbourhood, who became surety for him. When the time, according to the woman's account, arrived for making the order of filiation, I found on inquiry of the overseer of the poor, that she was not, and had not been, with child, and that the reason she gave for having made a false oath was her hope that the young man might be induced to marry her rather than be sent to prison. I thank God such practices are now put an end to.

"Yours faithfully,

"To Sir Edmund Head, Bart."

"W. C. GILBERTSON.

However, in cases in which the woman really *was* pregnant, and a child had been born, the danger of relying on her oath in a matter in which she was deeply concerned must be admitted to be very great, and certainly in direct opposition with the spirit of our law of evidence, which so carefully excludes all interested testimony. Instead of rejecting her as a witness, she was recognised as the only one necessary.

The restraint of corroborative evidence is essential to the ends of justice, but no such phrase in an Act of Parliament can ensure regularity in practice, or a uniform view of what is to be called by the name Justices in Quarter Sessions, and, still more under the late statute.

Justices in Petty Sessions, will often put a loose construction on words of this kind. It is difficult, then, not to say impossible, to arrive at satisfactory proof of the fact "who is the father of the child." But, for the sake of argument, let us suppose that this point is to be got at with tolerable certainty in the majority of cases, it then remains to be considered what is the value of affiliation as a *check on seduction*.

The immorality of deliberate seduction cannot be overrated; it is a subject for regret that human laws have so little hold on offences of this kind, where the consent of the suffering party is obtained by insincere professions and promises. A remedy, however, for such an evil (even if otherwise unobjectionable) is surely most imperfect which applies only to the mothers of children chargeable to the parish. It is too extensive, and not extensive enough. Such a remedy is too extensive, because it applies to all cases of illicit intercourse in which children are born and become chargeable to the parish, though only a small portion of those cases are cases of seduction. It is not extensive enough, because however flagrant the seduction, however gross the fraud, by which the woman has been misled, unless a child be born, and unless that child become chargeable to a parish, the remedy is wholly inoperative. Thus we have a proceeding upheld as preventive of, or a punishment for, seduction which is proved

1st. To have been intended by the law for a totally different object.

2nd. To be applicable to a vast number of cases which are not cases of seduction.

3rd. To be inapplicable to a large majority of those cases which are cases of seduction.

It will, however, be said, if affiliation is an imperfect remedy for seduction, still it has a tendency to repress illicit intercourse by imposing a prudential check on the man. This may, to a certain degree, be admitted; but the extreme difficulty of the question consists in the fact, that what is a *direct* check on the man, is an *indirect* encouragement to the woman. The real point at issue here between the advocates and opponents of affiliation is, whether this direct or indirect action of the charge on the man be the stronger of the two. The former, looking at the two parties separately, appear to argue thus:—"A and B are both to be deterred from a certain act, and the law should impose as much pressure on A as it can, and as much on B as it can." The latter taking them jointly, say, "We admit that by affiliation you do, to a certain extent, impose a check on A, but we assert that you cannot do this without at the same time lightening in a greater proportion that check which nature and the law have placed on B." In other words, in proportion as the burthen on the man is severe, in the same proportion, to say the least, do you increase the temptation to the woman. The greater the penalty which she can hold over his head, the greater hope does she feel that he will marry her, or pay what she demands, rather than allow her to resort to the parish.

I do not, therefore, deny that punishment (for as such it is supposed to act) of the man has a *tendency* to diminish the illicit intercourse, but I believe myself that it is a tendency more than counterbalanced by the power which it puts into the hands of the woman.

To determine the comparative strength of these two kinds of action

is difficult ; under the old law the practical effect on the mind of the woman was visible every day, and everywhere. I well remember when the Aberystwith Union was first formed, the utter absence of shame of any kind which characterised the application of respectable-looking, well-dressed girls, daughters of small farmers, for the pay for their bastards. Even under the amended law, with all the difficulties which it put in the way of affiliation, scenes have occurred of the most disgraceful kind. At the sessions held at Lampeter in the summer of 1837, an order on a putative father was applied for by the parish of Ystrad. The first witness examined on the part of the woman was her own brother, a schoolmaster and dissenting preacher, whose corroborative evidence went to the effect that he had, at twelve o'clock at night, in returning from a public house, accompanied the putative father to his sister's door. I talked of this case to an old and most respectable farmer living in the same parish, who seemed to consider the whole affair as a mere legitimate stratagem for getting a husband, and remarked,—“ Well, you know, but the man was very rich : suppose I had several daughters, should I not wish to marry them well ? ”

Another case, quite as strong, occurred in Monmouthshire. Edmund Williams, a farmer, renting between 300 and 400 acres of land, a freeholder, and himself guardian for the parish of Llandegveth, in the Pontypool Union, applied for relief for his own daughter, who had been delivered of a bastard child. She lived in her father's house : the putative father was her cousin. The Board of Guardians most erroneously conceived that it was their duty to set the law in motion by granting fictitious relief ; the father engaging that the application should cost the parish nothing. The application was made, and succeeded. The clerk of the Union, who was a solicitor, was so disgusted with the case that he refused to conduct it.

Nothing can show more strongly than this example that any form of application is liable to be perverted from its original intention of securing indemnity to the parish, to the ends of private vengeance or private interest. A perversion the more dangerous, because, while it destroys all remnants of shame on the part of the woman and her parents, it recommends itself, under the guise of humanity and morality, to the administrators of the law.

The exposure of such cases at Quarter Sessions was no doubt disgusting, and the evidence brought to substantiate the paternity was often indecent ; but the most disgusting part is, in my opinion, the existence of the feelings in which the cases originate. Whatever may be the advantages of affiliation, they will be dearly purchased if society is to furnish ready weapons to such profligacy as that just described, and to encourage all the trickery and meanness often used to entrap the supposed father into some sort of admission of the intercourse.

It will be said that these instances are taken from Wales and its borders, where certain customs may have tended to produce a rather lax state of sexual morality. This may be so ; but would any national custom have exercised such a permanently demoralizing influence, had it not been aided by the tenour of the Poor Laws, and still more by their unguarded administration ? It is surely not the business of laws thus to favour vice, or to foster and develope into full deformity the irregularities of a less civilized age.

I do not wish my meaning to be mistaken. The impunity of the father of a bastard (assuming that we can ascertain who he be) is an evil, and a considerable evil; but, whatever our sympathy with the woman may lead us to wish, I much fear that it is one from which we cannot escape, except at the sacrifice of something still more valuable. Like most things in human affairs, there is not unmixed good on either side: the question is, on which there is the greater danger. The risk is undoubtedly very much diminished by enforcing strictly the relief to the mother by admission into the workhouse, with her child, and by no other means. She can then, if driven to extremities by the refusal of the putative father to provide for or marry her, bring the penalties of the law on his head, only by making a considerable sacrifice herself.

This consideration brings me to the subject of which much is heard at Boards of Guardians—the hardship on the rate-payers of causing them to support two persons instead of one. The woman may be able to earn her own living if relieved of her child. The child was, under the old system, put out to nurse by the overseers, at 1s. 6d. or 2s. a-week, and the burthen on the parish apparently lightened. The mother, thus placed in a much better situation than a widow, free from all trouble and all maternal obligations, generally went out to service, perhaps as a nurse, and, within a certain time, contrived to convince the rate-payers that she was not insensible of the advantages which they had provided for her. This is the system which, on the score of economy, is often regretted. The good sense of the public in this country has rejected the institution of those foundling hospitals common on the continent; but, at the same time, it thus tacitly submitted to an arrangement which turned the whole country into *one large foundling hospital*.

Mr. Laing, in his recent tour in Sweden, gives most instructive evidence as to the number and causes of illegitimate births in that country. It appears that the proportion of illegitimate to legitimate births in all Sweden, from 1820 to 1830, is as 1 in $14\frac{6}{10}$, and in Stockholm as high as 1 to $2\frac{3}{10}$. Mr. Laing goes on to remark—"There are two minor causes, both, however, showing a degraded moral feeling, which were stated to me as contributing much to this lax state of female morals. One is, that no woman in the middle or higher ranks, or who can afford to do otherwise, ever nurses her own child. A girl who has got a child is not therefore in a worse, but in a better situation, as she is pretty sure of getting a place for two years, which is the ordinary time of nursing. The illegitimacy of the child is in this community rather a recommendation of the mother, as the family is not troubled with the father or friends. As to the girl's own child, there is a foundling hospital, the second minor cause; in that it can be placed out at a trifling expense, for the time the mother is out nursing. The unchaste are therefore, in point of fact, better off than the chaste of the female sex in this town."—*Laing's Sweden*, pp. 115, 117. It is well known that the results of the unrestricted reception of bastard children into the foundling hospitals in Belgium made it necessary for the government to take steps, in 1834, for discouraging the operation of, if not for repealing, the law under which it took place. I do not know what the present state of this question in that country is.—(See Senior, *Foreign Poor Laws*, p. 137.) The legislation of the French

Republic, by the laws of 27 Frimaire an. V. and 30 Ventose an. V., explained by an edict of 19 January, 1811, was most favourable to the mothers of bastards, and relieved them from all care of their own offspring. M. de Beaumont says,—“On sait qu’une loi de la révolution récompensait les filles mères d’enfants naturels.”—(L’Irlande, ii. 122, note 2.)

Under the influence of these laws, which only carried out the principle involved in our former practice, the illegitimate children increased from $\frac{1}{47}$ (which they were, on an average of seven years, in 1780) to $\frac{1}{14}$, in 1825.—(See Senior, *Foreign Poor Laws*, p. 120. M’Culloch, *Notes to Adam Smith*, p. 162, n.)—Malthus (vol. i. p. 375) reckons the illegitimate births in France, at the time he was writing, as $\frac{1}{11}$ of the whole.*

Yet it is precisely the system which has produced and must produce such disastrous effects in this and other countries, which we find magistrates publicly countenancing and recommending for adoption.

The following is an extract from the police report in the *Times*, 29th December, 1839 :—

“GUILDHALL.—Yesterday, Mr. Miller, the relieving officer of the West London Union, brought up a servant girl, named Ann Jeffreys,

* Since writing the above, I have received “*The Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes*,” for 1840, which gives the most recent information on French statistics.

It appears that in 1838 the number of births in Paris was—

29,743 { 20,454 legitimate,
9,289 illegitimate.

The illegitimate were therefore 31·2 per cent., or, to the legitimate, as 1 to 2·2, a proportion larger than that existing at Stockholm.

In the whole of France, in 1837,

The total number of births was 943,349 { 873,520 legitimate.
69,829 illegitimate.

That is 7·4 per cent., or as 1 to 12·5.

The “mouvement moyen” of the population, calculated on the twenty-one years from 1817 to 1837, gives as the annual number of births

968,752 { 899,451 legitimate,
69,301 illegitimate.

That is the illegitimate to the legitimate as 1 to 12·979.

It thus appears that the proportion of illegitimate births is greater in France than in Sweden, the former being as 1 to 12·979, and the latter as 1 in $14\frac{6}{10}$, according to Mr. Laing (p. 115), while the morality of France would seem to have deteriorated since the calculation of Penchet. I fear that there are rural districts in this country in which the proportion of illegitimate to legitimate births is far more unfavourable than that existing in the French empire. The population of the county of Radnor, in 1831, was 24,661. According to Mr. Rickman, the number of baptisms registered in 1830 was

649

26 add for unentered births and baptisms.

675 total.

The number of illegitimate children born in 1830 is stated, on the same authority, to be 100; that is to say, 1 in 6·75! or more than twice as many in proportion as in France. This will not seem incredible when we find from the table published in the Appendix to the Second Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners, that the average annual number of bastards chargeable to the parishes of the county of Radnor, in 1835 and 1836, was 417, or $\frac{1}{59}$ of the whole population of the county, according to the census of 1831; and it is not to be wondered at that there are at present fifteen women with bastard children inmates of the workhouse of the Knighton Union, of which the population is only 8,719 (census 1831).

to affiliate her male child on John Beswick, a footman, who had lived in the same service with her.

“Mr. Miller stated that the father had been duly summoned to attend; but he was not in attendance, because he admitted he was the father of the child, and was willing to pay 2s. a-week, which was as much as a person in his station could be expected to pay.

“The girl was sworn to the usual facts. She was delivered on the 27th of October, and had been kept in the workhouse till now.

“A letter from the father to the parish officers, admitting his liability to the charge, being put into her hand, *she* proved the signature was his handwriting.

“Mr. Alderman Humphery asked what the father's income was.

“The girl said his wages were 20*l.* a-year, and there were some perquisites.

“Some corroborative evidence being necessary to render the father chargeable,

“The girl's mother was sworn to a conversation she had with the footman, in which he admitted he was the father of this child, and also of another which had lately come into the world.

“Mr. Alderman Humphery remarked that John Beswick seemed to have run riot, while the poor law made it more difficult to reach the father of an illegitimate child. He had been speculating on impunity, and the continuance of that shameful state of the law which threw the whole expense as well as the enduring disgrace upon the mother. *He told the young woman it was as well that she should know that if the parish chose to take so little from the father, she was not bound to take that from the parish. She must go to service again; and she could not get the child nursed at 2s. a-week, though the parish could keep it for that.*

“Mr. Miller begged to state that neither he nor the magistrates had any voice in the arrangement between the parish and the mother. It was a question for the guardians alone.

“Mr. Alderman Humphery wished to have a distinct understanding that the mother was at liberty to leave the child in the workhouse, and go to service.

“Mr. Miller could not say the guardians would allow that, nor could they legally give her the 2s. in money if she quitted the workhouse, taking her child.

“Mr. Alderman Humphery hoped he did not mean to say that the guardians would keep the young woman in the poorhouse unless she took her child away; and that if she took it away, she was to bear all the expense of keeping it, and the parish pocket the allowance paid by the father.

“Mr. Miller said the arrangement was not in his province, and he could not answer for what the guardians might do. The law regarded the mother as only blameable in these cases, and that she only ought to be punished.

“Mr. Alderman Humphery said, the lawmakers were bad judges of human nature, if they did not know, from the natural modesty of one sex and the importunity of the other, that the women were less to blame by 35 per cent. than the men in these cases. If he could he should punish the man more than the woman. If this deluded girl

were to have no other allowance from the parish for the child than the father paid, he would not consent to make the order for less than 3s. per week.

"Mr. Alderman J. Johnson concurred that the order should be for 3s., though the footman had another bastard to keep.

"Mr. Miller said, that notwithstanding the alteration in the law, many parishes refused upon principle to ask for any allowance from the father, and in his experience 2s. a-week was the most upon an average that could be obtained. To make an order for a larger sum was holding out a premium to vice in the eye of the law. If a woman had four illegitimate children, and could get an order for 3s. or 4s. per week for each, she was better off, as having a higher allowance from the parish, than a widow with the same number of children. It would be impolitic to make an order for more than 2s. per week.

"*The magistrates refused to make an order unless for 3s. Mr. Alderman Humphery remarking that no general immorality arose out of the higher allowances.* The only fault of the old law was, that of allowing the uncorroborated oath of the mother to be final and conclusive, in spite of all evidence and probabilities to the contrary.

"The order for 3s. was made.

"The girl said she was anxious to have an opportunity to get another place, but was not allowed to leave the workhouse."

I can hardly bring myself to believe this report to be correct; if it be so indeed, we must admit that it is impossible to set out more temptingly the advantages of concubinage over marriage; or to convey more successfully to the mind of the girl the greater freedom of action and the pecuniary benefit promised by the former state. Fortunately the guardians, as is observed by Mr. Miller, the relieving-officer, possessed the power of nullifying in some degree the operation of the order for 3s., and the recommendation that the woman should leave the child in the workhouse and forthwith go to service.

But I would revert for a moment to the question of the expense caused by the keep of two parties instead of one, when the mother is compelled to go into the workhouse with her child. I am ready to admit that on very small parishes it sometimes falls as a heavy burden. They suffer in the individual instance for the general interests of the country. On the whole, however, I deny that there is any increased expense. The total number of bastards chargeable is diminished, though the cost of a single one is in some instances doubled.

The result of the table published in the Appendix to the Second Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners is, that in the year 1836 as compared with 1835, while in England and Wales the number of affiliations had decreased 38 per cent. in the former compared with the latter, the number of bastards chargeable, instead of increasing, had decreased in the proportion of 13 per cent. In 1837 as compared with 1835, the affiliations had decreased 64 per cent.; the illegitimate children chargeable 37 per cent. A *reduction* of the burthen on the rate-payers, instead of an *increased* charge, had thus gone hand in hand with the exemption of the putative fathers.

I remember when the Hereford workhouse was completed, the guardians offered to receive all the bastards then chargeable, and withdrew the out-door relief. Those born since the 14th August, 1834,

were of course to be accompanied by their mothers; the result was that very shortly afterwards instead of 108 bastards they had 27 chargeable, and this number has varied but little since. In the neighbourhood of London I believe the same experiment has been made with greater success. In my district the relief of bastards, born since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, is generally administered in the workhouse alone, except in special cases of infirmity.

The annexed table will show the number of women so relieved in the workhouses of my district, between the 1st of October, 1838, and the 1st of October, 1839, whether admitted before or after the former day, together with the different periods of their remaining in the house. In some instances I fear the comfort of the workhouse is so great as to render it far preferable to a hardworking place, and we can only rely on restraint and discipline to check the disposition to come in.

The total number of mothers who had been chargeable to the rate-payers in this form in the course of the year ending October 1st, 1839, was 562, on a population of 555,633; being in the proportion of a little more than 1 to every 1000 of the population, according to the census of 1831.

With regard to the increase or decrease of bastardy generally. In discussing the policy of the 2 and 3 Vict. 85, it was assumed by many members of the House of Commons that the bastardy clauses of the Poor Law Amendment Act had failed in their effect, and that the number of illegitimate children had increased instead of diminished. I presume this opinion had been formed on the returns from ten counties, showing the number of illegitimate children registered by the clergymen of the different parishes in the three years respectively ending the 31st of December, 1834, and the 31st of December, 1837.

The result of these tables is, that the number in the former period is 8,579, and in the latter 9,548; being an increase of 969, or about $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

It must, however, be considered, that before the Poor Law Amendment Act a much larger proportion were probably what Mr. Laing calls, "merely saved from illegitimacy by the tardy marriage of their parents." We used to be told that clergymen in many country parishes hardly ever married a couple of the labouring classes, of whom the woman was not far advanced in pregnancy. All testimony seems to agree in allowing that these instances of reliance on the compulsory power of the bastardy laws have decreased in number. One clergyman, in making the return above alluded to for the parish of Blackmore, in Essex, remarks this source of error; he says, "Previous to 1836 many marriages took place previous to the birth of a child, from intimidation or compulsion, but do not under the new law."

Now as the intercourse, and not the birth of the child constitutes the immorality, returns of the birth only before 1834 will give but imperfect data: many more children conceived as bastards were then born in wedlock. The Poor Law Amendment Act may surely be allowed to claim some credit for having diminished that open mockery of religion and law, which was implied in a marriage brought about by calculating vice in the one party, and the fear of gaol in the other.

Moreover, it appears to me that the period selected as showing the result of the amended law begins rather early. The Poor Law Amend-

TABLE showing the Number of Women with Bastard Children relieved in the Workhouses of the Unions in Sir Edmund Head's District, between the 1st of October, 1838, and the 1st of October, 1839, together with the duration of their stay in the House, and other particulars.

UNIONS.	Population in 1831.	Total Number relieved by admission to the Workhouse.	Stayed less than 30 days.	Stayed more than 30 days, and less than 60.	Stayed more than 60 days, and less than 90.	Stayed more than 90 days, and less than 180.	Stayed more than 180 days, and less than 270.	Stayed more than 270 days, and less than 1 year.	Stayed more than 1 year.	Number of Cases relieved in which more than one Child was in the Workhouse with Mother.	Number relieved on quitting the Workhouse by Clothing or otherwise.
Cheltenham . . .	29,882	24	2	3	3	2	1	2	11	2	11
Gloucester . . .	22,298	21	6	3	1	4	5	2	..	5	1
Newent . . .	11,049	32	9	3	1	7	3	2	7	8	6
Tewkesbury . . .	14,733	13	1	2	2	3	1	1	3	5	2
Westbury . . .	8,760	11	..	..	3	3	3	..	2	1	..
Winchcomb . . .	9,715	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	4
Bromyard . . .	11,940	16	4	3	..	5	1	..	3	3	..
Dore . . .	9,203	15	2	1	2	3	3	..	4	2	7
Hereford . . .	24,154	31	8	7	3	6	3	3	1	7	5
Kington . . .	12,022	16	5	2	2	5	1	1	..	3	..
Ledbury . . .	11,973	14	2	..	1	2	4	2	3	5	..
Leominster . . .	14,730	30	12	9	2	3	2	..	2	6	2
Ross . . .	13,620	15	3	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	..
Weobly . . .	7,596	15	3	3	..	4	3	1	1	..	2
Abergavenny . . .	30,427	8	3	1	2	..	2	..	..	2	4
Chepstow . . .	14,787	16	5	1	2	1	4	..	3	2	3
Monmouth . . .	19,618	20	2	6	4	3	..	1	4	4	4
Newport . . .	24,252	8	1	1	..	2	3	..	1	2	2
Pontypool . . .	18,549	13	4	3	2	3	..	..	1	2	..
Cleobury Mortimer . . .	8,703	11	2	3	3	1	1	..	1	3	..
Ludlow . . .	17,476	23	5	1	1	5	4	2	5	6	8
Bromsgrove . . .	19,843	19	1	4	1	4	3	1	5	8	..
Droitwich . . .	15,687	30	1	2	3	7	2	3	12	6	..
Evesham . . .	12,567	9	2	..	3	1	1	..	2	1	1
Kidderminster . . .	29,908	17	3	3	1	6	1	2	1	2	9
Martley . . .	13,093	24	6	1	2	4	4	..	7	6	7
Pershore . . .	12,563	11	2	4	2	..	1	1	1	2	..
Stourbridge . . .	35,911	29	10	7	4	4	4	..	..	6	11
Tenbury . . .	7,109	7	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2
Upton . . .	15,496	12	..	1	3	3	..	2	3	6	3
Worcester . . .	26,542	20	2	6	3	4	2	2	1	1	4
Crickhowell . . .	11,305	12	2	5	2	..	2	..	1	1	4
Hay . . .	11,403	11	2	2	2	2	2	1	..	3	..
Knighton . . .	8,719	5	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total . . .	555,633	562	115	91	66	103	69	30	88	116	102

ment Act was passed on August 14th, 1834. Laws in this country are promulgated mainly by being put in force. A law of this kind, too, must act by changing habits, and habits are not made or unmade in six months. It is true that no affiliation could take place in petty sessions for children born after the passing of the Act, but the impression that the father could still be compelled to pay in some way or other, is not very easily obliterated, especially when the woman herself had not yet felt the inconveniences of being obliged to enter the work-

house with her child. The full operation of the 4 & 5 Will. IV. 76, can hardly be said to have commenced anywhere until the Unions had been at work two or three months, and workhouse room was at the command of the Guardians.

The parishes from which these returns of bastardy are derived, are in number 3585, situated in the counties of Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Essex, Hertford, Kent, Oxford, Southampton, Sussex, and Wilts. The number of parishes in these counties which were united, and thus subjected to the full operation of the altered law up to the 8th of August, 1835, that is to say, seven months after the beginning of the second period referred to in the returns, was only 1638, or not one-half of the whole. On the 31st of December, 1835, 12 months after the time included in the return commenced, there still remained un-united no less than 605 of the 3585 parishes actually comprised in it.

I confess, therefore, that these extracts from the registers, brought together from parishes thus situated, appear to me to prove very little for or against the genuine operation of the amended law, as a system, and in the long run.

To vague impressions, either on one side or the other, little faith is to be given, referring as they do in general to local experience of the most limited kind; and I cannot but think that the returns quoted above, or any other evidence which I have seen it possible to collect in the course of five years, form but slender ground on which to recede from a principle, solemnly recommended in a report signed by those persons who constituted the Commission of Inquiry, including two of the ablest and most pious prelates of our church. The principle of non-affiliation, indeed, was not expressly recognised in the Act, since orders were to be made at quarter-sessions, though the applications were daily becoming more rare.

Whether the result of longer experience may or may not be favourable to what I believe ultimately to be for the interests of economy and morality, is another question. At any rate the change within so short a period, without any strong apparent ground, has a tendency to destroy all confidence in the permanence of the principles embodied in Acts of Parliament—an impression mischievous in all subjects, but most especially mischievous in poor law legislation, where the habits of a life depend on the pauper's notion of what the law will or will not do for him. This is the *indirect* evil of the statute of 2 & 3 Vict. 85. The only hope of mitigating its *direct* consequences rests in a strict adherence to the in-door relief of mothers of bastards.

I entertain apprehensions, however, that with every precaution as to the mode of administering relief, a great increase in the number of bastards chargeable and a great encouragement to profligacy will inevitably result from the late measure. Many women who would have struggled hard to avoid coming into the workhouse will now submit to the inconvenience and shame of a temporary residence there, for the sake of compelling a compromise on the part of the father; the burthen on the rate-payer will be enhanced instead of lightened, and the reliance on affiliation again lead to recklessness on the part of the mother. Symptoms of this action are beginning to show themselves. The following are extracts from letters written to me in the month of January, 1840, by two clergymen in different unions, resident in their

parishes in the county of Hereford; both of them acting as magistrates, and both intimately acquainted with the working of the old and new Poor Law.

No. 1.—“For the present I will only say that it appears to be going on as badly as even Mr. Oastler could desire. A very striking amendment and caution in their deportment might be clearly seen in the lower classes during the last four years. Young women had really begun to be convinced in good earnest that the overseer was no longer their ‘*custos morum*,’ and that their own discretion and principle was their only palladium; the grievance-mongers, however, have now succeeded in disabusing their minds of this impression, just as it was beginning to produce the most healthful reformation of conduct and morals among the female peasantry population.”

No. 2.—“I delayed answering your letter until I had spoken to two or three of the neighbouring clergy, and ascertained their opinion on the operation of the Bastardy Law. I find they coincide with me in opinion that the bastardy clause in the Poor Law Amendment Act was working well and effectually before the recent alteration.

“The number of bastards born in my parish has diminished, and the dread of the workhouse, as the only way of obtaining maintenance for them, was powerfully influencing those who would, under the old law, most probably have contributed to increase the population, if I may judge of the future by the past. Two women belonging to my parish have entirely maintained a base child each for these last two years, and I have reason to believe have lived chaste lives since they left the workhouse. Another, of the name of Ruck, has done so during the summer, and returned to the workhouse without any apparent intention of adding to her family. There is, however, one sad exception in a girl, named Ann Yeomans, who, being in the workhouse with her first base child about November, 1837, came out the following summer. She lost her child, and went back in the family way next winter; she applied last summer for clothes for her baby, that she might go out, but the board declined giving them. In regard to this exception, I should add that I consider the girl what is called daft, or of very weak intellects, and cannot therefore esteem it any proof that the system works badly.

“I fear, however, under the recent alteration we shall have a very considerable part of the restraint removed, and the payment to the mother of half the sums which have been affixed on the father of base children will afford nearly the same premium for bastardy as existed under the old system; because where 1*s.* 6*d.* was formerly put on the father to reimburse the parish, we have lately ordered 3*s.*

“The way the system works now is this. A young woman with a base child applies for relief; she is ordered into the workhouse; application, by leave of the board, is made to affiliate the child; it is done in due form, and the mother continues in the workhouse, and the father is ordered to pay 3*s.* a-week, that being the cost incurred by the parish by keeping the mother in the house. The father knows that formerly the mother of a base child was wont to keep it for 1*s.* 6*d.* a-week, and therefore he promises the girl if she will come out of the house he will pay her 1*s.* 6*d.* a-week, which of course he prefers to paying 3*s.* to the

parish. As soon as the girl ceases to be chargeable, we have nothing to do with her; and the law for bastardy becomes virtually the same as under the old law."

I subjoin an extract from a report drawn up by Lieut.-Gen. Marriott, chairman of the Pershore Board, and printed by the request of the guardians of that union. The admission-book of the workhouse, up to the 18th instant (January, 1840), shows a total of 44 mothers, but of those only 28 persons or individuals have been admitted, viz. —

	Persons.	No. of times.
One time each	19	19
Twice each	4	8
Thrice each	3	9
Four times each	2	8
<hr/>		<hr/>
In the 42 parishes, total persons	28	44 times.
<hr/>		<hr/>

"These are composed of some of the worst characters in the town (population 3000) and neighbourhood of Pershore.

"The number of bastards admitted with their mothers, } 18
and born since the 14th August, is }

"The number born in the workhouse 9

Total 27

of these, 14 were born out of the union.

"In stating these small numbers from the book, in proportion to the number of parishes, I have no wish or intention to deceive or mislead the board as to any diminution of this offence. I am sorry I have no data upon which to calculate the increase or decrease of it since the passing of the Act, but it must be very visible to you all that vice is no longer so triumphant as formerly; that the mothers of these children are no longer dressed out better than their neighbours; and that the houses of the overseers are no longer weekly besieged by women unblushingly and vociferously demanding the wages of their prostitution. When vice is once ashamed of itself, virtue may claim some victory at least.

"Whether Parliament will provide a more summary punishment for seduction, &c., I am not aware; but from seventeen years' experience as magistrate in a division of 66 parishes, I cannot call to my recollection a single instance where the female was not equally guilty as the man; and this is not to be wondered at, when the premium of a husband or a pension was held out to her as an encouragement. I am happy to state that no case of infanticide has been heard of in this union since the passing of the Act (1834); and, although we cannot expect nature to be entirely changed, I trust great improvement may be experienced in the rising generation from an extended system of religious and moral education, which the legislature seems anxious to grant, and the nation to receive."

I have not yet noticed one most formidable objection to the law of bastardy, as altered by the Poor Law Amendment Act, which is constantly made, but has never yet been proved—the increase of infanti-

cide. To establish the fact one way or the other by experience would require more perfect criminal returns than we yet possess; and the vague assertions of the "Morning Herald," or other newspapers, that such a result is notorious, cannot be reckoned for much.

The most sure way of preventing infanticide (*inflicted by the mother*) is probably a foundling hospital, with a turning-box, as established abroad; if the check to that crime be the *sole* object of the legislature, these institutions should at once be established.

The fact is, however, that of the cases of infanticide which do occur, very few, if any, are caused by the fear of want. The Commissioners of Inquiry say, "We believe that in no civilised country, and scarcely in any barbarous country, has such a thing ever been heard of as a mother's killing her child in order to save the expense of feeding it." The ordinary instances of infanticide are those of maid servants and persons whose station in life is at stake by the exposure of their frailty. Concealment of the birth is the great object. In the bitterness of her first dread of blasted character, and when weakened by bodily pain and anxiety, a mother may be tempted to offer violence to one of the strongest instincts of our nature, but this sensitiveness of shame is not likely to be remedied by the publicity of affiliation. Moreover, of the very small number of instances in which fear of the cost of maintenance may be conjectured to have caused the crime, a large proportion are probably due to the suggestion of the father of the child. In his mind, if he expects to be saddled with an order of affiliation, there is no maternal affection to repress a temptation to murder. At any rate it is the man who generally suggests that crime which, while it aims at prematurely destroying the child, puts the life of the mother herself in peril. To diminish the inducement to abortion may safely be set against an increased tendency to infanticide, if any such exist. Within the last eighteen months, one case of the death of the woman caused in an attempt to produce abortion by arsenic, said to have been administered by her paramour, has taken place within my district. Another case occurred close to the borders of it, in which the woman murdered her child at the instigation of the man, who was married, and wished to avoid discovery of the illicit intercourse. Whatever the enactment be which is most effective in checking bastardy, that we must look to as the best prevention of the crime of infanticide. On the other hand, the law which holds out to the woman the prospect of maintenance to be extorted for her from the father, or misleads her with the hope of a tardy marriage, if not dictated by honour and affection, at least forced on him by the fear of gaol; that law may, I firmly believe, be said with the greatest propriety to promote bastardy, and, among its consequences, infanticide.

Some persons say that they do not object to the penalty falling heavily on women with two or three bastard children, but they feel for the girl whose first fault is thus harshly visited, and would therefore make a distinction between the first and subsequent children. To this I would answer,—

1st. If we wish to make this distinction on the ground of morality, *not the child*, but *the intercourse* to which it owes its birth, is the sin; the birth, and still more the chargeability, is a most imperfect test of the degree of vice.

2nd. Under the old law the scale was reversed ; the woman's worldly prosperity in most parishes was in the direct ratio of the number of her children.

3rd. Under the present system, the natural penalty of having more children to keep acts of itself. I would not check its operation, or substitute anything for it. The woman, who has two or three bastards, will probably be subject to the restraint of a workhouse for a long period, unless some accidental aid or some help from her friends should enable her to quit it.

It is argued by some persons that no laws can *wholly* hinder bastardy, and that it is in vain to expect thus to stop the action of the strongest passion of our nature. But does it follow, because *some* evil must necessarily continue, that therefore we are to do nothing to diminish it? That because we cannot wholly repress it, therefore we are to leave it unrestricted? This argument is precisely similar to that by which the adherence to the old plate for bank notes is justified. No form could be devised which should render forgery impossible, and *therefore* none was to be adopted which made it more difficult.

It is most characteristic of our legislation that questions of such moment as the *status* of illegitimate children, and the rights and duties of their parents, should hardly be discussed at all, except in connexion with Poor Laws. That the whole subject is one of extreme importance there can be no doubt. The framework of society in modern Europe rests on the institution of marriage. The church has dignified that rite with all its attributes of sanctity, and the state has endowed it with the most valuable civil privileges. In no country is a respect for marriage more generally professed and more really entertained than in England. The lax divorces of Lutheran Germany are inconsistent with our views. The recognition of a civil contract as the groundwork of matrimony in the Registration Bill was a great scandal to many persons, and the execrations heaped on Mr. Owen have been chiefly on account of his attacks on its duties and its objects. We were told by many eminent members of the legislature that, to afford a woman who had once broken the marriage tie an opportunity of even seeing her children for a few moments was an encroachment on the privileges of wives who had remained faithful, and in this way a direct encouragement to immorality. If this be so, what shall we say to the infringement of the exclusive privileges of the married state, implied by conferring on the mother of a bastard that claim for its support from a definite father, which it is one great object of matrimony to secure? Does not the principle that anything short of marriage is sufficient to fix the paternity of the child involve in itself a direct attack on that institution? I am not overstating the case; the bill for enabling divorced mothers to see their children was destined, at any rate, to operate only on the morality of a small portion of the upper classes, while our bastardy laws have worked in the very spirit which I am describing, through the length and breadth of the whole land. They have said to every girl in humble life, "If you have a bastard child (*chargeable to the parish*), the letter of the law indeed says that you are to be sent to gaol. *That* is seldom executed; but what the law

both promises and fulfils is, that your oath after cohabitation shall have one of the effects of the marriage ceremony before; it shall compel any man to whom you swear the child to relieve you of the burthen of its maintenance. While it will thus give you one privilege of a wife without her duties, it may do more, if you prefer it,—it may probably get you a husband. Use your power skilfully, and to have an illegitimate child is the surest road to be married. You need not therefore be too cautious. If the worst comes to the worst, the parish must keep the child; and you are not a widow; you have no legal obligations; you can go out to service, and the overseer will have to find a nurse for your bastard.”

This was literally, I contend, the practical lesson which the old bastardy laws read to every peasant girl in England. This was the mode in which the proper pre-eminence of marriage over concubinage was upheld under that system!

But there is another view which, I confess, strikes me most forcibly: after society had thus smoothed the first steps to vice, how did it treat the woman when utterly ruined? All its compassion was lavished on the first stage of her fall. The outcast in the streets, often brought to that condition by the indulgent operation of the bastardy laws, is met with a rigour as great in degree as the pity which facilitated her first access to vice. No regulations of police and no superintendence interpose to mitigate the mass of suffering from ill-treatment and disease, because the moral feeling of the country is such that the law must not recognise prostitution. I am not finding fault with the high tone of morality and principle implied in this view, if taken by themselves; but surely its inflexible severity is a little inconsistent with such feelings, and such an administration of the law, as are described in the police report quoted a few pages back. If society is to visit so fearfully the consequences of frailty in humble life, it ought not to make the first step so easy and so tempting.

In real truth, the principal difficulties connected with this subject are natural difficulties. The provisions of nature make it easy to ascertain the mother, but most difficult to fix on the father of a child. The institution of marriage professes to supply by positive law the want of natural proof. As two parties are concerned in the procreation of a child, so two parties are to be answerable for its support and education. If the mother is married, the father is determined by a conclusive legal presumption—*pater est quem nuptiæ demonstrant*. If the woman have failed to obtain this security, our resource is to fall back on the one certain person—the mother. She must bear a double burthen, from her neglect to supply that artificial means of identifying the father which the law demands at her hands. If we allow her to make good this neglect by the subsequent adoption of any imperfect substitute for marriage, just to the same extent do we teach her to dispense with that ceremony as a previous condition to putting herself into the power of the man. It is idle to talk of throwing the burthen on the weaker party in such cases; that it does so fall, is the result of those ordinances respecting the propagation of our species, which it is useless to scrutinise and impossible to change.

It may be interesting to trace in our own and other laws the principle, that “*certain paternity*” ought to be the exclusive consequence

of legal matrimony. Thus, in the early Roman law, the maxim "*paratus sequitur ventrum*" could only hold good where a legal marriage was wanting; and legal marriage implied "*connubium*," or the capacity for contracting such marriage.* The words of Gaius are, "*semper connubium efficit ut qui nascitur patris conditioni accedit, aliter vero contracto matrimonio eum qui nascitur jure matris conditionem sequi.*" (Gaius, i. 80.) And—"Connubio interveniente liberi semper patrem sequuntur, non interveniente connubio matris conditioni accedunt." (Ulpian *Fragm. v. viii.*)

The rule "*pater est quem nuptiæ demonstrant*," of course only applied where "*justæ nuptiæ*" could take place; for such a marriage, "*connubium*" was requisite: "*connubium*" implied citizenship, and thus it was that all the legal consequences of marriage, such as the child following the condition of the father, the "*patria potestas*" over the children, and the rights involved in "*agnatio*," were, strictly speaking, rights of Roman citizens.†

In modern times the necessity of denying to illicit intercourse the power of ascertaining the father of a child has been upheld in many cases, and in no system of law, for the most part, more rigidly than in our own. Enactments of a purely special nature have, indeed, in later times, as we have seen, been misapplied to general purposes; perhaps from an instinctive feeling of the want of some legislation on the subject. The Church of Rome, while it recognised the general policy of illegitimate children following the mother,‡ relaxed it in one remarkable class of cases—those in which a subsequent marriage took place between the parents of illegitimate offspring begotten neither in adultery nor incest. It clothed this relaxation, however, in words which attributed it to the great sanctity of matrimony, thus endowed, as it were, with a retroactive force. I allude to the celebrated canon of Alexander III. § "*Tanta est vis matrimonii, ut qui antea sunt geniti, post contractum matrimonium legitimi habeantur.*" (*Decret. iv. xvii. 5.*)

* Compare Hugo *Lehrbuch der Geschichte des Römischen Rechts*, 129, 15; 142, 25, note 1. Niebuhr *Röm. Gesch.* ii. 316. Heineccius *Haubold.* i. tit. x. 16. Ulpian *Fragm.* iii. v. 3. "*Connubium est uxoris ducendæ facultas.*"

† Connubium was sometimes granted to foreigners, though at one time it did not exist as between plebeians and patricians. See Livy iv. 4; Cicero de *Republ.* ii. 37; Niebuhr, ii. 89, 316; Dionys. *Halic.* x. 60; Dirksen *Uebersicht der XII. Tafeln*, p. 703; Hugo *Lehrbuch.* i. 142. "*Agnati*" were "*per virilis sexus cognationem conjuncti*," *Instit.* i. 15. Unless therefore marriage in a legal form established the link between a child and its father *agnatio* could not exist. For "*patria potestas*," see *Instit.* i. 9. "*In potestate nostrâ sunt liberi nostri quos ex justis nuptiis procreavimus.*"

‡ *Hi vero qui non sunt de legitimo matrimonio matrem potius quam patrem sequuntur.* *Decret.* ii. 4, 15.

§ The power of enforcing the celebration of marriage, where a contract "*per verba de futuro*" had taken place, was something totally distinct from any practice or enactment in favour of concubinage, though capable, no doubt, of being abused. It rested on the same basis as the power exercised by the Court of Chancery in compelling the legal execution of what a person has bound himself in conscience to perform. Causes "*pro læsione fidei*" were very nearly becoming part of our ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The words occur in some copies of the statute "*circumspectè agatis.*"

In Mr. Senior's "*Foreign Poor Laws*," p. 184, we see how this principle is brought to bear on cases of bastardy in the Sardinian states at the present day; but the woman is even there required to prove her previous good conduct and a promise of marriage, or other means of seduction.

This decision of the Pope was addressed to the Bishop of Exeter ; it is grounded on the civil law,* and, as is well known, a vigorous attempt was made by the clergy to introduce its provisions into this country at the time of the statute of Merton. (20 Henry III. 1236.) “Et rogaverunt omnes episcopi magnates ut consentirent quod nati ante matrimonium essent legitimi, sicut illi qui nati sunt post matrimonium, quantum ad successionem hereditarium, quia ecclesia tales habet pro legitimis, et omnes comites et barones unâ voce responderunt, quod nolunt leges Angliæ mutare quæ hucusque usitatæ sunt et approbatæ.” (Cap. 9.)†

I fear that we cannot attribute the resistance of the English barons to any deep views as to the expediency of discouraging concubinage. The obvious reflection, “the more bastards the more escheats,” was much more likely to have produced this celebrated declaration ; for we do not find that the law was quite so zealous in vindicating the prerogative of wedlock when the rites of the bastard came in contact with those of his legitimate brother, and not with the rights of the lord. Thus the “bastard eigné,”‡ or child born before its parents’ marriage, if he died seised, might transmit the estate to his own son, to the prejudice of his legitimate brother, the “mulier puisné,” as he was termed. But it was only the brother’s rights, not those of third parties,§ which could thus be barred. Again, in Bracton’s time it seems to have been the law that a bastard could not give land unless he had heirs of his body, or he had made lawful assigns thereof conformably with the terms of the donation. Reeves observes, “This restriction on the alienation of a bastard seems to have been imposed in favour of the lord, who, as the law now stood (though it was otherwise in Glanville’s time), would, on failure of heirs, succeed by escheat.”

It may be, then, that we are not calumniating the barons of the Parliament of Merton in attributing to such motives their resistance to the Pope. Whatever the refusal to admit the canon was based on, I believe it, on the whole, to have been conducive to morality.

But the law of England went the whole length of regarding a bastard as “filius nullius” with reference to its mother as well as its father ; contrary to the old German proverb, that “*no child is its mother’s bastard.*”|| Littleton says, “Item nul bastard poit estre villein si non que voile soy conuster estre villein en court de record, car il est en ley quasi ‘nullius filius’ pur ceo que il ne poit inheriter à nulluy.” (Sec. 188.) Whereupon Lord Coke remarks,¶ “Some hold that the bastard of a niefie shall be a villeine ;” but he rules the law to be

* See Heineccius Haubold, i. x. 23 ; Hugo Lehrbuch, i. 978, 996. Constantine seems first to have introduced this mode of legitimation. A constitution of Zeno renewed it in favour of children already born at that time (Cod. v. 27, De Naturalibus Liberis, 5) ; and the legislation of Justinian adopted the same provision without this restriction. (See Instit. i. x. de Nupt. 13 ; Cod. v. 27, 10 ; Nov. 73, cap. 1 ; Nov. 89, cap. 8).

† See Reeves’ Hist. of English Law, i. 266 ; Barrington’s Observations, p. 44.

‡ See Reeves’ Engl. Law, ii. pp. 2, 3. It was necessary that the descent be cast after the “mulier” was of age, and the rule seems not to have applied to cases in which he claimed under an entail.

§ Reeves’ Engl. Law, i. 290.

|| Kein Kind ist seiner Mutter Kebskind.—(Grimm Deutsche Rechts Alterthümer, p. 476.)

¶ See also section 103, note f.

otherwise, and says, "For the same reason where the statute of Henry VIII. 32 of wills, speaketh of children, bastard children are not within the statute, and the bastard of a woman is no child within that statute when the mother conveys land to him."

The celebrated decision of Sir William Scott in *Horner v. Liddiard* recognised the same principle in its most stringent form in different subject-matter. In delivering judgment he said:—

"The only cases in which the natural parent is acknowledged, are cases to his disadvantage, in cases of civil concern; or, by way of restriction, in such as are of a moral nature. He is compelled by later statutes to maintain the child for the relief of the parish, to ease it of the charge to which it is primarily liable, because, before these statutes, the parish alone was bound to maintain it. It is laid down in 2 Bulstrode, 334, and Bott. 460, that before the statute of 18 Eliz. c. 3, the parish where the child was born must maintain it till it gained a settlement. The custody of the child, therefore, must have been at that time in the hands of the parish—he was *filius populi*."*

The question of the custody of an illegitimate child seems still undecided. A disposition to admit a right on the part of the putative father is visible in *R. v. Cornforth* (1 Bott. 459); but this was overruled by Lord Mansfield in *R. v. Felton and Wenman* (1 Bott. 495), who said, that neither the putative father nor the mother had the legal right of guardianship. Where an order of maintenance or a bond exists, an offer to take charge of the child and maintain it is a sufficient fulfilment of the obligation on the putative father if the child be above the age of nurture, but not otherwise (in *R. v. Soper*, and *ex parte Anne Knee*, 1 New Rept. 138). Thus, in this instance also, the only point really decided is the one forced on the courts by the claim to indemnity on the part of the parish. (See *Strangeways v. Robinson & al.*, 4 Taunt. 498.)†

The French code, though it admits legitimation by subsequent marriage, as a voluntary recognition of the child by its father in the most solemn form, enacts, "*La recherche de la paternité est interdite.*" (Art. 341.) The "Discours" and "Discussion" on the formation of the Code Civil contain a great deal of instructive matter on this subject, and show a perfect appreciation of its intrinsic difficulty and its vast importance. I cannot forbear quoting the following passages:—

"*Emmery pense qu'on ne doit pas y avoir regard; l'enfant né d'une union illicite, dit-il, n'appartient qu'à sa mère, parceque hors le mariage il n'y a de certain que la maternité.*"—(Discussion sur l'Art. 336, p. 215.)

"*Dans l'ancien régime, on donnait aux enfans naturels, qui n'étaient point reconnus par leurs pères, trop de facilité à inquiéter des familles auxquelles ils étaient étrangers, et sous les rapports de la fortune ils étaient traités avec une rigueur excessive. Pendant la Révolution la loi ancienne a été réformée en ce qu'elle admettait des recherches odieuses sur la paternité. Mais on c'est laissé entraîner pas des senti-*

* Haggard's Consistory Repts., 351. Compare the argument of the King's advocate and Dr. Swabey in the same case.—(Ibid. p. 339.)

† The mother of an illegitimate child has no power to appoint a guardian for it under stat. 12 Car. II., 24, s. 8. (*Ex parte Glover*, 4 Dowl. P. C. 291, 1 Har. and Woll. 508.)

mens de bienfaisance; on leur a donné des droits qui les assimilaient sous un trop grand nombre de rapports aux enfans legitimes.”—(Bigot Préameneu Discours, p. 177.)

“ On sait que dans les habitudes de la vie il est facile de répandre une présomption de paternité qui n’a jamais existé. A l’aide de ces apparences, combien de fois n’a-t-on pas affligé les mœurs par de recherches inquisitoriales qu’on a justifiées par la faiblesse prétendue du sexe! Que cet abus disparaisse, et aussitôt de grandes ressources sont enlevées à la séduction et à la perversité; les mœurs auront des ennemis de moins et les passions un frein de plus. Les femmes deviendront plus réservées lorsqu’ elles sauront qu’en cédant sans prendre des précautions pour assurer l’état de leur postérité elles en sont seules chargées.”—(Cambacères, Discours Préliminaires du Projet de Code Civil.—Discours, p. 194, note.)

In conclusion I will only express a conviction that the affiliation of a bastard, though capable of being modified so as to diminish its mischief, is contrary to the natural uncertainty which hangs over the birth of a child born in concubinage; as well as to the legal uncertainty which the old law of England threw round such children, and only waived for the attainment of purposes of a purely special and economical character. Moreover, I believe that affiliation, and the consequent power which it confers on the woman, is an aid instead of a check to vice and seduction, and that in its way it implies just as gross an encroachment on the privileges of marriage as the untested claim to relief does on the rights of property.

It has thus been the fate of our poor laws, in pursuit of the most humane and laudable objects, to inflict severe blows on those two institutions which form the groundwork of all civil society in modern Europe. Whether such attacks shall be renewed with increasing violence, or whether the gradual decline of their force which commenced in 1834 shall be allowed to continue, is a question which the Legislature must in this Session of Parliament determine.

REPORT, supplementary to the foregoing, on the LAW of BASTARDY, containing some Observations on the Proposal to afford a REMEDY to the POORER CLASSES in Cases of SEDUCTION and BREACH of PROMISE of MARRIAGE.

GENTLEMEN,

Ross, April 18, 1840.

SINCE I had the honour of forwarding to your Board my Report on the Law of Bastardy, I observe that notice has been given in the House of Commons of an intention to introduce a Bill to afford the poorer classes a remedy in cases of seduction and breach of promise of marriage.

It may be said that any proposal which does not acknowledge the connexion of such remedies with the Poor Law removes them from the class of topics on which my official duty would lead me to correspond with your Board.

As I cannot, however, overlook the fact that the former bastardy laws, which commenced by intending merely to secure indemnity to the parish, were justified in their progressive misapplication by the plea of

protecting the female and punishing the seducer, and finally ended by promoting, on a large scale, immorality and perjury; so, I fear, that any enactment professing to begin at the other end, by redressing individual wrongs, will in a short time come to be set in motion by the same machinery which worked the parish system of affiliation, and must finally terminate in producing a mass of similar evils.

I venture, therefore, to lay before your Board a few additional observations on the difficulty and danger attending hasty legislation on these subjects.

From the terms of the notice, I infer that the remedy will be of a civil character. Probably it will not be attempted to extend it to breach of promise of marriage, where the dishonour of the woman does not result from such promise, and I shall, therefore, confine myself to what I would call *seduction*, divided into two classes of cases.

1. Those cases in which a woman is induced to consent to her own dishonour by a specific promise of marriage, or by such representations as amount to an implied promise of marriage.

2. Those cases in which a woman consents to her own dishonour, not in consequence of any promise of marriage, express or implied, but is apparently misled by the man working on her vanity, her passions, or her affection.

In either class of cases the woman may be one who has or who has not previously led a chaste life, and the result of the intercourse may or may not be the birth of a child.

The first difficulty which meets us in discussing a remedy for seduction is one which attaches itself to both the classes of cases specified above. I mean the recognised maxim "*volenti non fit injuria*." No compensation can reasonably be claimed by a party who consents to the act for which he requires redress. The law would be making work for itself, and would only afford an opportunity for individual remissness or speculation for damages, if it lent its aid to secure indemnity to a person in whose own power it lay to prevent the injury, by refusing to concur in its infliction. It will be said that this maxim should not be pressed in all its rigour where our sympathy with human feelings suggests a ready excuse for the previous weakness. Such an argument, however, would be an unsound basis for legislation. In fact, these are precisely the cases in which it is necessary, however painful, to adhere more strictly than usual to the principle in question. In other instances we fear that remissness may shelter itself behind the protection afforded by laws which profess to take more care of the concerns of individuals than they do of their own. In questions of sexual morality we have to guard against more than mere passive indolence; passion will eagerly catch at the hope of redress promised by the law, and appeal to such a promise as the justification of its disregard of consequences.

In the first kind of seduction, where a promise of marriage can be proved, it may be urged that seduction bears the same relation to violence that obtaining money under false pretences does to robbery. The woman who yields because marriage is promised may be held not to *consent*, according to the proper meaning of the word, inasmuch as she acts under a mistaken impression. Is the law, then, to protect the petty interests of property, and yet refuse to interfere where a far deeper injury has been the result of the fraud? I think it would be extremely

difficult to deprive the act of the woman, even under these circumstances, of its character of consent; but admitting for a moment the correctness of the analogy, we must, in the first place, recollect that the man who is induced to pay money or deliver goods by a false representation, is guilty only of a want of caution; the woman who yields on a mere promise of marriage does that which religion and the law alike denounce. So far, therefore, as public policy is concerned, the two parties stand on a different footing. At any rate the analogy must be followed out in the nature of the evidence demanded. The false pretence by which the fraud has been effected, in other words, the promise of marriage should be specifically proved. The amount of the injury sustained should be no less clearly established, and in this latter point is included the previous character of the woman. The wrong inflicted on her is in proportion to the goodness of her former reputation. In demanding explicit testimony to these two points, we should only ask that which is borne out by the practice of the law, in the ordinary action for breach of promise of marriage among the higher classes. In this action, the woman cannot be a witness in her own cause. She must produce witnesses to the promise, or put in letters which prove its existence. It is true that, from the peculiar form of the action, "*per quod servitium amisit*," evidence of a promise of marriage cannot be given (*Dodd v. Norris*, 3 Camp. 519, but see *Tullidge v. Wade*, 3 Wils. 18.) In both remedies the character of the woman must form a material element in calculating the amount of damages. In the action "*per quod*," the woman herself is subjected to cross-examination as to her conduct, although not bound to answer to the direct fact whether she had not previously been criminal with other men (*Dodd v. Norris*). The father cannot produce witnesses to the daughter's general character, except in answer to evidence of general bad character adduced on the part of the defendant (*Bamfield v. Massey*, 1 Camp. 460); nor does the mere cross-examination of the daughter entitle the plaintiff to call other witnesses to her character (*Dodd v. Norris*).

Now whether we would wish to create the remedies afforded by the action for breach of promise of marriage and the action "*per quod*," is not the question before us. In the form in which they exist these proceedings have very little influence on the conduct of the middle or higher classes, but if we extend the operation of similar remedies to the lower classes, those remedies will exercise a most powerful influence on the morality and conduct of vast numbers of persons. With every disposition, too, to admit the claim for equal laws, we must remember that more, rather than less, caution is necessary in regulating the procedure. Weapons capable of being fearfully abused are placed within the reach of a far greater number of persons, some of whom will be constantly ready to avail themselves of them for the purposes of extortion and speculative profligacy. If the remedy is to be more accessible, it must be cheaper; if it be cheaper, the machinery for its administration will probably be ruder, and, therefore, increased rather than diminished restrictions as to the evidence to be admitted, and the formalities to be observed, will be indispensably necessary to prevent gross abuse.

But if we consider a moment, we shall see that in such a matter it is

almost impossible to establish really equal laws for rich and poor—that is to say, laws which shall produce analogous results equally beneficial to the community in the two classes of society. In the middle and higher classes, when the sense of shame in certain rare instances is overcome by resentment, and a woman or her friends have recourse to legal proceedings for breach of promise of marriage, or loss of service, the result is generally the payment of a sum of money, and there the matter ends. Among the poorer classes the suit for compensation will end very differently: the man, probably unable to pay the damages will compromise the business by a forced marriage, similar to those brought about by the old bastardy laws,—marriages in which the man performed his part of the contract, not from love or good faith, but from fear of gaol, and of which the almost certain consequences were bad temper, a miserable home, ill treatment of the wife, conjugal infidelity, and final desertion of the family. It is impossible to conceive a more hideous picture than these compulsory marriages presented. Thus in practice, under the specious semblance of equal laws, there would be produced very different results for rich and poor. The proposed remedy for the latter would constantly terminate in the legalized profanation of the rite of marriage, in a certain evil to the community and a source of increased misery to the unhappy female.

It is necessary to turn for a moment to what I will term the “penal” view of a remedy for seduction. The idea that it is expedient and just to *punish* the man is very prevalent, as mixed up with the civil process of affiliation. I constantly hear the farmers say, “We don’t like those young fellows to escape without any punishment;” and they do not readily comprehend that punishment in civilized and Christian countries is not inflicted on a principle of vengeance, because the delinquent *deserves* it, but because it has a tendency to prevent the commission of the offence; whereas the great and unanswerable objection to the “*punishment*” of the father of an illegitimate child is the fact, that it acts in precisely the opposite direction, and has a tendency to *increase* the frequency of the offence. I will not now repeat what I have already stated at greater length in my former report. It is sufficient to say that the old bastardy laws degenerated into a supposed instrument of penal infliction, and that all civil remedies given to the woman will inevitably assume the same form; more especially as one of the characteristics of criminal proceedings, the suit at the instance of the public, will *practically* be supplied by the disposition of the parish authorities to stimulate the woman by threats and promises to seek redress and indemnity.

Still, it may be said, justice requires that the father and mother of a child should be jointly liable for its support. Why is the burthen to fall on the mother alone?

Here, in addition to all the former arguments, I must fall back on the primary difficulties discussed in my former report. There are certainly cases in which cohabitation on the part of the putative father may be clearly shown, but the proof ought in reality to go further: it ought to be proved that such cohabitation was exclusive, and that there has been no connexion with any one else.

Positive evidence however, it is objected, is in these matters not to be obtained. The very nature of the act implies the difficulty of proof, and much more is it impracticable to establish a negative proposi-

tion. We must be satisfied therefore with the best evidence which we can get.

Now the adoption of such reasoning as this is directly opposed to the whole principle involved in the institution of marriage. It is precisely because exclusive cohabitation can never be satisfactorily established, that the maxim "*pater est quem nuptiæ demonstrant*" is employed by the law to conclude all discussion, by making the proof of a *different* fact, the marriage, a sufficient ground for attributing the procreation of the child to a definite father, wherever absolute physical impossibility does not refute the presumption of law. Any attempt to substitute for this rule direct proof of the paternity by other means is, as far as it goes, a violation of the principle implied in marriage. I admit that the recent changes in the law of adulterine bastardy are a step in this direction; but it may reasonably be doubted whether the alteration is expedient in itself, and much more whether it should be applied to a greater extent.

All that I have already said goes to show the difficulty attending a remedy for seduction, even where breach of promise of marriage can be established. What shall we say then of those cases in which no such specific fraud can be shown? In these the difficulties of evidence are enhanced tenfold, and the maxim, "*volenti non fit injuria*," applies with all its full and proper force. The woman is, to all intents and purposes, a consenting party. She might have prevented the injury had she chosen so to do, and thus have saved the law the trouble of redressing it. As it is, she has taken her chance, and it is difficult, to say the least of it, to afford her subsequent redress without giving assistance to calculating vice, fully as much as to injured innocence. I believe it to be by no means universally the case where illicit intercourse takes place in the rural districts, that the man is the tempter.* Repeated instances occur in which mere boys are said to be the fathers of children borne by women of more mature age. But leaving for the present these considerations, and returning to admitted cases of seduction, it may perhaps be urged by persons desirous of pressing further the analogy suggested above—"if seduction by express promise of marriage resembles obtaining money under false pretences, seduction without any such promise may fairly be compared to a credit obtained at a shop by producing a general impression of the will and ability to pay for the goods. The law grants the tradesman a remedy in the latter case, are we to deny it to an injured woman in the former.

Mr. M'Culloch (art. Credit, Comm. Dict.) has very ingeniously argued the expediency of denying all means of recovering simple contract debts under 50*l*. He says, "Our object ought not to be to provide means for enforcing payment of trifling debts, *but to prevent their contraction*. The belief that they may readily enforce their claims by resorting to them (*i. e.* to district courts) will make shopkeepers and tradesmen still more disposed than at present to give credit, while the unprincipled, the inconsiderate, and the necessitous, will eagerly grasp at this increased facility."

* See the report of Lieutenant-General Marriott to the Pershore Board of Guardians, quoted in my preceding Report, p. 91.

Every word of the sentence just quoted is applicable, "*mutatis mutandis*," to the question of a cheap remedy for seduction; with the material difference, however, that while in the former case, as used by Mr. McCulloch, the reasoning is I believe, unsound, in the latter it admits of no valid and sufficient answer. To refuse to recognise a right because the amount claimed is small, requires most manifest proof of public expediency. A facility for buying and selling without immediate payment, or "*credit in matters of trade*, is, though liable to abuse, *in itself a good*. But no one, except a socialist, will say that "*credit*" in the *intercourse of the sexes* is of a similar character.

It remains to be considered before what tribunal will cases of seduction come,—what court will have to discuss, on interested or conflicting testimony, such questions as the following: "What constitutes a promise of marriage? Has such a promise been given? Was the man sober when he gave it? If not quite sober, was he so drunk as not to know what he said? Is he the father of the child? Has the woman had connection with no one else? Is she of good, middling, or bad, previous character? Has she, or have her friends, entrapped the man, and connived at her disgrace for the sake of compelling marriage or extorting money? What damages are to be given? What is the ability of the man to pay them?" &c. &c.

I have seen too much of the magistracy of this country not to entertain the greatest respect for their uprightness and ability; but I think I shall be excused if I say that questions of the delicate and complicated character of those just stated, will scarcely be properly argued, or satisfactorily decided in petty sessions. Yet if the remedy is to be a cheap one, to what other court can they be referred? If I thought redress for seduction the most desirable object possible, I should be wholly at a loss as to the tribunal by which it could be awarded. At any rate the proceedings must be public. The disgusting nature of the evidence, and the utter destruction of all sense of shame on the part of the woman, are in themselves strong objections. This latter obstacle, it will be observed, must necessarily deprive of the remedy exactly those women to whom our sympathies would most readily induce us to concede it. A really modest and virtuous girl, who has been misled by the arts of a seducer, will feel the exposure of a court with all the insinuations against her character, and all its indecent details, as a far greater evil than any pecuniary compensation can be a good: while the profligate and abandoned will reap the full benefit of the intimidation on the man, or of the actual damages awarded.

It will no doubt be said that I have argued the case as if it were one in which all our better feelings and sympathies were uninterested—that I have compared it with mere money transactions—that women are actuated by passion and affection, not by cold calculation.

My answer is, that the abandoned who will not fail to profit by the proposed remedy offered to the comparatively innocent, *do* act on cold calculation, and *will* deliberately rely on the law for completing their schemes. To those who may be really seduced, whatever our sympathy may be, the law can with safety only say, "It will be too late to look for redress when your own consent has led to the injury." The more loudly and unreservedly this doctrine is proclaimed, the more surely

will our statutes perform their proper functions of aiding reason and morality in the struggle with passion and with vice.

It is therefore from no want of feeling for the fate of a female who has fallen into error, nor from any want of esteem for the character of women in general, that I have used the arguments urged above. Their character is to be best raised, not by inculcating a right to be feeble by virtue of their sex, but by showing that their own firmness, good sense, and modesty, are the only safeguards on which they can properly rely.

I have the honour, &c.

EDMUND HEAD,

Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 4.

REPORT of the BOARD of GUARDIANS of the ST. ALBAN'S UNION, for the Year ending at Lady Day, 1840.

HAVING nearly arrived at the close of the fifth year since the formation of this Union, it has been thought desirable to show the progress made in reducing the great evil of pauperism within this district,—an evil which was rapidly undermining the prosperity of the country, and destroying the independent spirit of her labouring population, until its progress was checked by the passing of the Act, which, though generally designated the New Poor Law, is only a recurrence to the sounder principles on which the earlier statutes relating to the poor were founded. We find (as previously noticed in a publication on the subject) that (252 years before the 43rd Eliz.) an Act was passed in the 23rd Edw. III. A.D. 1349, stating that “many sturdy mendicants, who, being relieved by charitable donations, lead an idle, dissolute life, and cease to work,—no one shall, under the pain of imprisonment, presume, either under the cloak of piety or charity, to give alms to, or to cherish persons who are able to work, so that they shall be compelled to labour for the necessaries of life.” And Lord Bacon, in an official letter to James I. on the relief of the poor, writes—“I commend most houses of relief and correction which are mixed hospitals, where the impotent person is relieved, and the sturdy beggar buckled to work, and the unable person not maintained to be idle, but is sorted with such work as he can manage and perform.” The 9th Geo. I. chap. 7 (A.D. 1770) enacts, that “any poor person who shall refuse to be kept or maintained in such (work) houses, shall be put out of the books where the names of persons who ought to receive collections from the parish are registered, and shall not be entitled to ask or receive collections or relief from the churchwardens and overseers of the poor.”

A deviation from the principles here laid down, encouraged by some subsequent Acts of Parliament (particularly 36th Geo. III. chap. 23, A.D. 1795), was the main cause of all the evils from which the country is now recovering; and their soundness having been so frequently and forcibly proved, it is necessary to advert to them only lest their importance should be lost sight of, now that the pressure arising from their neglect is in some degree removed.

The St. Alban's Union was formed on 27th April, 1835, by the Poor Law Commissioners, and came into operation on 5th July following; and among the rules for its formation, one was inserted at the request of the parish of Sandridge, prohibiting relief being given from that parish except in the workhouse, unless in existing cases, and in those where the law required it to be otherwise given.

In March, 1838, this rule—which was compulsory in respect to Sandridge only, but the principle of which the Board had generally acted upon throughout the other parishes—was adopted for the whole Union, with the bye-laws which received the sanction and authority of the Poor Law Commissioners, and is in the following terms:—"That, except in cases of temporary illness, and those in which, by the laws now in force, out-relief is ordered to be given, and those cases in which it is now actually given, no relief shall be afforded but in one of the workhouses of the Union."

Previous to the improved system in this district, the amount of pauperism, though less than in many other parts of England, was a great and an increasing burthen; the tone of the applicant for relief at the parochial vestry was one of menace rather than of supplication; the Roundsmen system and payments for labour from the rates was in force, depreciating the value of labour, and discouraging the independent spirit of the industrious labourer.—(*Note A.*)

The several workhouses were under no discipline, and generally farmed to contractors; and in January, 1835, the number of inmates was—men, 100; women, 76; children, 73. Total, 249.

The number of pensions on the list was 431, at 2186*l.* per annum; and, previous to the parishes of Redbourn and Sandridge adopting an improved system, was 489, at 2616*l.* per annum.

The amount paid for casual relief for labour and other expenses it is difficult to ascertain from the parish accounts, but the average annual amount expended on the poor in the three years ending Lady Day, 1834, was 8868*l.*—(*Note B.*)

The present number of pensions is reduced to 142, at 666*l.* 13*s.* per annum (the old and deserving cases being allowed to remain on the list, but no new ones added.)—(*Note C.*) See Table, following page.

The following Table shows the average number of paupers in the workhouse, the amounts paid for each of the four last years by the several parishes for out-relief, exclusive of lunatics, and expenses attending the removal of paupers, and distinguishing the amount paid for permanent pensions from that paid for casual relief on account of sickness. The latter amount being so high in 1837, is attributable principally to the prevalence of influenza, and more than ordinary illness in that year.

Among many proofs which may be adduced of the improvement gradually taking place in the general character of the labouring classes arising from this change in the system of administering relief, a very gratifying one is the progress made by the Benefit Society established at St. Alban's in 1836, for provision in sickness and old age. Although there are several other local clubs, the number of members of this society, consisting chiefly of young people of both sexes, now amounts to 203, and the stock of the society to upwards of 300*l.* Much, how-

The following is an abstract of the total amount paid by this Union in 1839:—

OUT RELIEF.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Pensions remaining on the list . . .		723 18 10		
Casual relief in sickness, including } loans, 5 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> }		140 5 3		
Lunatics in Asylum		159 13 11		
Costs of removal of paupers . . .		3 8 3		
			1,027 6 3	
IN-DOOR MAINTENANCE.				
The average number of paupers in } the workhouse being 192 . . . }			1,856 16 8	
ESTABLISHMENT.			837 9 9	
				3,721 12 8
In addition to the above was paid, in } 1839, for furniture and for an old } debt for carpenter's work . . . }			159 11 4	
Arrear of interest credited to parishes } for produce of sales of workhouse, } &c., and interest on loan of 2000 <i>l.</i> }			333 19 3	
Exchequer Bills				493 10 7
Fees to Registrars of Births, &c. .				41 11 0
Total expenditure by Union, 1839				4,256 14 3

ever, yet remains to be done before the poor can be entirely weaned from that reliance upon parochial aid (so detrimental to habits of industry and forethought) on which they had been so long accustomed to depend, and which the system of out-door relief so greatly encouraged. It is only by carefully guarding against any recurrence to this pernicious practice, by a strict adherence to the principles of the present law, that a relapse into all the evils of the former system can be effectually prevented.

By order of the Board,
R. G. LOWE, Clerk to the Board of Guardians.

April 10th, 1840.

Note A.

For Labour from March 1834 to March 1835.		£ s. d.
St. Stephen's paid . . .	150 11 1	
Received	62 12 2	
Loss	87 18 11	
Abbey paid	92 13 9	
Received	52 6 5	
Loss	40 7 4	
St. Peter's half year to 1835		
Loss	33 0 5	

Note B.

Abbey	1168
St. Peter's	1255
St. Michael's	1260
St. Stephen's	1364
Sandridge	784
Redbourn	1363
Harpenden	870
Wheathamstead	804
	8868

Note C.

	No. of Pensions	Amou per annum.		
		£	s.	d.
Abbey	14	74	2	0
St. Peter's	35	150	16	0
St. Michael's	17	81	18	0
St. Stephen's	25	132	12	0
Sandridge	5	24	14	0
Redbourn	13	48	2	0
Harpenden.	18	81	18	0
Wheathamstead	15	72	16	0
Total	141	666	18	0

ACCOUNT OF OUT RELIEF exclusive of Expenses of Lunatics and Expenses attend-
ing Removal of Paupers.

PARISHES.	1836.			1837.		
	Occasional relief for sickness.	Permanent.	Total.	Occasional relief for sickness.	Permanent.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
St. Alban's	35 11 10	141 3 3	176 15 1	60 5 11	114 16 4	175 2 3
St. Peter's	12 19 6	278 8 3	291 7 9	36 1 8	249 6 6	285 8 2
St. Michael's	11 10 4	135 16 9	147 7 1	25 18 4	112 18 10	138 17 2
St. Stephen's	8 6 11	209 5 11	217 12 10	7 18 10	171 4 6	179 3 4
Sandridge	7 17 6	51 2 3	58 19 9	11 5 5	41 0 0	52 5 5
Redbourn	9 12 9	96 2 10	105 15 7	25 0 0	78 8 3	103 8 3
Harpenden	9 8 5	107 17 9	117 6 2	12 13 0	94 0 0	106 13 0
Wheathamstead	16 9 2	148 16 8	165 5 10	14 7 5	124 1 0	138 8 5
Total	111 16 5	1,168 13 8	1,280 10 1	193 10 7	985 15 5	1,179 6 0

	1838.			1839.		
	Occasional relief for sickness.	Permanent.	Total.	Occasional relief for sickness.	Permanent.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
St. Alban's	29 3 8	99 4 0	128 7 8	18 17 9	87 7 0	106 4 9
St. Peter's	24 4 8	233 9 2	257 13 10	24 6 7	177 3 0	201 9 7
St. Michael's	12 19 2	102 8 4	115 7 6	19 8 9	83 4 4	102 13 1
St. Stephen's	13 16 2	153 9 0	167 5 2	20 5 5	125 7 6	146 12 11
Sandridge	18 10 6	37 1 0	55 11 6	12 9 10	26 5 0	38 14 10
Redbourn	18 6 8	69 15 9	88 2 5	23 4 8	53 9 0	76 13 8
Harpenden	7 9 6	95 10 0	102 19 6	12 3 9	86 10 0	98 13 9
Wheathamstead	2 7 0	103 14 6	106 1 6	8 8 6	84 13 0	93 1 6
Total	126 17 4	894 11 9	1,021 9 1	140 5 3	723 18 10	864 4 1

AVERAGE NUMBER of Inmates in the Workhouse from theseveral Parishes.

PARISHES.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.
St. Alban's.	26	30½	28	27
St. Peter's	19	20	22	30
St. Michael's	17½	21½	28	23
St. Stephen's	25½	33	29	24½
Sandridge	12	15½	16	16
Redbourn	25	31	33	29½
Harpenden.	18	26½	32	31
Wheathamstead	14	14	13	11
Total	157	192	202	192

No. 5.

COMMUNICATION from the MASTER of the WORKHOUSE of the BOSTON UNION, relative to the INSTRUCTION and MANAGEMENT of the PAUPER CHILDREN in the Workhouse of the Union.

GENTLEMEN,

30th March, 1840.

FEELING assured that the welfare of such pauper children as are resident in Union workhouses, their improvement, and their elevation to the rank of a self-supported body, are considered by you as objects of paramount importance; I have ventured to forward you a return of the number of children provided with situations from Boston workhouse while under my superintendence, with some particulars relating thereto; and have also presumed to offer a few observations, the result of experience, for which, I trust, my motives will be considered as my apology. From 25th of March, 1837, to 25th March, 1839, the number of children for whom situations were obtained, was 12 boys and 25 girls, making, in the two years, a total of 37. Of this number 13 returned, and were, as soon as opportunity offered, sent to other services: none of these are at present in the house. As a full statement of the particulars would be lengthy, and, from the return of some of the children, and their providence with other situations, perhaps confused, I have furnished the numbers merely, but have annexed a schedule, showing the number and names of children hired, the persons by whom hired, &c., from 25th of March, 1839, to 25th March, 1840. There will be seen to be 10 boys and 12 girls, making, for the last year, a total of 22. Of these, two only have returned; one, as will be seen in the schedule, has been again sent out; the other still remains with us.

It is our constant duty so to train those children under our care as to make them honest, obedient, and useful; we endeavour to inculcate morality, to accustom them to habits of cleanliness, industry, and order; and to show them that though they are, as children, the proper objects of charity, yet, that when once placed in a position to earn their own living, they have no longer any moral claim upon society for support, while they retain the possession of their mental and bodily powers. The ends we have proposed to ourselves, viz., to instil principles, to enlighten their understandings, and to render them too honest to live upon the labour of others, may, we hope, be admitted to be in some degree attained, when it is observed that of twenty-two sent to service last year, two only have returned, and one of these under circumstances over which the child had no control. (See table on following page.)

Now, although much may be, and is done for children in well-regulated workhouses, nevertheless, it has repeatedly forced itself upon me that those places are not precisely the best places for the formation and developement of the youthful mind. They are fed, clad, and in every respect provided for better than they were under the old system; but it is impossible to disguise the fact that in any poorhouse for the reception of persons of both sexes, and all ages, there will be influences which will retard and impede the moral training of children; and that if separate establishments were provided for their maintenance and education, inestimable benefits would flow to the children, and through them to society. For how well soever a house may be arranged with regard to classification, and however active a master and matron may

Nos.	Names.	Age.	Parish to which belonging.	When hired.	Persons by whom hired.	Terms of hiring, pr. An.	OBSERVATIONS.
1	Steel, Charles . . .	14	Skirbeck Qr . .	1839.	Mr. Francis, Boston West . .	£. s. d.	
2	Lawson, Harriet . .	15	Boston	27th Mar.	Mr. Boardman, Wyberton . .	1 5 0	
3	Pepper, Emma . . .	15	Boston	28th "	Mr. Ogden, Skirbeck	1 0 0	
4	Clipsham, Eleanor . .	14	Leake	17th April	Mr. North, Wildmore Fen . .	1 0 0	
5	Howis, Elizabeth . .	13	Freiston	20th "	Mr. Story, Boston	1 0 0	
6	Horn, James	16	Boston	22nd "	Rev. W. Roy, D.D., Skirbeck	1 5 0	
7	Meeds, Abraham . .	15	Sibsey	22nd "	Mr. Andrews, Skirbeck . . .	1 10 0	
8	Elsam, Thomas . . .	16	Sibsey	13th May	Mr. Higdon, Kirton	1 10 0	
9	Buffam, Eliza . . .	15	Boston	14th "	Mr. Clements, Boston	1 0 0	
10	Barker, Thomas . .	13	Boston	16th "	Mr. Harwood, Boston	2 0 0	
11	Pickwell, Isaac . . .	15	Boston	21st "	Mr. Page, Wrangle	1 0 0	
*12	Temple, Charlotte . .	13	Boston	26th "	Miss Watmough, Skirbeck . .	1 0 0	
13	Middleton, Edward .	13	Sutton	8th June	Mr. Royle, Benington	1 5 0	
14	Young, Ann	13	Boston	12th "	Mr. Young, Horsington . . .	1 0 0	
15	Barrett, Ann	13	Wrangle	25th "	Mr. Clayton, Boston	1 6 0	
16	Sewell, Louisa . . .	13	Boston	31st July	Mr. Presgrave, Butterwick . .	1 0 0	
17	Nicholls, Martha . .	13	Dogdyke	28th Aug.	Mr. Robinson, Pinchbeck . .	1 0 0	
18	Cheeseman, Eliz. † .	15	Frampton	10th Sept.	Mr. Frieston, Bicker	1 0 0	
19	Wharf, Rowland Wilks	12	Kirton	9th Oct.	Mr. Andrews, Skirbeck . . .	1 0 0	
		13	Boston	13th "		18s. till May-day.	
18	Cheeseman, Eliz. . .	12		1840.	Mr. Hill, Boston		
20	Elsam, William . . .	12	Kirton	25th Jan.	Mr. Akeman, Kirton	1 0 0	
21	Howden, Jane . . .	13	Kirton	6th Feb.	Mr. Wright, Boston	1 0 0	
22	Rastall, James. . . .	12	Boston	18th "	Mr. Gresham, Boston	1 0 0	
		13	Kirton	24th "		1 10 0	

* Returned 24th July, after absconding from her situation, where she had committed many petty thefts. This girl, if her statement be correct, was taught to thieve by her mother, a woman of depraved habits, with whom she lived previous to her admission into the workhouse.

† Returned December 10, master not wanting a servant any longer.

be in the discharge of their duties, there are times when, and circumstances under which it is impossible to enforce the separation strictly; many instances might be given, but for the sake of brevity I will confine myself to one, that leveller of distinctions, the dining-hall. Any insubordination at meals comes directly under the observation of the children, and not unfrequently the dining halls (being at the same time the day rooms for the able-bodied) command a view of the children's play-grounds; hence communication is not only possible, but of frequent occurrence, and its prevention requires the utmost diligence of the master and matron. Correspondence between these classes can never be beneficial, and is almost always positively injurious; inasmuch as it tends to diffuse disaffection among the children, to corrupt their minds, to make them look with distrust upon the officers under whose care they are placed, and even upon their Guardians, and to induce the opinion that the interests of those parties, and their own are antagonist interests. This is directly the reverse of what ought to be the case; for where such feelings are engendered, there is no proper motive for honest action; and this will always be the effect of lessons learnt from those who have regarded and enjoyed gratuitous maintenance too long as a right to be thankful for it as a favour; and such generally are the able-bodied adult inmates of workhouses; respectability being the exception—idleness, dissoluteness, and ingratitude the rule. Their habits and opinions are not only inveterate and unconquerable, but contagious, which makes the atmosphere of a workhouse very dangerous for children to breathe in.

Another reason in favour of separate establishments is the insufficient and imperfect instruction afforded in workhouse schools. Applicants for the situations of teachers to those schools rarely undergo a very rigid examination as to those qualifications which are indispensable to the efficient discharge of their duties; incompetent persons often slide into the appointments, and the consequence is, the instruction is barren and unsatisfactory. In most cases persons are engaged utterly ignorant of any system of collective teaching, the effect of which is a deplorable loss of time and misapplication of labour; instead of the children being exercised during the whole of the school hours, they are half their time unemployed; and when employed, employed in so unmethodical a manner that the instruction afforded scarcely counterbalances the idle and desultory habits induced during its acquirement.

The union of schools would cause a diminution in the required number of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses for workhouses; a means would thus be furnished of increasing the salaries of those who were required. Persons of a higher order of intellect would be immediately found among the candidates; and if one or more schools, after the manner of the Central School, Westminster, for training masters and mistresses in the most approved modes of tuition, and for furnishing them with situations when they occurred, could be established, beneficial results would, I humbly submit, be found to accrue: care being taken that all candidates for admission to those schools, as training teachers, were strictly tested as to their fitness for instructors when made acquainted with the system upon which it was proposed to teach, and that no certificate be given but upon the clearest proof of capa-

bility.* This would create confidence, and the demand for teachers from those schools would be numerous; Boards of Guardians being more likely to rely upon the recommendations of a committee or of a superintendent of integrity, than upon the laudatory letters produced by applicants, which are too often interestedly and dishonestly given.

I fear, gentlemen, I have trespassed too long upon your valuable time; but the subject has always appeared to me a most important one: the aggregate number of pauper children is immense, and makes them, when considered as future heads of families, frightful for evil; their minds are at present unformed; it is to them alone that society must look for the fruits of the New Poor Law (for the old soil is too thickly girt with thorns for cultivation to be anything but unprofitable and useless), and the fruit produced will be according to the seed sown. Feeling conscious of the advantages to these children were they maintained and educated in establishments provided for those purposes merely, apart from the contagion of vice, and the degradation of dependence; and reflecting, gentlemen, upon the objects you have in view, I consider I should ill perform the duty I owe to you, were I to withhold the expression of these, my opinions.

I have the honour, &c.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

THOMAS SILVESTER.

Master of the Workhouse, Boston.

No. 6.

LETTER relative to SOME FURTHER AMENDMENTS of the POOR LAWS,
from J. F. H. WARREN, Esq., *Clerk of the Langport Union.*

GENTLEMEN,

Langport, 4th April, 1840.

CONSIDERING that one of the reasons for the circulation of your different reports is for the purpose of receiving any suggestions which may present themselves to the minds of persons connected with the *practical working* of the Poor Law Amendment Act, I have perused

* Had this plan been rigidly adhered to in the Central National School, Baldwin's Gardens, the Madras system would this day be as popular as it was at its introduction, in the year 1811; instead of which, the Committee of that school undertook to teach the system to persons who were sent to them from the country by school committees in union with the National Society; thus partially abandoning the discretionary power of selecting teachers, which might have been exercised with salutary influence. Those persons were rarely sent long before they were required to commence their duties; they were unable to remain in training more than a few weeks, and the time being inadequate to the task, the result is obvious,—they returned to their respective schools ignorant of the principles of Dr. Bell's mode of tuition, and bewildered by its practices, they had acquired just enough to impose for a while upon their committees, and when, in the course of time, they expressed dissatisfaction at the results, the fault was unceremoniously laid to the system. By this means, and by the smallness of the salaries in most instances given, which caused the schools to fall into improper hands, has a system, calculated to be of permanent benefit to mankind, been sacrificed upon the altar of mal-administration. I mention this to show that the establishment of training-schools would be futile, unless great judgment was evinced in the admission of teachers, and great care taken to fit them for their work, and to keep them in training (without reference to time) till they are thoroughly masters of the system upon which they are to teach.

your Report "*On the Continuance of the Poor Law Commission*," and beg to offer you my testimony of the very proper and satisfactory way in which I conceive you have therein handled the subject.

As I perused it a few ideas occurred to me which I feel it a duty on one assisting in the carrying out of that law, to communicate to you for your consideration, more especially now that a new Bill is about to be introduced into Parliament.

I feel fully aware that it would be rather early in the experience of the working of the present law to create great or sudden changes, and that it would be dangerous immediately to repeal all the existing Poor Laws, and pass one Act to contain all the *useful provisions* of former statutes, yet I hope that you will give the subject your serious and early consideration; for I feel confident that by condensing the large mass of Poor Laws, assimilating the contradictory enactments and decisions thereon, and embodying the whole, if possible, into one or two simple and intelligible Acts of Parliament, very much of the litigation now almost absolutely necessary for the protection of conflicting interests would be rendered useless, and of course be got rid of.

One source of annoyance in many Unions is, that the Union is locally situate in two or three magisterial jurisdictions, wherein in some cases different decisions have been obtained on the same or similar points, the petty sessions for which are holden at considerable distances apart, and frequently out of the limits of the Union, and on the same days, so that if applications should be required to be made to the magistrates on any subject, even sometimes for two parishes adjoining each other, and those applications should be such as may require the attendance of the clerk or a relieving officer, the applications are often obliged to be taken a month apart (and which in affiliations in bastardy cases may perhaps throw one of the applications more than three months from the first chargeability of the child, and therefore render it of none effect), it being impossible for a Union officer to attend two justice meetings on the same day, the places of meeting being fifteen or sixteen miles asunder, and the hours of meeting so very limited. And inasmuch as the distance and number of places of meeting create a considerable (and I may say useless) additional expense in travelling, &c., I would therefore suggest whether you may not insert a clause authorising the whole of the justice business relating to a Union to be transacted at the petty sessions, whether for a borough or division, which is held nearest to the central workhouse of such Union; and also whether it would not be proper that justices of the peace acting for borough towns should be, *ex officio*, Guardians during their continuance in office as magistrates.

With regard to the Bastardy Act, I believe you have determined that justices acting at any petty session within the Union, may hear and adjudge the order of affiliation, whether it happened in their division or not. And I confess I do not see why all other justice business relating to the Union may not be put on the same footing, which I feel confident would encourage uniformity of decisions and practice and be a saving in expense.

Again I would suggest that, inasmuch as we have frequently very much trouble in controlling the Overseers (who naturally look to the Poor Law Amendment Act as having taken away much patronage and

ability of abuse out of their hands, and therefore dislike it) either in the removal of paupers, turning paupers out of parish houses, paying sums ordered to be contributed to the expense of the poor of the Union, and other such duties, I think it would be highly advisable that you should be empowered to form districts similar to, and I think generally, if possible, co-extensive with the relieving districts, for the purpose of the appointment of paid permanent collectors, who should have all the powers of overseers, as to the making, collecting, and recovery of rates and other sums due to the parishes, and payments of the various small sums now payable by the overseers (I would invest the relieving officers with the duties of inquiring into settlements, applying for and executing orders of removal, getting orders of affiliation, and other such duties), which collecting officers should give ample security for the due performance of their duties, should give up their whole time to them, and should furnish statements of their accounts, quarterly, to the parishioners, and also to the auditor of the Union, and should be paid either by a fixed *per centage*, or, what I consider better, a fixed *salary*, payable AFTER the audit of the accounts, as in the case of other accounting officers. I dislike the fixing of a large per centage on small sums collected, and a smaller one on large sums, for the following reasons. First, there is a great difficulty in ascertaining correctly the amount of the per centage; and, secondly, it is an inducement to the collector to try to lower, by a few pence, in many cases, the amounts to be paid by particular rate-payers, or to subdivide them for the purpose of his obtaining the higher rate of per centage.

I think the collector should be accountable to and under the immediate control of the Board of Guardians; and I question very much, whether it would not be advisable that the Boards of Guardians should, from time to time, order the amounts of the rates, to be collected in the different parishes, and pay the county rate and other such sums, so that the overseer, which, in many cases is worse than useless, would become no longer necessary, and which arrangement would, I have little doubt, be attended with very much greater regularity, and ultimately with less expense. The overseers of parishes have, in fact at present, very little to do, and the little they have, is done in the most slovenly, irregular, and unsatisfactory manner, as they feel no inducement to conduct the duties of the office properly, having lost the authority which their patronage and favours in the disbursements of the poor rates formerly gave them, and most of them (being either small farmers, who, I am sorry to say in many districts, are very illiterate and narrow minded, or tradesmen, who have multitudinous other occupations of greater consequence to them), neglect their duties, or, being afraid of offending their customers, leave their rates much in arrear, to the manifest prejudice of the regular payer. I could instance several cases of persons being appointed overseers who were almost, if not quite, in a state of insolvency, whereby great loss has been sustained to the parishes, by their receiving money and appropriating it to their own use, and being unable to refund it; and I may add that, in some cases, even in considerable parishes, the overseer cannot even so much as write his name; and, in a great many cases, the receipt and payment-books, and the balance sheets, are such slovenly, badly-written

and incorrect documents, as to be a disgrace to a school-boy of ten or eleven years of age.

We are situated with an extra-parochial place in the centre of our Union, which has at present a few poor, and is likely to have more, and in which there is no means of raising a rate for their relief, and I have no doubt but that other Unions are similarly situated; I would therefore suggest the insertion of some clause, either to enable yourselves to annex such extra-parochial places to some adjoining parish for the purpose of the poor thereof being relieved, or else of ordering rates to be made and collected therein, as in parishes, and making them chargeable with the relief of their poor; for, at present, there being no means of obtaining relief without the pauper forcing himself upon and making himself chargeable to some PARISH, cases of great destitution occur, and more especially so in *sudden and urgent illness*.

The next suggestion I will now make is with respect to paupers dying in the Union Workhouse, which subject is slightly adverted to in your Report; and, inasmuch as the burial grounds of the parishes in which these workhouses are situate are, in many cases, small in comparison to the population thereof, it would be a manifest injustice to bury all in-door paupers in them. I contend that as relief given to the *living* in the workhouse is deemed as relief given *in the parish* to which they were legally chargeable, so ought the *death* of such paupers to be considered as happening in the same parish as the relief was chargeable to, and that the clergyman should be compelled to bury on the same terms as if the paupers had died really and *bonâ fide* within the limits of their respective parishes; or else that a spot of ground should be selected and consecrated for the burial of paupers dying in the Union Workhouse, whose friends would not go to the expense of interring them elsewhere; and that in case the burial took place in the Union cemetery the chaplain should officiate, as part of his duty. I may add, that a few clergymen contend that the chaplain ought in all cases to perform the funeral rites over defunct paupers conveyed from the workhouses to their respective parishes for interment. However, I do not agree with them in this.

Lastly, I consider the retention of parish houses as tending to a great abuse of your prohibitory orders of out-relief to the able-bodied, as the parish officers allow them, in many cases, to be occupied by the able-bodied rent-free, in defiance of the Board of Guardians, which constitutes a species of out-relief; and that (independent of the filth which generally accumulates therein, by which the health of the inmates and neighbours is endangered) gives a justifiable reason that there should be a legislative enactment authorizing the sale thereof, by the Board of Guardians, subject to your control, even in opposition to the wishes of the parish authorities.

I have the honour, &c.,

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

J. F. H. WARREN.

No. 7.

ORDERS and REGULATIONS made by JUSTICES respecting SCOTCH and IRISH VAGRANTS.

COMMISSIONERS' CIRCULAR OF INQUIRY.

*Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,
7th February, 1840.*

SIR,

As the Acts of the 3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 40, and the 7 Wm. IV. c. 10, relating to the removal of poor persons born in Scotland and Ireland will expire at the end of this present Session of Parliament, and it is proposed to renew the same, the Poor Law Commissioners request you will inform them whether the Justices of your county have made any rules and regulations for the carrying the provisions of the former of the above Acts into execution under section 4, and if so, that you will transmit a copy of such rules and regulations to the Commissioners.

Signed by order of the Board,

W. G. LUMLEY,

To the Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the
County of _____

Assistant Secretary.

ABSTRACT of REPLIES to the foregoing CIRCULAR.

No return has been received from the counties of Cambridge, Hertford, Northampton, Salop, Southampton, Westmoreland, Cardigan, and Radnor.

No orders or regulations have been made by the justices in the counties of Cornwall, Anglesey, Carmarthen, Carnarvon, Merioneth, Pembroke, the Kesteven division of Lincolnshire, and the North Riding of Yorkshire.

The following are the orders, or the substance of those which have been made in the other counties of England and Wales :—

ENGLAND.—BEDFORD.

The Orders made by the Sessions are as follow :—

1. All *Scotch* and *Irish* paupers, who (being in a fit state of health), shall be ordered to be removed from the county of Bedford, under the abovementioned Act *during the twelve calendar months, commencing on the 2nd day of January, 1834*, shall be conveyed and delivered by the constables, to whom the orders of removal are directed, to Mr. Richard George Baker, on board a receiving ship provided by him, and moored in the river Thames below London Bridge, between the hours of eleven and three from the 2nd of January to the 30th of March, and from the 1st of October to the 1st of January; and between the hours of eleven and four from the 1st of April to the 30th of September, each day inclusive.

2. Before the *Scotch* paupers are delivered to Mr. Baker, they shall be taken by the constables to Mr. Joseph Adams, the agent of the London, Leith, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Shipping Company, at their office, near St. Katherine Dock; the constables shall pay him the sum of 18s. for the conveyance to Leith, of every such pauper of the age of 12 years and upwards; and the sum of 9s. for the conveyance to Leith of every such pauper between the ages of 12 years and 1 year, (no payment being required for the conveyance of children in arms not exceeding

the age of 1 year,) and upon payment thereof to Mr. Adams, they shall obtain from him a passage ticket containing an undertaking by him on the part of the Company, to return one half of those respective sums for each and every pauper who shall make his or her escape, after being embarked on board a steam ship or sailing vessel belonging to the said Company, for removal to Leith; and the constables having made such payments, and obtained such tickets, shall forthwith deliver the paupers and the said tickets, together with duplicates of the orders for the paupers' removal, to Mr. Baker, on board his receiving ship, and at the same time pay him for the expense of providing the receiving ship, and shipkeepers, wardsmen, and officers, in order to restrain the paupers, and for maintaining the paupers while on board the receiving ship, at the rate of 1s. 6d. per head per day, for every pauper 7 years of age and upwards, and of 1s. per head per day for every pauper under 7 years of age, except infants at the breast, for whom no payment for maintenance is to be made; the day of their delivery, and the day of their expected removal to the Company's ships or vessels being both included: and shall also pay him the cost price of his removing the paupers in large safe boats from his receiving ship to the Company's ships or vessels; with which several monies and orders of removal in duplicate, the churchwardens and overseers of the complaining parishes shall furnish the constables, on the making of the orders by the justices.

3. The Scotch paupers, when delivered to Mr. Baker, shall be restrained by him on board his receiving ship, until he has delivered them on board a sailing vessel or steam ship belonging to the London, Leith, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Shipping Company; and when so delivered to the said Company, they shall be restrained by them or their agents until landed at Leith, or such other port or place in Scotland as the state of the weather may render desirable.

4. The Irish paupers, when delivered to Mr. Baker, shall be restrained on board his receiving ship, and on board the ships or vessels in which they shall be delivered by him for removal to Ireland, until landed at Dublin, Cork, or Waterford, or such other port or place in Ireland as the state of the weather may render desirable.

5. At the time of delivering the Irish paupers to Mr. Baker, the constables shall also deliver to him duplicates of the orders for their removal, and shall pay him the sum of 32s. for every such pauper, for his or her maintenance and conveyance to Ireland, he giving a receipt for each pauper, containing an undertaking to refund that amount for every pauper whom he shall not deliver or cause to be delivered in Ireland, (death, accidents, and dangers of the sea excepted;) with which sum of 32s. for every pauper and orders of removal in duplicate, the churchwardens and overseers of the complaining parishes shall furnish the constables on the making of the orders by the justices.

6. All paupers ordered to be removed to the Isle of Man shall be conveyed under charge of a constable, by land to Liverpool, and thence forwarded by him to the Isle of Man, the constable being furnished by the churchwardens and overseers of the complaining parishes with funds for conveying and forwarding those paupers.

7. All persons ordered to be removed to the Isle of Scilly, shall be conveyed under the charge of a constable by land, either to Plymouth or Falmouth, and thence forwarded by him to the Isle of Scilly, the con-

stable being furnished by the churchwardens and overseers of the complaining parishes with funds for conveying and forwarding those paupers.

8. Every examination and order of removal shall contain the names and ages of each and every pauper intended to be removed.

9. Provides for the allowance to the constables.

BERKS.

The order provides that a person should be appointed as a Pass Master, who, upon receiving an order of removal from the parish officers, shall arrange for the removal of the paupers, receiving them from the constable. The Pass Master is to convey all the paupers to Bristol, and deliver them to the agent of a steam company.

The fee for filling up the orders, the allowances to the constable for the expense of the conveyance of each pauper, are settled by the order.

BRISTOL.

The order provides that every person chargeable shall be removed from Bristol by sea, to such of the places in Scotland, Ireland, the Isle of Man, or Scilly, in which he shall have been born.

BUCKS.

The order provides that paupers shall go by land to the ports of London, Holyhead or Liverpool, or Bristol, and that the constables shall be empowered to employ any responsible person or persons to execute any orders of removal directed to them in pursuance of the Act.

CHESTER.

The order requires the constable to receive Scotch or Irish paupers, to convey them to Liverpool, and put them on board the packet, taking a receipt from the captain for the paupers, the passage money and subsistence.

A scale of allowances is set out for travelling expenses.

The constable is to make an affidavit of the due exercise of the order which is to be certified by one of the justices who signed the order of removal.

N.B.—No provision for the Isle of Man or Scilly Isles.

CUMBERLAND.

The order provides that the paupers are to be conveyed by the constable to whom the order of removal is directed, to the nearest parish in Scotland, with reference to Scotch paupers, or to the nearest sea-port.

With reference to Irish paupers, they are to be conveyed to the nearest sea-port, and delivered to the captain of some vessel about to sail to Ireland, who is to be paid not more than 5s., and is to give a receipt, stating the names and descriptions of the persons.

An allowance is fixed for travelling expenses; and it is provided that the keeper of the house of correction at Whitehaven shall receive the paupers there, and deliver them to the captains of vessels about to sail to the destination of the paupers.

DERBY.

The order provides that the pauper shall be removed to Liverpool in such manner as shall seem most advisable to the removing magistrates,

and from thence by sea to certain specified ports in Ireland, the Isle of Man, or Scotland, according to circumstances, and to Scilly.

DEVON.

The order provides that the paupers shall, if circumstances permit, be conveyed by water to their ultimate destination, under arrangements to be made by the overseers, with the approbation of the removing justices; and in default of such arrangement they shall be conveyed either by land or water, at the discretion of such justices, by the overseers of the removing parish to Bristol in the most economical manner and there be placed on board such vessel as may be about to sail for the country to which the pauper may be ordered to be removed, the overseer paying all reasonable expenses of the passage, including maintenance.

DORSET.

The order provides that the paupers shall be conveyed by land in the most economical manner by the constable to Bristol, or in the case of persons belonging to the Scilly Isles, to Plymouth, to be placed on board such vessel as shall be about to depart to any port of the country to which the pauper shall be directed to be sent, having paid to the master of the vessel the reasonable expenses of the passage, including maintenance.

DURHAM.

The order provides for the ports of embarkation of different paupers according to the places of their birth.

That the paupers shall be removed by a churchwarden, overseer, constable, or some person to be employed by such churchwardens or overseers; and such churchwarden, overseer, constable, or other person, is authorised to contract with the master of some vessel to carry the paupers to the port of their destination, and is required to see the vessel out at sea with the pauper on board. The master of the vessel is to give receipt for the pauper. The churchwarden or overseer is to carry the order of removal and such receipt with an affidavit of the amount of the expenses, and a statement of the several items comprised in such account.

ESSEX.

The order provides—

1st. All Scotch and Irish paupers who (being in a fit state of health) shall be ordered to be removed from the county of Essex under the above-mentioned Acts, from and after the 15th day of October, 1839, until the end of the next session of Parliament, shall be kept and maintained by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parishes and places on whose complaint the paupers are severally ordered to be removed, until they are severally and respectively delivered for passage by sea to Scotland or Ireland, according to the directions following.

2ndly. Whenever an order of removal shall have been made for the removal of any Scotch pauper, the constable to whom such order is directed shall proceed with such order to the office of the London, Leith, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Shipping Company, near St. Katherine Dock, and pay to Mr. Joseph Adams, their agent, the sum of 18s. for the con-

veyance to Leith of every such pauper of the age of twelve years and upwards, and the sum of 9s. for the conveyance to Leith of every such pauper between the ages of twelve years and one year (no payment being required for the conveyance of children in arms not exceeding the age of one year), and upon payment thereof to Mr. Adams he shall obtain from him a passage ticket containing an undertaking by him on the part of the Company, to return those respective sums for each and every such pauper as aforesaid, who shall not within the space of one week next after the time of payment thereof, be delivered on board a sailing vessel belonging to the said Company for removal to Leith, and one half of those respective sums for each and every such pauper, who after being embarked on board such sailing vessel shall make his or her escape therefrom; and the constable shall convey the paupers on board the sailing vessel named in the passage ticket at the time and place specified in such ticket, and in the event of such vessel then not being ready to sail, the constable, at the request of Mr. Joseph Adams, shall convey the paupers back to the removing parish, and take them down again to such vessel, according to further notice.

3rdly. The Scotch paupers when delivered on board a sailing vessel belonging to the London, Leith, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Shipping Company, shall be detained and held in safe custody by them or their agents, until landed at Leith, or such other port or place in Scotland as the state of the weather may render desirable.

4thly. Whenever an order of removal shall have been made for the removal of any Irish pauper, the churchwardens and overseers on whose complaint such order shall have been made, shall send immediate notice of such order, containing the name and age of any such pauper, to Mr. Richard George Baker, at his office, No. 6, Lower East Smithfield (post paid), and Mr. Baker shall send in return the notice of the time when the constable shall take the pauper to such office for the purpose of being shipped to Ireland, and the constable shall convey the pauper to such office, according to such notice, and deliver to Mr. Baker a duplicate of the order for the removal, and pay him the sum of 28s. for every such pauper for his or her maintenance, conveyance, and escort to Ireland, he giving a receipt for each pauper, containing an undertaking to refund that amount for any pauper whom he shall not deliver or cause to be delivered in Ireland (unless prevented by death, accident, or dangers of the seas), with which order of removal in duplicate, and with which sum of 28s., the churchwardens and overseers of the complaining parish shall furnish the constable previously to his taking the pauper to Mr. Baker's office, as aforesaid, and the constable, on receiving the said receipt and undertaking from Mr. Baker, shall, at his requisition, convey the pauper according to his directions, on board the ship by which the pauper is to sail, and deliver him or her to the person authorised by Mr. Baker to take charge of him or her to Ireland; and in the event of the ship not being ready to sail at the appointed time, should the pauper not be received on board, or should circumstances render it unavoidably necessary that he or she be re-landed, the constable shall take back the pauper to the removing parish, and convey him or her again to the ship according to further notice.

5thly. The Irish paupers, when delivered to Mr. Baker, shall be

detained and held in safe custody by him or the person authorised by him on board the ship or vessel in which they shall be delivered for removal to Ireland, until landed at Dublin, Cork, or Waterford, or such other port or place in Ireland as the state of the weather may render desirable.

6thly. All paupers ordered to be removed to the Isle of Man shall be conveyed under charge of a constable by land to Liverpool, and thence forwarded by him to the Isle of Man; the constable being furnished by the churchwardens and overseers of the complaining parishes with funds for conveying and forwarding those paupers.

7thly. All paupers ordered to be removed to the Isle of Scilly shall be conveyed under the charge of a constable by land, either to Plymouth or Falmouth, and thence forwarded by him to the Isle of Scilly; the constable being furnished by the churchwardens and overseers of the complaining parishes with funds for conveying and forwarding those paupers.

8thly. Every examination and order of removal shall contain the names and ages of each and every pauper intended to be removed.

9th. Provides for the allowances.

GLOUCESTER.

The order provides that the removing justices should determine whether the paupers shall be removed in one cart, or in what number of carts.

That the constables shall convey the paupers to Bristol, and see them on board such vessel as may afford the readiest and best conveyance to Scotland or Ireland.

In case of difficulty the constables are to apply to the clerk of the petty sessions, who will refer them to some magistrate of the county.

Allowances are fixed.

HEREFORD.

Only provides for *Irish* paupers who are to be conveyed by water to Bristol, and thence by sea; and the allowance is provided at 8*d.* per mile and 1*s.* 6*d.* per day, exclusive of the expense of conveyance from Bristol, for which the same allowance to be made as in Gloucester.

No such allowance appears to have been settled by the justices in Gloucestershire.

HUNTINGDON.

The provisions are exactly the same as in Bedfordshire.

KENT.

The removing justices are requested to fill up a blank form, which specifies various particulars, among others, the place of embarkation, number of days and nights for travelling thither, and the mode of conveyance; and a scale of allowances is set out, the amount whereof is to be stated and declared by the overseer before a justice, though the constable is the party to remove the paupers.

A declaration is required to be made by some person in the place of destination of the arrival in safety of the pauper; it is not stated who is to make this declaration; but until it is returned no allowance can be received.

LANCASTER.

The justices of the four divisions of this county, namely, Lancaster, Salford, Kirkdale, and Preston, after providing for the ports of embarkation, ordered as follows:—

I.—That all such poor persons whilst conveyed on land, shall be conveyed either on foot, or in carts, with or without springs, as may be thought most suitable by the justices of the peace who order their removal.

II.—That whilst they are conveyed by water, after embarkation at Liverpool, they be conveyed on the decks of the vessels, or in the steerage, according to the season of the year, or on deck part of the way, and in the steerage the remainder, as such justice may direct.

III. That no such poor person be removed whilst labouring under any sickness which may either render it dangerous to the health, or may incapacitate such person from being removed in the manner aforesaid.

IV.—That no such poor person shall be detained at Liverpool, previous to being conveyed on board the vessel, without sufficient cause being proved for such detention.

V.—That all such poor persons shall be conveyed and attended, during the whole journey to the port and vessel at Liverpool, whilst conveyed on land or by canal, according as they may be removed, by one of the churchwardens, or overseers of the poor, or by an assistant overseer, duly appointed, or by some other person to be specially approved of by the justices who order their removal, and such approval be notified at the foot of the order of removal.

VI.—That the master of the vessel on board which they are to be conveyed from Liverpool aforesaid, sign a receipt on the back of the order of removal, for the bodies of the parties removed, with an undertaking to convey them to, and land them at, their respective proper places of disembarkation.

VII.—That the persons removing the parties keep a true and correct account of the particulars of the expenses incurred in each case of removal, and shall bring or send the same to the clerk of the peace, the evening before the next quarter sessions, together with the orders of removal, and the affidavits required by the said Act, and also an affidavit that such orders of removal have been actually and duly executed and performed, and the parties duly delivered on board a vessel at Liverpool, according to the directions of their respective orders of removal, and that these rules and orders have in all respects been duly complied with, by the person making such affidavit.

VIII.—That these rules, orders, and directions, shall be copied underneath each order of removal, and the justices who sign such orders, shall expunge such parts of the rules, Nos. 1 and 2, as they may deem unsuitable to the particular case, and authenticate the same by their signatures in the margin thereof.

LEICESTER.

The order of Epiph. Sessions 1833, provides that the ports of embarkation shall be Hull and Liverpool, and that the paupers shall be shipped to the nearest point in the respective countries. By a subsequent order of Sessions the paupers are ordered to be conveyed to Leicester and delivered to a pass-master there, who is to direct the con-

veyance from Leicester to an agent at Liverpool to be shipped from thence to their place of destination.

LINCOLN.—Holland.

The order simply provides from what ports the paupers of the respective countries shall embark.

Lindsey.

The order provides that the paupers shall be removed to Liverpool, and thence by packet to the nearest point in the respective countries at which packets shall touch.

The allowance for conveying such poor shall be the same as that for vagrants and prisoners, and, in the case of removal by packet, the lowest fare for the carriage of passengers.

That the constable shall convey such paupers until they shall be put on board some packet, and shall contract with the captain and take his receipt, containing a statement of the place where they shall be landed.

The removing magistrates may order the removal of poor persons to Scotland wholly by land; and the justices may suspend their order for any time reasonably required to enable them to ascertain the time of the sailing of the packets, or to obtain any other information for the purpose of such removal.

MIDDLESEX.

The order corresponds with that in Essex, except as to the allowances.

MONMOUTH.

The justices appear to have considered the subject a great deal, but have only ordered that the paupers should be removed by sea from Newport; and certain sums are specified as the proper sums to be charged; and the magistrates are strongly recommended to remove none but such as have become legally chargeable on a parish for their maintenance, and not merely the casual and vagrant poor of Ireland and Scotland.

NORFOLK.

The same provisions are made as in Bedfordshire, except as to the allowances.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The order directs the constable to resort to that mode of conveyance which shall be least expensive.

Provision is made for the mode by which the *Parish Officers* are to be repaid the expenses incurred by such removal out of the county rates.

NOTTINGHAM.

The order is quite conformable to that in Derbyshire.

OXFORD.

The order provides that a pass-master shall be appointed at Oxford. That the parish officers shall transmit a copy of the order of removal to him, who will then arrange for the removal of the paupers.

That the pass-master shall communicate to the parish officers when he will call to take up the pauper, or shall direct them to bring the paupers to meet him. He is then directed to convey the Scotch paupers to London to the agent of the Leith Company, paying the terms and obtaining the same ticket as is mentioned in the Bedfordshire orders.

The Irish paupers shall be conveyed to Bristol, and transferred to the agent of the steam packet company, for specified terms, and the pass-master is to obtain a similar passage ticket. The Isle of Man paupers are to be conveyed, in the most economical way the pass-master can arrange, to Bristol, or Liverpool, and thence forwarded to the Isle of Man.

The Isle of Scilly paupers shall likewise be conveyed to Bristol, Plymouth, or Falmouth, and thence forwarded to the Isle of Scilly.

The allowances for conveyance and maintenance are set out; and it is ordered that the age as well as the name of each pauper be particularly inserted in every order of removal.

RUTLAND.

The order provides that the paupers to be removed to Ireland or the Isle of Man shall be conveyed by land, in the most economical way, under the charge of a constable or such other person as the removing justices shall appoint, to Liverpool, or Bristol, as to the said justices may seem fit, and thence to the port nearest their destination. Scotch vagrants are in like manner to be conveyed to Boston or Hull, and thence, by sea, to Leith, or some port south of that place.

Such constable or other person is to make the best arrangement he can with the captain of some vessel for their immediate conveyance, having the strictest regard to economy.

The captain is to sign a receipt of the paupers and their passage-money on the back of a copy of the order of removal.

The churchwardens and overseers of the complaining parishes are to furnish the necessary funds, and such constable or person is to make out a strict account of the expenses, and verify the same on oath before a justice, previous to their being allowed out of the county rate.

SOMERSET.

The order simply specifies the ports of embarkation, and of landing in Ireland and Scotland.

STAFFORD.

The order simply provides that the paupers shall be taken to Liverpool, and thence by sea to the port nearest to the parish, township, or place to which they are ordered to be removed.

SUFFOLK.

The order simply directs what paupers are to be conveyed by land and what by sea, and from what ports they are to embark.

SURREY.

The order provides the ports from which the paupers shall be removed, and the shippers to be employed.

That two copies of the orders of removal are to be made, one to be delivered to the captain, and the other retained by the constable.

The justices removing to settle the allowance to be made to the constables.

That the parishes should pay to the constables passage-money, according to certain scales.

There is a provision as to the constables, to enable them to be at the Clerk of the Peace's Office at a convenient time.

A provision for the time of embarkation.

That the captains, and the persons having charge of the paupers, be authorized to restrain them until they arrive at their place of destination.

SUSSEX—Eastern Division.

The orders are nearly similar to those in Bedfordshire, but there is a provision that, if any pauper be in an unfit state of health to be removed to Ireland or Scotland, or become so after delivery on board before the passage commences, the agent shall be at liberty to deliver such pauper to the parish officers.

The paupers are to be conveyed to London by some public conveyance, or by horse and cart, as the parish officers, &c. shall find the best and least expensive mode of conveyance.

The constable or removing person shall make affidavit of the delivery, and produce a receipt of such delivery and the particular items and amount of the expenses incurred in the removal.

SUSSEX—Western Division.

The following orders were made upon this subject :—

The Scotch and Irish paupers shall be sent to London, and conveyed from that port by sea to Leith and Dublin respectively. One of the churchwardens or overseers, or the constable of the hundred, or some trustworthy person, appointed by the churchwardens and overseers, and to be sworn in as a constable, shall accompany and take charge of the poor persons described in the order of removal, to London.

The poor persons to be removed shall be conveyed to London, either by some public conveyance or by horse and cart, as the churchwardens and overseers shall find the best, and least expensive mode of conveyance. In case the poor persons shall be removed by horse and cart, the sum to be allowed for the conveyance shall not exceed three-pence per mile for each person so removed, and one penny halfpenny per mile for back carriage.

The Scotch poor persons shall be put on board a Scotch smack, and the conductor or person having the charge of conveying them to London, shall pay the passage money to Leith, and see or ascertain that the paupers are on board when the vessel sails from London.

The Irish poor persons shall be put on board a Dublin steam packet, and the conductor shall pay the passage-money, and such reasonable sum to the provider or steward, for the subsistence of such poor persons during the voyage, as the conductor can agree upon with the provider, but if no such arrangement can be made with the provider, the conductor shall purchase for such poor persons sufficient food for their subsistence during the passage.

The conductor shall see or ascertain that the Irish paupers are on board the steam packet when it starts from London.

Any sum not exceeding three-pence per day shall be allowed for the lodging, and fourpence per day for the subsistence of each poor person

so removed, from the date of the order of removal until they reach London, and during their stay in London the conductor shall provide proper lodgings and subsistence for such poor persons, at the most reasonable rate.

The conductor shall be paid his fare to London and home, in case he conveys the poor persons by any public conveyance; and he shall be allowed any sum the churchwardens and overseers shall think fit, provided that the same does not exceed four shillings *per diem* for his trouble and all other expenses, except his fare by any public conveyance, until he returns home, which he shall do without delay after the poor persons are embarked and have sailed.

In case the poor persons shall, after the date of the order of removal, have need of medical advice, the churchwardens and overseers or conductor shall procure and pay for the attendance of medical men, and such medicines as may be necessary.

WARWICK.

A Committee of Justices reported a temporary scheme at the Epiphany Sessions 1834, until the Michaelmas Sessions following, which provided that a pass-master should be established at Birmingham to receive the paupers at that place, and convey them to Liverpool and forward them by sea to the places of their destination.

The Committee prepared forms of examination, of an order of removal addressed to the pass-master, of affidavit of due execution of the order, and reported that they had stipulated with the pass-master for a receipt from the shipping agent at Liverpool, and from the captain of the vessel for the paupers.

The allowances to the constables were also set out.

This report was adopted.

WILTSHIRE.

The order provides that the vagrants shall be delivered to a constable, and that the removing justices shall direct whether they shall be removed in one or more carts. That the constable shall carry them to the port, (Bristol or London,) whence they are to embark, and there deliver them to an agent named.

The allowances are then set out.

WORCESTER.

The order provides for the appointment of a pass master at Worcester, who is ordered to convey the paupers to Birmingham, or the nearest station on the Grand Junction Railway, and convey them, by carriages of the cheapest conveyance, to Liverpool, and then deliver them, without delay, on board a vessel bound to Scotland or Ireland, and procure a receipt from the captain. He is to deliver the same to the removing magistrate, with an affidavit of the execution of the order, and of the expenses incurred.

The allowances are settled by the order.

The order was made at the Midsummer Sessions, 1839, to continue until the Epiphany Sessions, and was renewed at the last Easter Sessions.

YORKSHIRE—West Riding.

The order provided that a depôt should be established at Hudders-

field, to which all vagrants removed under the statute should be conveyed, and they were to be sent so as to arrive on Tuesdays and Fridays only.

The order of removal was to be delivered to the master of the depôt, and he was to give a receipt for the deliverance, and the two removing justices were, upon sight thereof, to allow the expenses according to scale.

The acting magistrates at Huddersfield were requested to make arrangements for establishing a depôt at Huddersfield, and also for the further conveyance of all Scotch and Irish vagrants thence to Liverpool, to be forwarded by water to Ireland or Scotland, the Isles of Man or Scilly, as the said magistrates may think proper.

The master of the depôt, or the person who conveys the vagrant poor to Liverpool, is to return all the removal orders to the magistrates at Huddersfield, who are to audit the accounts.

East Riding.

The order provides for the ports of embarkation, the Irish paupers being all sent to the depôt at Huddersfield in the first instance, and provision being made for the arrival of the paupers at particular places on particular days.

A committee of justices were appointed to arrange and contract for the reception of paupers sent to Sculcoates, and for their conveyance thence.

The allowances were settled. The masters of the depôts are required to give a receipt for the deliverance of the persons named in the order of removal, and upon its being shown to one of the two justices who signed the removal order, he is to examine and sign the affidavit of the expenses.

The magistrates are requested not to allow any relief or order of removal to any Scotch or Irish paupers who have merely sojourned within their respective divisions for the purpose of obtaining harvest work.

WALES.—BRECON.

The order provides that paupers be removed by order of two justices, *viâ* Newport or Swansea, as they may direct; and that the overseer take a receipt from the master of the vessel for the expenses, which he is to produce, with a statement of the expenses, to the treasurer, previous to their being allowed.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

The order provides that the paupers are to be removed by water to the nearest sea-port, and thence by sea in the best and cheapest manner; and the removing justices are requested to intimate to the parish officers that any unreasonable expenses will not be allowed.

FLINT.

The order provides that the paupers are to be sent by land to Liverpool, and thence by steam-boat to the nearest point of their destination in Ireland or Scotland, accompanied by the overseer or constable of the parish where they are found, some person especially appointed for that purpose.

GLAMORGAN.

The order provides that the pauper shall be conveyed by the constable of the complaining parish, or by such other constable as the justices shall appoint, to the port ordered by the justices.

Previous to signing the order of removal, the justice is to ascertain the earliest time at which a vessel is expected to sail from Cardiff or Swansea for the birth-country of the pauper, and shall direct such pauper to be conveyed to such port, or to Bristol, as under all the circumstances of the case they may deem most expedient, and shall, in the margin of the order, set down the name of the port to which such poor persons are to be removed.

The constable shall place such paupers on board the first vessel about to sail to the country to which they are to be removed, and shall deliver to the master a duplicate order of removal, and make him his deputy, for the purposes of the removal, by an instrument set out in the order.

The master is to sign a receipt for the passage-money and for the pauper received on board, or a copy of the order of removal, which the constable shall, on his return, deliver to the parish officers. He is required to make an affidavit of the due execution of the order of the amount of the expenses, and a statement of the items comprised in the account, not exceeding certain specified rates.

This order of removal, affidavits, and statement, are to be laid before the justices at the ensuing Sessions by the clerk of the peace, and allowed to the parish officers.

MONTGOMERY.

A committee of justices was appointed at the Epiphany Sessions, 1834, to draw up rules, who reported the arrangement which had been made in the county of Chester with Mr. George Forwood, assistant overseer of Liverpool, as an agent to receive and pass Scotch and Irish paupers, and recommended the adoption of a similar arrangement; and also the appointment of a person to receive the paupers at Welch Pool, and convey them to Mr. Forwood.

Suggestions of Mr. Forwood upon the subject were reported, and forms of examination and orders of removal directed to the constables. These forms contained directions to the constable, a scale of allowances, and an affidavit of the due execution of the order. And there was also a form of order to Mr. Forwood to receive the paupers from the constable to be conveyed to the port of —, and to be supplied with maintenance in the mean time. Pauper receipt-lists were appended.

The Sessions ordered that the report and suggestions of the committee should be adopted; and a person was appointed at Welch Pool to receive the Scotch and Irish paupers, and convey them to Liverpool.

No provision made for the Isle of Man or Scilly Isles.

ANALYTICAL TABLE of the ORDERS

COUNTY.	Date of the Order.	The Persons to whom the Order of Removal is to be directed.	The Allowance to be made for Maintaining the Paupers from the date of the Order, until they are shipped.	The Allowance to be made to the Person removing the Paupers, for conducting them to the Port of Embarkation.	The Allowance to be given to the Paupers on their Journey to the Port of Embarkation.	The Allowance for each of the Paupers to the Port of Embarkation.
BEDFORD . . .	Epiphany Sessions, 1834.	Constables.	. . .	Allowance to the constable, and for providing the with lodging and diet:— For one pauper of the age 20 years, per mile For one pauper under 20, and above 14 mile For every pauper, more than one, of the of 14 years and upwards, an addition of mile For one child under the age of 14 years, above the age of one year, per mile For every child more than one, of that an addition of, per mile No payment for children in arms.	. . .	
BERKS . . .	Epiphany Sessions, 1834.	Pass-master.	The maintenance to be at the same rate as paupers of the same age and sex in the parishes.	For each journey, not exceeding 10 miles, 2s. 6d.; for each journey exceeding 10 miles, 5s.	. . .	Not 3d. for each exceeding at the
BRISTOL . . .	14th Dec., 1833.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
BUCKS . . .	22nd Nov. 1833.	Constables who are empowered to employ any responsible person to execute any orders of removal directed to them.	. . .	. . .	. . .
CHESTER . . .	. . .	Constables.	. . .	For the removal of Scotch and Irish paupers to Liverpool, and for the maintenance and the expenses of the conveyance For one adult pauper, per mile For each adult, if more than one For each child under 12 years of age Subsistence in Liverpool, not exceeding The constable Each pauper, adult Each child, under 12 years of age	. . .	
CUMBERLAND	Easter Sess. 1834.	Constables or other peace officers.	. . .	. . .	. . .	3d. per pauper on a
DERBY . . .	27th Nov., 1833.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
DEVON . . .	Easter Sess. 1839.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
DORSET . . .	12th Nov., 1833.	Constable	. . .	. . .	. . .
DURHAM . . .	30th June, 1834.	Churchwarden, overseer, or constable.	. . .	. . .	. . .
ESSEX . . .	15th Oct. 1833.	Constable.	It is provided that the paupers be maintained by the churchwardens and overseers until they are delivered for passage.	Exclusive of watermen's fare from shore For each male, for one pauper " " two paupers, for each " " three or more, for each No allowance for infants at the breast	. . .	
GLOUCESTER	16th Dec., 1833.	Constable.	. . .	4d. per mile for each pauper going and each party of paupers going in one include the constable going with them And 4d. per mile for constable returning. 6d. per day subsistence for each pauper; and 3d. for under nine, besides nights. 3s. 6d. per day subsistence for each constable, and 1s. 6d.	. . .	

the JUSTICES under the STATUTES.

Amount to be Paid for Maintenance and Conveyance of the Paupers to Ireland, &c.	The Port of Embarkation for			What Forms and Vouchers directed to be used.	Allowance to the Magistrates' Clerks for Examination, Order, and Duplicate.
	Ireland and Scotland.	Isle of Man.	Scilly.		
<p><i>Scotch Paupers.</i></p> <p>conveying each, of the age of 12 years and upwards, to Leith; for each pauper 12 and 1. No payment for children in arms. Expense of providing receiving ships, and for maintaining the same therein, 1s. 6d. per head, per day, for every pauper 7 years and upwards; and 1s. per head, per day, for every pauper 7, except infants at the breast.</p> <p><i>Irish Paupers.</i></p> <p>is maintenance and conveyance to Ireland.</p>	London.	Liverpool.	Plymouth or Falmouth.	• •	• •
• •	Bristol.	• •	• •	• •	1s. for filling up each instrument.
• •	Bristol.	• •	• •	• •	• •
• •	For Scotland, London. —	Holyhead or Liverpool.	Bristol.	• •	• •
<p><i>Passage Money. s. d.</i></p> <p>each per- . . . 2 4</p> <p>nd, if land- . . . 5 0</p> <p>Dumfries, . . . 5 0</p> <p>parts, ac- . . . 10 0</p> <p>to the dis- but not ex- . . . 10 0</p> <p>g, each . . . 10 0</p> <p><i>Subsistence.</i></p> <p>nd, each . . . 0 6</p> <p>nd, each . . . 0 10</p> <p>o the packet, . . . 0 2</p>	Liverpool.	• •	• •	Examination, order, and affidavit of the execution of the order.	4s. 6d.
for each person.	Whitehaven.	• •	• •	• •	• •
• •	Liverpool.	• •	• •	• •	• •
• •	Bristol.	Bristol.	Plymouth or Penzance.	• •	• •
able expenses of the and maintenance."	Bristol.	Bristol.	Plymouth.	• •	• •
least possible ex-	As to Scotch paupers, Sunderland, South Shields. As to Irish paupers, Liverpool, or Portpatrick.	Whitehaven.	In the most direct manner which circumstances will admit.	Examination. Affidavit of expenses incurred by the person removing the paupers.	• •
otch paupers, the Bedford.	London.	Liverpool.	Plymouth or Falmouth.	• •	• •
ish paupers, 28s. a pauper,					
• •	Bristol.	• •	• •	• •	• •

COUNTY.	Date of the Order.	The Persons to whom the Order of Removal is to be directed.	The Allowance to be made for Maintaining the Paupers, from the date of the Order until they are shipped.	The Allowance to be made to the Person removing the Paupers for conducting them to the Port of Embarkation.	The Allowance to be given to the Paupers on their Journey to the Port of Embarkation.	The Allowance to be given to the Paupers for the Journey to the Port of Embarkation.
HEREFORD .	30th Dec. 1833.	Constable or Parish Officer.	. .	8d. per mile, and 1s. 6d. per day for subsistence of each pauper.		
HUNTINGDON	2nd April 1833.	Constables.	. .	The same as in Bedford.	. .	
KENT . . .	. .	Constables.	3s. 6d. per day and 1s. per night; must not be absent more than two days.	. .	6d. per day for each pauper. 3d. per day for children under 8. 5d. per night for lodging each pauper. 9d. for a whole family.	Not more than 10d.
LANCASTER .	14th Oct. 1833.	Churchwardens & overseers, or assistant overseer, or some person appointed by the Vestries.	. .	. .	. .
LEICESTER .	Epiphany Session, 1833. Easter Session, 1833.	Overseer or constable.	. .	. .	. .
LINCOLN (Holland Division) . .	24th Sept. 1834.	. .	. .	. .	. .
LINCOLN (Lindsey Division) . .	Jan. 1834.	Constable or other peace officer.	. .	. .	. .
MIDDLESEX .	10th Oct. 1839.	Constable.	6d. per day.	For each journey not exceeding 5 miles. 3s. 6d.; not exceeding 10 mls. 5s.; exceeding 10 miles, 7s. 6d.	. .	4d. per exclusive water fare shore ship.
MONMOUTH .	15th Oct. 1838.	. .	. .	. .	. .
NORFOLK . .	2nd July, 1834.	Constable.	. .	Per mile, . d. For 1 pauper 10 2 paupers, for each, . . 7 3 or more „ 6 No allowance for infants at the breast.	. .	
NORTHUMBERLAND . .	17th Oct. 1833.	Constable.	. .	. .	. .
NOTTINGHAM	21st Jan. 1834.	. .	. .	. .	. .
OXFORD . .	14th Dec. 1833.	Pass-master.	. .	Each day . 5s Each night 2s. 6d.	For each pauper 12 years of age and upwards, 10d. Between 12 and 1, 8d.	Per 1 pauper 2 ditto 3 or 5 or 7 A day 2d. per be made pers t
RUTLAND . .	3rd Feb. 1833.	Constable.	. .	. .	. .
SOMERSET . .	14th Oct. 1833.	. .	. .	. .	. .

by the JUSTICES under the STATUTES.

Sum to be Paid for Maintenance and Con- veyance of the Paupers to England, Ireland, &c.	The Port of Embarkation for			What Forms and Vouchers directed to be used.	Allowance to the Magis- trates' Clerks for Examina- tion, Order, and Dupli- cate.
	Ireland and Scotland.	Isle of Man,	Scilly.		
. . .	Bristol.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Scotch and Irish paupers, the same as in No. 4.	London.	Liverpool.	Plymouth or Falmouth.	. . .	. . .
English, Scilly, and Isle of Man paupers above 12s. 6d. ; Scotch paupers, above 12s. 6d. ; under 12s. 6d.	London.	London.	London.	Order; description of paupers; pauper's route; declaration of pauper's arrival; over- see's statement and declaration of ex- penses; examination.	. . .
Allowance for children under 12s. 6d.	Whitehaven.	Ulverston or Lancaster, and thence to Liverpool.	. . .	. . .	. . .
. . .	Hull.	Liverpool.	Liverpool.	Examination; order; list of paupers.	. . .
. . .	Scotch paupers, Lynn, Hull, or Borough. Irish paupers, Liverpool.	Liverpool.	London.	. . .	. . .
. . .	Liverpool.	Liverpool.	Liverpool.	. . .	. . .
English Scotch paupers, the same as Bedford. Irish paupers, 28s. English pauper.	London.	Liverpool.	Plymouth or Falmouth.	. . .	. . .
Adults not ex- ceeding (each) 13s. 5d., female do. 12 6 under 10 9 0	Newport.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Scotch and Irish paupers, the same as in No. 4.	London.	Liverpool.	Plymouth or Falmouth.	. . .	. . .
. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Examination and order.	. . .
. . .	Liverpool.	Liverpool.	Liverpool.	. . .	. . .
paupers, the same as No. 4. paupers, 8s. for each above 10, and 4s. English pauper between 12s. 6d. and 20s. under 2 being con- sidered free.	Scotch paupers, London. Irish paupers, Bristol.	Bristol or Liverpool.	Bristol, Ply- mouth, or Fal- mouth.	Examination; order.	For filling up every exami- nation, order, and duplicate, 1s.
. . .	Boston or Hull.	. . .	Bristol.	. . .	. . .
. . .	Bristol.	Bristol.	Penzance.	. . .	. . .

COUNTY,	Date of the Order.	The Persons to whom the Order of Removal is to be directed.	The Allowance to be made for Maintaining the Paupers from the date of the Order, until they are shipped.	The Allowance to be made to the Person removing the Paupers, for conducting them to the Port of Embarkation.	The Allowance to be given to the Paupers on their Journey to the Port of Embarkation.	The for C of the the P barka
STAFFORD . .	16th Oct. 1833.	. .	. .	. .	. .
SUFFOLK . .	6th Dec. 1833.	. .	. .	. .	. .
SURREY . .	24th Dec. 1833.	Constables.	. .	. .	. .
SUSSEX, Eastern Division .	16th Oct. 1837.	Constable.	. .	The constable shall be paid his fare to London and home, in case he conveys the paupers by any public conveyance, and a sum not exceeding 4s. per diem for his trouble and all other expenses.	. .	If con horse 3d. p each 1½d. f riage of v fare.
WARWICK .	Easter Sessions, 1834.	Constable and Pass-master.	.	<div>s. d.</div> For 3 persons, per mile 0 8 4 " 0 10 5 " 0 11 6 " 1 0 7 " 1 2 8 " 1 4 9 " 1 6 10 " 1 8	1s. per head per day.	1½d. p
WILTS . . .	31st Dec. 1833.	Constable.	. .	3s. 6d. per day, and 1s. 6d. a night for lodging.	Each adult 6d. per day; each child under nine, 3d.; lodging 6d. per night.	4d. p
WORCESTER .	1st July 1839.	Constable and Pass-master.	. .	The same as in Warwick.	. .	
YORK (W.R.) .	1st Jan. 1833.	Constable and Master of a Depôt.	. .	If 1 vagrant, 9d. per mile, and for every additional vagrant above 12 years of age, 3d. per mile; if under 12, 2d. per mile.	1½lb. of bread per day to each person above 12 years, and each child under 12 years.	
YORK (E.R.) .	7th April 1834.	Ditto .	. .	Ditto	Ditto	
BRECKNOCK .	Oct. 1833	. .	. .	. .	. .
DENBIGH . .	15th Oct. 1833.	. .	. .	. .	. .
FLINT . .	17th Oct. 1833.	Constable or Overseer.	. .	. . .	. .
GLAMORGAN .	. .	Constable .	. .	4d. per mile; subsistence at the port of embarkation, 1s. 6d. per day, and 9d. per night.	1s. 6d. per day each, and 9d. per night each.	3d. per
MONTGOMERY	20th Feb. 1834.	Constable .	. .	For removal and maintenance of paupers, and for the expenses of the constable, one adult. 1s. per mile; for each adult, if one, 9d.; for each child under 14, 3d.	. .	

by the JUSTICES under the STATUTES.

The Sum to be Paid for the Maintenance and Conveyance of the Paupers to Scotland, Ireland, &c.	The Port of Embarkation for			What Forms and Vouchers directed to be used.	Allowance to the Magistrates' Clerks for Examination, Order, and Duplicate.
	Ireland and Scotland.	Isle of Man.	Scilly.		
. . .	Liverpool.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
. . .		London.	London.	. . .	. . .
<i>Irish Paupers.</i> for each pauper of the age of 10 and upwards, 1l. 5s. 3d.; of the age of 1 and under 10, 17s.		Liverpool.	London.	Examination.	. . .
<i>Scotch Paupers.</i> for each pauper of the age of 12 and upwards, 17s.; of the age of 1 and under 12, 8s. 6d.					
the same as in Bedford.	London.	Liverpool.	Plymouth or Falmouth.	. . .	. . .
. . .	Liverpool.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
. . .	Bristol.	Bristol.	Bristol.	. . .	. . .
. . .	Liverpool.	. . .	. . .	Examination; order of removal; affidavit of the execution of the order; recommendation of a magistrate to the payment of the expenses; list of paupers.	. . .
. . .	. . .	Liverpool.	Liverpool.	Examination; order of removal.	. . .
. . .	. . .	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	. . .
. . .	Newport or Swansea.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
.
. . .	Liverpool.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
20s. for each pauper.	Cardiff, Swansea, or Bristol.	. . .	. . .	Examination; order of removal; constable's affidavit.	. . .
. . .	Liverpool.	. . .	. . .	Examination; order of removal; affidavit of the execution of order; list of paupers.	4s. 6d.

APPENDIX (C).

INSTRUCTIONAL CIRCULARS AND FORMS ISSUED BY
THE BOARD UNDER THE IRISH POOR RELIEF ACT.

No. 1.

AMENDED ORDER and INSTRUCTIONS for the ELECTION
of GUARDIANS in IRELAND.

1.—FORM of ORDER for the Election of Guardians, and the Appointment of a Returning Officer, for the Year ending 25th March, 1841.

UNION.

To all persons whom it may concern, We, the Poor Law Commissioners, send greeting :—

Whereas, we, the Poor Law Commissioners, did, by an order under our hands and seals, bearing date the _____ day of _____, order and declare, that certain townlands should be united for the relief of the destitute poor, by the name of the _____ Union, and that a Board of Guardians should be constituted, according to the provisions of an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the 1st and 2nd years of the reign of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled, “An Act for the more effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland.”

And whereas we did by the same order, direct that the said Union should be divided into the electoral divisions named and included therein, and that the number of Guardians to be elected for the said Union should be _____, and that each electoral division should return the number of Guardians therein assigned to it :

And whereas we did, by a further order, bearing date the _____ day of _____, direct, that the first election of Guardians, and all subsequent elections of Guardians, which, should take place before the levying of a rate under the provisions of the said Act, should be conducted in the manner therein set forth, and that the Guardians to be then first elected, should remain in office until the 25th day of March, 1840 :

And whereas it is required by the said Act, that on the 25th day of March in every year, if not Sunday or Good Friday, or within the fourteen subsequent days, the Guardians for the ensuing year to be computed from such twenty-fifth day of March, shall be chosen, and immediately upon their election, the Guardians previously elected shall go out of office :

Now know ye, that in order to carry this provision into effect, we do hereby rescind so much of our said order last recited, as directs, that elections of Guardians subsequent to the first election, shall be conducted conformably thereto :

And we do further order and direct, that the election of Guardians for the ensuing year, to be computed from the 25th day of March, 1840, shall be conducted, subject to the rules, and in the manner hereinafter set forth.

I.—Qualification of Guardians.

1. All male persons of full age, not otherwise disqualified by law, who are entitled, under the provisions of the said act, to vote for Guardians for the said Union, and who are liable to pay the county cess, and shall occupy property within the union, the cess levied on which within the year ended the 31st December, 1839, shall amount to not less than Ten Shillings, or who are landlords entitled to vote in respect of rent, of the net amount of not less than Ten Pounds per annum, arising from property within the Union, on which county cess shall have been levied within the year aforesaid, shall be eligible as Guardians for any division of the Union, or for any ward of any such division.

2. But any person, being in holy orders, or being a regular minister of any religious denomination, shall not be eligible as a Guardian.

II.—Qualification of Voters for Guardians.

1. Every person liable to pay the county cess for property within the Union will be entitled to vote at the election of guardian or guardians, in the electoral division or ward in which such property is situate.

2. And such persons will be entitled to the number of votes hereinafter set forth, that is to say, where the county cess levied on such property within the year ended the 31st day of December next previous to the election,

Shall not amount to 20s.	. . . . .	1 vote.
Shall amount to 20s. and not to 50s.	. . . . .	2 votes.
„ 50s. and not to 5 <i>l</i>.	. . . . .	3 votes.
„ 5 <i>l</i> . and not to 7 <i>l</i> . 10s.	. . . . .	4 votes.
„ 7 <i>l</i> . 10s. and not to 10 <i>l</i>.	. . . . .	5 votes.
„ 10 <i>l</i> . and upwards	. . . . .	6 votes.

3. Any person liable to pay county cess, as aforesaid, who is also owner of the property on which such county cess is levied, provided he shall give a statement as next hereinafter mentioned, of his claim to vote in respect of such property, will be entitled to double the number of votes to be given in respect of the cess charged thereon.

4. Every landlord entitled to receive rent in respect of property liable to the county cess will be entitled to such a number of votes as the net amount of rent received would have entitled him to, in case such property had been property rated under the provisions of the said Act, provided he shall, one week, at the least, previous to the day on which he shall claim to vote, have given a statement in writing of his name and address, and the description of his property, in respect of which he claims to be entitled to vote, and of his interest therein, to the guardians, or to some person acting as the returning officer at the election, and such statement may be made in the Form A hereunto annexed.

5. Every such landlord may, from time to time, by writing under his hand, appoint any person to vote as his proxy in respect of property not in such landlord's actual occupation; and such appointment will remain in force until revoked; but such proxy must, one week, at the least, previous to the day on which he shall claim to vote, give to the guardians, or some person acting as a returning officer at the election,

a statement, in writing, of the name and address of his principal, together with the appointment of such proxy; and Form B may be used in appointing proxies, and by such proxies in making statements hereby directed to be made by them.

And for the purpose of superintending the proceedings of the election of guardians of the said Union, and for making a true return to us of the several persons who may be elected guardians for the said Union at such election, we do hereby appoint, as returning officer for the said Union,

And we direct him to perform and fulfil such acts and duties as are hereinafter directed to be performed and fulfilled by the returning officer.

III.—*Duties of Returning Officer.*

1. The returning officer, having previously obtained our sanction thereto, shall appoint a competent number of persons to assist him in delivering notices, in distributing and collecting the voting papers, and in otherwise conducting and completing the election, in conformity to this, and our before recited order; and the persons so appointed shall obey all directions which may be given by the returning officer for the execution thereof.

2. The returning officer shall, previously to the election, cause a notice, according to the Form marked C, hereunto annexed, to be distributed in the Union, and to be posted at least one week previous to the last day on which nominations can be received, near the principal door of every church and chapel, and of every other place of public worship within the Union, and at the usual places of giving public notices therein.

3. The returning officer shall enter in a registry, prepared in the Form marked D 1, the names of all persons in the Union liable to pay the county cess, together with the amount levied on property occupied by them within each electoral division, for the year ended the 31st of December, 1839; and shall enter in a registry, prepared in the Form marked D 2, the names and addresses of such landlords, owners, and proxies, as shall have sent such statements and appointments of proxies, as are hereinbefore mentioned, and shall also enter therein such other particulars as in the said Form D 2 are mentioned.

IV.—*Time and mode of nominating Candidates.*

1. The day of nomination shall be Tuesday, the 10th day of March, 1840.

2. Any person entitled to vote in any electoral division of the Union, or in any ward of any such electoral division, may nominate for the office of guardian thereof, any person or persons (not exceeding the number of guardians to be elected for such division or ward) possessed of the due qualification for the office.

3. The nomination paper shall be in the proper Form, marked E, hereto annexed; it shall be signed by the party making the same, and shall be delivered before the day of nomination, to the returning officer, at such place as he shall appoint, or to such person as he may appoint to receive the same.

4. The returning officer shall receive and carefully preserve all nomi-

nation papers which may be delivered to him, and on the receipt thereof shall mark on each a number and date, according to the order and time in which the same shall be received.

5. On the day of nomination, the returning officer shall attend at the hour and place to be specified by him in the notice to be given of such day of nomination, and shall, in the presence of such voters of the Union as may think fit to attend, declare and take down the names of the persons nominated in the several papers received by him, and of the persons making the nomination; after such names shall have been so declared and taken down, and in case either no candidate, or an insufficient number of candidates be nominated for any division or divisions, ward or wards, any person entitled to vote, may at such meeting, nominate any duly qualified person or persons, not exceeding the number of guardians to be elected for such electoral division or divisions, ward or wards, provided that such nomination be in the proper Form, marked E, and be handed at the meeting to the returning officer.

6. Any person entitled to vote, present at such meeting, may object to the qualification of the person or persons proposed as the guardian or guardians of the division or ward in which he is entitled to vote, and the returning officer shall hear and decide upon such objection, and retain or strike out the name of the person or persons objected to accordingly.

7. Any person put in nomination may, before or at such meeting, or at any time before the day appointed for the delivery of the voting-papers, by writing under his hand, declare his refusal to execute the office of guardian, and thereupon the returning officer shall strike out the name of the person so refusing.

8. When the nominations shall all have been received or handed in, taken down, and declared as aforesaid, the returning officer shall sign the list, according to the Form marked F, and the list so signed by him shall be the list of candidates from whom, if duly qualified, the guardians for such union shall be chosen.

V.—*Mode of Election.*

1. If, upon the declaration of such lists, the names of the candidates for any electoral division or ward of the Union shall not exceed the number of guardians to be elected for such division or ward, the returning officer shall then and there declare the fact accordingly, and the person or persons so named, shall, on the day of election, be deemed and returned as duly elected as the guardian or guardians for such division or ward, and may act in that capacity, although the full number of guardians for the division or ward be not completed.

2. But if the names of the candidates on any list shall exceed the number of guardians to be elected for any electoral division or ward, the returning officer shall cause voting papers, in the proper Form marked G, to be prepared and filled up, at the expense of any such division, or of the division in which such ward is comprised, to be chargeable on the poor-rates thereof, one of such voting papers to be delivered by the collectors of votes at the place of address or residence, as the case may require, in such electoral division or ward, of each person qualified to vote therein, and such voting papers shall be delivered

on the seventh day after the day of nomination. But it shall not be necessary to deliver the said voting papers in any electoral division or ward, if, before the said seventh day, the number of candidates therein shall be reduced to or below the number of guardians to be elected for such division or ward, by the death or refusal to act of any candidate or candidates, such refusal being signed by the party refusing, and delivered to the returning officer.

3. Each voter shall place his initials opposite the name of every candidate for whom he intends to vote, and shall sign the voting paper; but if the voter cannot write, he shall affix a mark on the paper in lieu of a signature, in the presence of a witness, by whom his name shall be written in full, and who shall then affix the voter's initials opposite to the names of the candidates preferred, and afterwards affix his own signature to the paper as witness. If the initials of the voter shall be attached to the names of more persons than are to be elected for the division or ward, the vote shall be wholly void.

4. After the lapse of one clear day from the delivery of the same, the returning officer shall cause such voting papers to be collected, so that they shall be returned to him in the course of the second day.

5. The returning officer having ascertained the accuracy of the votes, in such way as to him shall seem requisite, and having cast up such of the votes as shall have been duly given, and ascertained the number given for each candidate, shall, on the 25th day of March, at the hour of noon, attend at the place named in the notice of the election (Form C.), and shall then and there declare the person or persons, who shall have been elected in each division or ward by the greatest number of votes or without opposition.

6. He shall, on the same 25th day of March, which said day shall be deemed the day of election, certify, in the Form marked H, under his hand and seal, a list of the persons who shall have been elected in the several divisions or wards by the greatest number of votes, together with such other person or persons as may have been elected without opposition; which certified list he shall retain in his own custody, to be produced whenever lawfully required; and he shall cause certified copies of the same to be forthwith delivered to the Poor Law Commissioners, and to the Guardians, at their first meeting after the election, and to be published in the same manner as he is hereinbefore directed to publish the notice of the election, and every person who shall be so returned, shall be deemed to be legally elected.

7. He shall also notify to the persons elected, the fact of their being so elected; and shall, for that purpose, deliver or send by post to each, a notice in the annexed Form I.

And we do hereby further order and direct, that neither the returning officer nor any persons employed in distributing or collecting the voting papers, or otherwise executing this order, shall canvass the voters for any candidate, or do anything, except such matters as are hereby required to be done, by which the return of any candidate or class of candidates, may be influenced.

And we do further order and direct, that all churchwardens, high and other constables, collectors and applotters of county cess, shall render to the returning officer, and all persons employed by him, all

necessary assistance, and shall produce to him the books and all other papers or documents in their possession relating to the county cess levied within the same union.

And we do further order and direct, that the returning officer shall receive such compensation as we shall hereafter direct; and that the same, together with all expenses incurred by him in employing assistants, and all costs and charges incidental to conducting such election, such expenses, costs and charges having been allowed by us, or by some person directed by us to audit the accounts of such returning officer, except such charges as are hereinbefore directed to be borne by the electoral divisions exclusively interested, shall be borne by the Union at large; and shall be chargeable on, and be payable out of the poor-rates.

Given under the hands and seal of us, the Poor Law Commissioners, &c.

The FORMS prescribed by the foregoing ORDER.

Form (A.—) *Statement of Landlord or Owner.*

UNION.

ELECTORAL DIVISION.

To the Returning Officer of the

Union.

I, _____ of _____ claim to vote, according to the provisions of the 1st and 2nd Victoria, c. 56, being entitled thereto in respect of the property hereinafter described, the whole of which is situate within _____ Electoral Division, in the _____ Union; that is to say:—

1st. Description of Property.	2nd. Situation of Property.	3rd. Net Annual Interest therein.

The aggregate amount of my interest in which Property amounts to £ _____ per annum, and I appoint as the place in the above Electoral Division, at which a Voting Paper for me may be left and called for, the House _____

Given under my hand this _____ day of _____, 18 _____

Form (B.)—*Appointment and Application of Proxy, to Vote in respect of Property not in the Landlord's actual Occupation.*

UNION.

ELECTORAL DIVISION.

To the Returning Officer of the

Union.

I, _____ of _____ being a Landlord entitled to appoint a proxy, in respect of the property hereinafter described, which is situate within the _____ Electoral Division of the _____ Union, do hereby appoint _____, of _____, to vote until the present appointment shall be revoked, as my proxy, in all cases wherein he may lawfully do so, under

the provisions of the 1st and 2nd Victoria, c. 56 ; and the property in respect of which I appoint the said to vote as my Proxy, is as follows: viz.:—

1st. Description of Property.	2nd. Situation of Property.	3rd. Net Annual Interest therein.

The aggregate amount of my interest in which property amounts to £ per annum.

Given under my hand this day of , 18

Application of Proxy thereupon.

To the Returning Officer of the Union.

I, of the , having been appointed by , of the , to vote as his proxy, under the provisions of the 1st and 2nd Victoria, c. 56, do hereby claim to be entitled to vote as such proxy. I hereby transmit to you such my appointment, signed by the said , setting forth the particulars required by law, of the property in respect of which the said is entitled to vote, and in respect of which I do hereby claim to vote as his proxy ; and I appoint as the place in the above Electoral Division, at which a Voting Paper for me may be left and called for, the House

Given under my hand this day of , 18

— — — — — UNION.

(Form C.)—*Election of Guardians of the Poor for one Year, ending 25th March, 1841.*

All persons liable to pay the Grand Jury Cess for property in the above Union, and landlords entitled to receive rent in respect of such property, are hereby informed that an Election of Guardians of the Poor, to act for the Union during one year, ending the 25th of March, 1841, has been ordered by the Poor Law Commissioners, pursuant to the Act 1 & 2 Victoria, cap. 56, and 2 Victoria, cap. 1.

LANDLORDS who have not, in pursuance of the 84th section of the said Act of 1 & 2 Victoria, heretofore sent in statements of their claims to vote in respect of property in any Electoral Division or Ward of the Union, or appointed proxies for property within such Division or Ward, not in their actual occupation, are hereby informed that such statements, or appointments of proxies, should be delivered to me (if by post, pre-paid), on or before Thursday, the 12th day of March, at : the appointments of proxies to be accompanied, in each case, by an application from the proxy ; and the statements, or appointments and applications, to be so made, may be prepared according to the Forms (A and B) hereto annexed.

LANDLORDS and CESS-PAYERS are further informed, that any person entitled to vote in any Division of the Union, may nominate for the

office of Guardian of such Division, or of any Ward in such Division, any male person, of full age, liable to pay the Grand Jury Cess for property occupied by him within the Union, charged with cess in 1839, to the amount of not less than 10s., or, being a landlord, entitled to a net annual rent from such property of not less than 10*l.*; but no voter can legally nominate more candidates for a Division or Ward than the number of Guardians to be elected for it, as shown in the Schedule hereto appended; and the nomination is to be made according to the annexed Form E, and to be delivered to me, at (if by post, prepaid) before Tuesday, the 10th day of March, on which day a meeting will be held at the hour of o'clock, forenoon, in the , for declaring the names of the candidates who shall be duly nominated.

LANDLORDS, or OWNERS, who may desire to nominate candidates, should cause their statements (Form A), to be delivered to me before the 10th of March.

Dated the day of , 1840.

Returning Officer.

(The Forms A, B, and E (1 & 2), are to be here inserted.)

Schedule of Electoral Divisions.

Electoral Divisions.	Parishes, Townlands, &c.	Number of Guardians to be elected.

Form D [1].—*Registry of all Persons in the Union liable to pay County Cess; with the amount levied in the year ended 31st December, 1839, on Property which they occupy.*

— UNION.

— ELECTORAL DIVISION.

Parish and Townland.	No.	Names of Persons liable to pay County Cess.	Residence.	Aggregate Amount of Cess for which each Person was liable.	Number of Votes to which each Person is entitled.

Form D [2].—*Registry of Statements which, under the 84th Section of the Poor Relief Act for Ireland, are required to be made by Landlords, Owners, and Proxies, in order to entitle them to vote at the Election of Guardians.*

— UNION.

— ELECTORAL DIVISION.

Date on which Statement was received.	Number as signed to the Statement.	Name and Address of Persons claiming to be entitled to vote as Landlords or Owners.	Names and Address of Proxies.	Place within the Electoral Division where Voting Papers are to be left.	Net Annual interest of the Landlord or Owner.	No. of Votes.

Form E [1].—*Nomination Paper for Electoral Divisions.*

To the Returning Officer of the

Union.

Name of the Person or Persons proposed as Guardian or Guardians.	Residence and Quality or Calling of the Person or Persons proposed.

I nominate the above named
[or Guardians], of the
in the

to be Guardian
Electoral Division,

Union.
of

(Signed)

Form E [2].—*Nomination Paper for Wards.*

To the Returning Officer of the

Union.

Name of the Person or Persons proposed as Guardian or Guardians.	Residence and Quality or Calling of the Person or Persons proposed.

I nominate the above named
Guardians] of the Ward of the
Division, in the

to be Guardian [or
Electoral

Union.
of

Signed

Form F.—*List of Candidates.*

——— UNION. ———

ELECTORAL DIVISION.

List of Persons nominated to the office of Guardian of the Poor of the said Division, for the period ending 25th March, 1841.

Number, and order in which received.	Names, Residence, and Calling of Persons proposed.	Names of Proposers.	Address of Proposers.

I hereby certify that the above is the list of qualified persons duly nominated to the office of Guardian, for the year ending 25th March, 1841.

(Signed)

A. B.

Returning Officer.

Form G [1]. ——— UNION. ——— ELECTORAL DIVISION. No.

Voting Paper for [*The number to be elected for the Division*]
Guardians.

Initials of the Voter to the Names of Candidates.	Names of the Persons proposed as Guardians.	Residence and Calling of the Persons proposed.	Names of Proposers.

I vote for the persons in the above list, opposite to whose names my initials are placed.

(Signed)

Regulations to be observed in Voting for Guardians.

1. If the Voter cannot write, a mark must be affixed on the line for the signature, with the name of the Voter written in full by a witness, whose signature must follow, and by whom the Voter's initials must be placed opposite to the names of the candidates preferred.

2. When a proxy votes, he is to state, under his signature, for whom he is proxy; as M. N. for P. Q.

3. If initials be placed opposite to the names of more candidates than the number of Guardians to be elected for the Division, the votes will be lost.

4. This paper must be carefully preserved, as a second cannot, in any case, be issued; and it must be ready for delivery to the collector of votes, who will leave it, and call for it on the day next but one afterwards: if it be not received by him then, the votes will be lost.

5. No other person than the collector of votes is to receive the paper: if tendered to the Returning Officer by any other person, it will

be rejected; and if tendered to the collector at any other place than the house at which left by him, it must also be rejected.

6. No other voting paper than that issued by the Returning Officer can be received by him.

7. Every person liable to pay cess for property within the Division, and every landlord entitled to rent for such property, is entitled to the number of votes hereinafter set forth; that is to say: where the cess

		Votes.	
levied in 1839 shall not amount to 20s., or the net rent to		£20	1
Where cess shall amt. to 20s. & not to 50s.,	„ to £20 and not	50	2
„ 50s. and not to £5,	„ to 50 „	100	3
„ £5, and not to £7 10s.,	„ to 100 „	150	4
„ £7 10s., and not to £10,	„ to 150 „	200	5
„ £10 or upwards,	„ to 200 or upwards,		6

Any person liable to pay cess, who is also an owner and occupier of the property, is entitled to double the number of votes above mentioned.

[Form G. 2.]

————— UNION.

[No.]

WARD OF THE

ELECTORAL DIVISION.

Voting Paper for [the number to be elected for the Ward] Guardians.

Initials of the Voter to the Names of Candidates.	Names of the Persons proposed as Guardians.	Residence and Calling of the Persons proposed.	Names of Proposers.

I am entitled to _____ votes in the above-named Ward, and I give _____ votes for the persons in the above list, opposite to whose names my initials are placed.

(Signed)

Regulations to be observed in Voting for Guardians.

1. If the Voter cannot write, a mark must be affixed on the line for the signature, with the name of the Voter written in full by a witness, whose signature must follow, and by whom the Voter's initials must be placed opposite to the names of the candidates preferred.

2. When a proxy votes, he is to state, under his signature, for whom he is proxy; as M. N. for P. Q.

3. If initials be placed opposite to the names of more candidates than the number of Guardians to be elected for the Ward, the votes will be lost.

4. This paper must be carefully preserved, as a second cannot, in any case, be issued; and it must be ready for delivery to the collector of votes, who will leave it, and call for it on the day next but one afterwards: if it be not received by him then, the votes will be lost.

5. No other person than the collector of votes is to receive the paper: if tendered to the Returning Officer by any other person, it will be rejected; and if tendered to the collector at any other place than the house at which left by him, it must also be rejected.

6. No other voting paper than that issued by the Returning Officer can be received by him.

7. Every person liable to pay cess for property within the Ward, and every landlord entitled to receive rent for such property, is entitled to the number of votes hereinafter set forth; that is to say: where the cess

				Votes.	
levied in 1839 shall not amount to 20s., or the net rent to				£20	1
Where cess shall amt. to 20s. & not to 50s.,	„	to £20 and not		50	2
„ 50s. and not to £5,	„	to 50	„	100	3
„ £5, and not to £7 10s.	„	to 100	„	150	4
„ £7 10s. and not to £10,	„	to 150	„	200	5
„ £10 or upwards,	„	to 200 or upwards,			

Any person liable to pay cess, who is also owner and occupier of the property, is entitled to double the number of votes above mentioned.

8. Where a Voter is entitled to vote in more Wards than one, he must observe that,

1stly, No Voter can give more votes in any one Ward than he is entitled to in respect of property situated therein.

2dly, No Voter can give more than six votes as cess-payer, and six votes as landlord or owner, in the whole Electoral Division, whether such Division be divided into Wards or not.

9. If more votes shall be claimed in any Ward than the Voter is entitled to, the excess will be disallowed.

10. If more shall be claimed in the Electoral Division than the law authorises, the Returning Officer will allow the maximum number on the voting papers first received, and reject those which may be given in succeeding papers.

Form H.—Return of the Returning Officer.

———UNION.

Election of Guardians of the Poor.

I do hereby certify that I caused a Notice of the Day of Nomination to be published in the manner required by the Order of the Poor Law Commissioners; and that I held a meeting pursuant to said Notice; that the election was conducted in conformity to the Order of the Poor Law Commissioners; and that the entries contained in the Schedule hereunder are true.

Given under my Hand and Seal, this day of 184

A. B. Returning Officer.

Names of Divisions.	Names of Persons proposed as Guardians.	Number of votes given to each Candidate, set opposite to his Name.	Names of the Guardians elected for the Division mentioned in the first Column opposite hereto.	Residence and Post Town.

Form I.—Letter to the Guardians elected.

UNION.

I, the Returning Officer of the Union, do hereby give you notice, and declare that on the day of you were duly elected a Guardian of the Poor for the [if for a Ward, name it] Division of Union, for the year ending 25th March, 1841; and you will receive from the Clerk of the Board of Guardians for the Union due notice of the time appointed for the next meeting of the Board.

Signed this day of , 184 .

A. B., Returning Officer.

II.—INSTRUCTIONAL LETTER to the RETURNING OFFICER in each Union, on the election of Guardians for the Year ending 25th March, 1840.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
25th February, 1840.

SIR,

THE POOR LAW Commissioners have appointed you returning officer for the election of Guardians of the Poor of Union, for the year ending 25th March, 1841.

You will receive the sealed order for the election and your appointment in a few days; and as it is necessary that you shall immediately make arrangements for obtaining lists of the persons qualified to vote, a copy of the order is now transmitted, to guide you in having those lists prepared, as well as to afford you legal instructions on the various duties which you are to perform in this election.

There will be transmitted at the same time, by coach to , where you should cause immediate application to be made for the parcel, the following Forms to be used in the election:—

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 100 | Copies of Form A.—Landlords' and Owners' Statements. |
| 200 | „ B.—Appointments of Proxies, and Applications thereupon. |
| 500 | „ C.—Notice, for posting and distribution, but not for insertion in any Newspaper. |
| 48 | „ D. [1.]—Registry of persons in each Electoral Division of the Union liable to pay Grand Jury Cess, showing the amount levied in 1839, on the property now occupied by each person. |
| 24 | „ D. [2.]—Registry of Statements which shall be received from Landlords or Owners, and the Appointments and Applications of Proxies. |
| 100 | „ E. [1.]—Nomination Paper for Electoral Divisions, not sub-divided into Wards. |
| — | „ E. [2.]—Nomination Paper for Wards. |
| 40 | „ F.—List of Candidates who may be nominated. |
| 40 | „ G. [1.]—Sample Voting Paper, for Electoral Divisions, not sub-divided. |

— Copies of Form G. [2.]—*Sample* Voting Paper for Wards.

, , H.—Return of the Election. Four of the Forms to be filled, signed, and sealed, before the Guardians shall be declared ; one of these Returns to be read at the place appointed for holding the Election, and this Return to be retained by the Returning Officer ; one to be immediately transmitted to the Clerk of the Union ; two to be despatched by the first post to the Commissioners ; on receipt of which at this Office the Returning Officer will be supplied with 100 printed copies of the Return, to be posted in like manner, and at the same places, as the Notice, Form C.

50 , , I.—Letter to Guardians elected ;—one to be sent by post (pre-paid) to each Guardian, *immediately* after the Return of the Election shall have been completed.

No charge will at present be made against the Union for any of the forms supplied by this office ; therefore no expense will be incurred by the Union for printing, unless contests shall occur in the electoral divisions, in which case it will be necessary to have voting papers prepared.

If the supply of Forms A, B and D, which you will receive, shall prove to be insufficient, a further quantity will be sent when requested ; and if the nomination papers, Form E, should not be sufficient, you are to direct applicants to send in their nominations in writing, in precise accordance with the printed form.

On receipt of the notice (Form C), you will cause one to be posted in the manner and within the time directed by the order for the election (section 3, rule 2) ; and you will observe, that this is the only notice to be published. The number to be posted will probably not exceed 100 ; but this must be determined by the number of houses of worship, court-houses, and other places of much public resort in each division of the Union. The remaining copies of the notice are to be distributed among persons interested in the election of the guardians who may apply for copies.

For the purpose of having the notice posted in each electoral division, a sufficient number of copies should be forthwith transmitted by post (prepaid) to the constable in charge at the police station in or nearest to each electoral division, with a letter, requesting that the notice may be immediately posted at the places named in your communication, and also requesting that the posting of the notices may be certified to you by the constable in charge, as soon as this service shall have been completed ; the certificate to specify the names of the men under his command employed on the duty, with the number of notices posted by each person, and the number of hours requisite for such service.

Your next duty will be to apply to each collector of grand jury cess levied on property within the Union, for a list of persons liable to the cess in each electoral division. For this purpose you are immediately

to fill up and transmit to each collector one of the printed letters sent herewith, as well as a sufficient number of the Forms D [1], on which the lists are to be made : and these letters and forms are to be sent by post (prepaid), unless where a collector may not live contiguous to a post-town, and might not therefore receive a letter promptly, in which case you are to send the letter by a special messenger, who may be paid at the rate of one shilling a day.

It is intended, you will observe, that the collector's lists for each electoral division shall form the registry of cess-payers ; and as this registry should contain the name of every person liable to the cess, it is necessary to see that the lists shall be correctly made out.

The order for the election enjoins the collectors to render you " all necessary assistance : " it is therefore legally obligatory on them to furnish correct lists, under the penalties imposed by the 102nd section of the Irish Poor Relief Act ; and if, in any case, a collector shall allege that his mode of collecting the cess renders it difficult to name every cess-payer, it will nevertheless be incumbent on him to use all means within his power to obtain full and accurate lists from every townland, otherwise he cannot be discharged from his legal liabilities for any default.

The collectors or their assistants are not entitled to any remuneration for making out the lists. The duty has been cast upon them by law, which has not sanctioned any compensation for the performance of such duty.

In the interval between the issuing of the Notice C, and the day for declaring candidates, it will be necessary for you to give a daily attendance at the place appointed for the delivery of landlords' and owners' statements, proxies' appointments with applications thereupon, and nominations of candidates ; as many applications will be made for forms and information, which you should be present to supply.

In the same period you are to make a registry on Form D [2], from the statements and applications you shall now receive, as well as from the registry made for any previous election, the entries in which are to be revised whenever appointments of proxies may be sent in, revoking previous appointments, or when landlords or owners shall send in amended statements. In all other cases the registry of statements and proxies, previously used, is to be considered applicable to the ensuing election ; but if it shall be within your actual knowledge that the landlord, owner, or proxy, named in any such entry, shall have since died, you are not to issue a voting paper, in such case, should a contest occur in the division containing the property.

On the day for declaring the candidates who may be nominated, you will attend at the appointed place, and have with you there, all the nomination papers received, which are to be endorsed with numbers and dates, as directed in the 4th section of the order.

You should also have with you on that occasion, the registry of statements, and the registry of cess payers, for reference, in case further nominations be necessary, pursuant to the provision in rule 5, section 4, of the order.

The nomination paper, to be valid, must be in every case prepared in exact accordance with the prescribed Form E ; otherwise the list of candidates (Form F) could not be completed ; and therefore, when

any paper shall not contain all the particulars required, arranged as directed, it must be rejected on the ground of informality, except when the party nominating may have omitted to state his place of abode, and shall be present, and at once perfect the paper.

If contests for the office of guardian shall ensue, it will be necessary to have voting papers, Form G, printed for each division wherein votes must be taken ; and therefore, before the day for declaring candidates shall arrive, you should ascertain the lowest price which local printers would charge for supplying the papers, having the names and residences of the candidates, with the names of the proposers, printed in them. The utmost price you can be allowed for the papers is 2s. 6d. per hundred ; therefore, if you cannot obtain them from local printers, at or under this price, you are immediately after the meeting on nomination day, to fill up a paper (Form G) for each division in which there will be a contest, and transmit these papers (each marked with the number to be printed), by the post of the same night (prepaid), to this office. A printer will be then directed to supply you by the next post, with the number of voting papers required for such division, at the price which you are allowed to charge.

Great attention and forethought will be required in making the arrangements for the distribution and collection of the voting papers. The time allowed for this purpose (a week) is amply sufficient, if you be methodical in your plans, and active in carrying them into execution. The Commissioners being of opinion that no class of men can be found at once so competent and eligible for distributing and collecting voting papers as those attached to the constabulary force, they have obtained from the Inspector General a promise of such assistance as the sub-inspectors can render, consistently with the discharge of the duties belonging to the service. The Commissioners have already experienced the value of this assistance, and on that account require you to employ men belonging to the constabulary force in preference to any others. It will be incumbent on you, however, to communicate, at a very early period in the proceedings, with the several sub-inspectors, in order to ascertain from them what number of men it is likely they can conveniently spare on the days fixed for the distribution and collection of the voting papers ; and immediately after nomination day, when you are acquainted with the electoral divisions in which their services will be required, you must apprise the sub-inspector of the number of voting papers to be delivered in each division, estimating thereby the number of men who will be required for the service, and stating the time at which a man from each station should attend to receive the papers.

You are at liberty to pay each man 1s. *per diem* for this service, and charge such payments in your account ; such remuneration for services unconnected with the usual duties of the constabulary having been agreed upon by the Commissioners and Inspector General. You are also to allow each of the constabulary employed in posting notices and copies of the return of guardians, at the rate of a shilling a day, for the number of hours necessary for performing that duty.

If the sub-inspector cannot supply the number of men required, or if all the constabulary be otherwise engaged, obtain a certificate from the sub-inspector accordingly, and then engage other persons, selecting the most intelligent and trustworthy individuals for the purpose. As,

however, the duty they have to perform requires little beyond activity, fidelity, and a knowledge of the country, you ought not to employ those, who, from their station in life, will expect a high scale of remuneration. The task being a simple one, can be performed at a light expense, and the Commissioners have decided that 2s. a day should, under ordinary circumstances, be the maximum allowance to each person thus specially employed.

Where the votes shall be so numerous as to make it impossible for you without assistance to complete the examination of them within the four days appointed for that purpose, you may engage the assistance of such clerks as shall be indispensably necessary; but the remuneration is not to exceed sixpence per hour; and you can only be allowed for clerks under such circumstances, and for this particular duty.

A copy of the return of guardians, you will observe by the order, is to be published in the same manner as the notice (Form C.), that is, by posting; and you will be supplied with a sufficient number of copies for the purpose from this office, when you shall have transmitted the return in duplicate, as already directed. These you are to have posted by the constabulary, under similar regulations to those made for the posting of notice, Form C.

On the conclusion of the election you are to furnish an account of the charges, arranged in the following manner:—

1. CHARGES AGAINST THE UNION AT LARGE.

Returning Officers' personal Services.—(The sum to be allowed for which, and named to you by the Assistant Commissioner, although payable after the ensuing election, is intended as a compensation for your services on all further elections until March, 1841. It is also intended to compensate for any expense incurred by providing stationery, which must be very trivial.)

Allowance to the Constabulary for posting-Notices and Copies of the Return of Guardians.—(The certificates on which this allowance shall be made, to be transmitted with the account.)

Postage on Letters from the Returning Officer relating to the Election, and on Letters (if any) addressed to you by collectors of cess, or sub-inspectors, &c., of the constabulary.—(No other postage can be allowed.)

Special Messengers (if unavoidably employed) to Collectors of Cess.—(The names and payments to be separately specified.)

Carriage of Parcels with Forms from Dublin.

2. CHARGES AGAINST ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.

Division

Printing _____ *Voting Papers at* _____ *per hundred.*

Allowance to _____ *of the Constabulary, employed on the*
and _____ *of March, in distributing and collecting*
voting papers.—(If the constabulary cannot be obtained for this service, the charge for special messengers is to be made in the same form; and a certificate of the sub-inspector is to be transmitted, stating the circumstances which shall have prevented the constabulary from acting.)

In the event of your requiring special instruction on any case, to which the rules in the order may not appear to apply directly, your report of the case to the Commissioners will meet prompt attention

By order of the Board,

W. STANLEY,
Assistant Secretary.

III.—FORM of Returning Officer's APPLICATION to the Collector of COUNTY CESS for a LIST of the CESS PAYERS.

Dated at
the *day of* 184

SIR,

The Poor Law Commissioners having issued an order to elect Guardians for the Union, in which they have appointed me Returning Officer, it becomes my duty in the first instance, to request from you a return of all persons liable to county cess for tenements in such electoral divisions of the Union, or such portions of them as are in the barony for which you are Collector.

The Irish Poor Relief Act, section 87, declares that all persons liable to county cess, are entitled to vote at elections of guardians until a poor rate shall be levied; and all such persons are to have votes in proportion to the amount of cess charged in the year ended 31st December next preceding the election on the tenements now occupied by them;—it will, therefore, be necessary to specify in the return (Column 5, Form D [1], p. 209), opposite to each person's name, the amount of cess for the last year.

The columns 1, 3, 4, and 5, are to be filled by you, and columns 2, 6, &c., will be filled by me.

I transmit the requisite forms for the Return to be made for each electoral division; I also send you a copy of the Order declaring the Union in which the electoral divisions are described; and I beg to say, that as the candidates are to be nominated on the ——— day of ———, the Return should be in my possession on the ———.

The Poor Law Commissioners have directed me, in applying for these Returns, to request your attention to the annexed extracts from their Order for the election of guardians, and the Irish Poor Relief Act.

I have the honour, &c.

To ———, ———, *Returning Officer.*
Collector of County Cess for the Barony of ———.

I.—*Extract from the Order for the Election of Guardians.*

“AND we do further order and direct, that all Churchwardens, High and other Constables, Collectors, and Applotters of county cess, shall render to the returning officer, and all persons employed by him, *all necessary assistance*, and shall produce to him the books and all other papers or documents in their possession relating to the county cess levied within the same Union.”

II.—*Extract from the Irish Poor Relief Act, section 102.*

“And be it enacted, That in case any person shall wilfully neglect or disobey any of the orders of the Commissioners or Assistant Com-

missioners, purporting to be sealed or stamped with their seal of office, such person shall, upon conviction before any two justices, forfeit and pay for the first offence any sum not exceeding five pounds, for the second offence any sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds; and in the event of such person being convicted a third time, such third and every subsequent offence shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and such offender shall be liable to be indicted for the same offence, and shall, on conviction, pay such fine, not being less than twenty pounds, and suffer such imprisonment, with or without hard labour, as may be awarded against him by the Court by or before which he shall be tried and convicted.”

No. 2.

FURTHER CIRCULAR of INSTRUCTIONS on VALUATION and RATING under the IRISH POOR RELIEF ACT—1 & 2 Vict. c. 56.

*Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
25th March, 1840.*

IN the progress of the valuations in Irish Unions during the parochial year now expiring, various questions have arisen, not directly provided for by the instructions contained in the Circulars I. and II. issued by the Poor Law Commissioners on the 25th of March and 8th of May, 1839; and it is therefore considered expedient to issue this additional circular, comprising the general instructions already promulgated, and those which have been since specially addressed to Boards of Guardians or valuers of Unions on the questions adverted to.

1. Poor rates are chargeable only on real property, or profits issuing from such property, capable of producing a rent. The 63rd section of the Act declares the following hereditaments to be rateable:—

Lands.

Buildings.

Opened mines.

Commons.

Rights of common.

Other profits out of land.

Rights of fishery.

Canals, navigations, or rights of navigation.

Rights of way, and other rights or easements over land, and tolls in respect of such rights and easements.

All other tolls.

Turf bogs or banks, when a rent is payable for them.

Any “private profit or use,” directly derived from any building dedicated to religious worship, or exclusively used for the education of the poor, or for any charitable purpose; or derived from any burial ground or cemetery; or derived from any building, land, or other hereditament, dedicated to public purposes.

2. The following hereditaments are exempted from rates by the same section:—

Turf bogs or banks used exclusively for fuel or manure when no rent is payable for the same.

Mines which have not been opened seven years previous to the making of the rate, and mines which have been *bonâ fide* abandoned, must have been *bonâ fide* re-opened for seven years before they can be rated.

Churches, chapels, and other buildings exclusively dedicated to religious worship, or exclusively used for the education of the poor.

Burial grounds and cemeteries.

Infirmaries, hospitals, charity schools, or other buildings exclusively used for charitable purposes.

Buildings, land, or hereditaments dedicated to, or used for, public purposes.

3. It is declared by the 64th section of the Act, that the rate "shall be a poundage rate, made upon an estimate of the net annual value of the several hereditaments;" and the estimate of value is required to be,

"The rent at which, one year with another, the hereditaments might, in their actual state, be reasonably expected to let from year to year—the probable annual average cost of the repairs, insurance, and other expenses, if any, necessary to maintain the hereditaments in their actual state—and all rates, taxes, and public charges, if any, except tithes, being paid by the tenant."

4. A valuator must therefore estimate the rent at which each tenement or holding would be likely to let, at the time when viewed by him, and in the state in which he shall then find it—the tenant undertaking repairs, with all expenses of maintaining the premises, and all public charges, except tithes and ministers' money.

5. For this purpose, it appears necessary that the valuator should make himself acquainted with the rent usually paid in the Union for lands and houses let to solvent tenants, and subject to the liabilities specified. Using this information as a criterion of letting value, he must estimate the average rent (taking one year with another) at which every separate tenement or holding in the Union (chargeable with poor rates) might be reasonably expected to let from year to year, keeping in view—

1stly. The actual state of each tenement or holding.

2ndly. The advantages or disadvantages of locality, affecting the value of houses or lands.

3rdly. The probable annual average cost of repairs, insurance, and other expenses necessary to maintain the holding in the same state.

4thly. In a park, demesne, or farm, the existing quality of the soils throughout—a knowledge of which is necessary, not only for preserving consistency in the valuation, but also for estimating the expenses necessary to maintain each holding in its "actual state."

5thly. The taxes annually assessed, apportioned, or levied by the holding, and all public charges thereon, except tithes or ministers' money.

6. The valuator must view and examine every tenement, as there are but few that are precisely similar in the circumstances affecting their

rent or letting value. Adjoining houses of equal extent may be found to vary in value—one being in better condition or more complete than another. Adjoining lands may also vary, not only through difference in cultivation, but in soil, aspect, fences, means of drainage or irrigation, and facility of access to the main roads.

7. The legal value for rating being the net rent at which a tenement might be reasonably expected to let to a solvent tenant, the existing demand for such tenement must be taken into account. This rule applies both to lands and houses; for in valuing a large mansion, it will not be proper to make a computation founded on the value of smaller residences in the vicinity, for which there may be a greater demand; but the proper course will be, in this as in every other case, to estimate the rent at which the tenement might be expected to let, one year with another, and all things considered, in its then actual state.

8. In valuing land, the crops are not to be taken into account, except as indicating the capabilities of the soil. The Act, in requiring the valuation to be made according to the “actual state” of each hereditament, does not include crops which may be on the land—these not being rateable. Doubts have been raised as to the mode of valuing land occupied with growing timber, or with basket willows; but the land which yields timber or willows must have its value, as well as the land which yields corn; and, as that used for willows yields an annual product, there can be no more difficulty in estimating its letting value, without including the crop, than in valuing a corn-field. The valuation of land covered with willows serves to illustrate the case of land covered with timber, the only difference being in the time requisite for obtaining the product. In neither case is the estimated rent to be augmented in consideration of the existing crop, but in each the land is to have a rent value placed on it according to its productive capability, as indicated by its “actual state.”

9. When lands are occupied by ornamental plantations, they possess a letting value in connexion with residence, without reference to the mere value of the timber, and must be regarded accordingly in making the valuation.

10. Each tenement or holding, although comprising more than one hereditament, must be valued at one sum of net rent for the whole, if held together subject to one rent, or in the actual occupation of the proprietor. A house and offices must not be valued separately from lands and out-buildings held or occupied with them; neither must a house in a town be valued separately from offices or stores held in common with it, and subject to one rent, and in the actual possession of the same occupier.

11. The only exception to the preceding rule, is when one occupier holds two or more adjoining tenements of distinct landlords; in which case, the hereditaments so combined, should be separately valued, in order to their being separately charged with rates.

12. When a building shall be let out in offices, shops, or warehouses, to several tenants, each, with its appurtenances, is to be valued as a distinct tenement.

13. When a dwelling-house shall be let in separate divisions, so that part shall be used as a shop, office or warehouse, the shop, office or warehouse, and any portion of the building let therewith, must be valued as

a distinct tenement. The remainder of the house must also be valued as a separate tenement; and if held by one tenant, that person should be set down as occupier; but if occupied in parts by various lodgers, not holding under a resident tenant, then the person to whom the lodgers pay rent is to be set down as occupier.

14. A house let in part to lodgers, when no part shall be used as a shop, office, or warehouse, must be valued as an undivided tenement, in the occupation of the person to whom the lodgers shall pay rent.

15. If a building, originally one house, be divided into two or more houses, each with a separate entrance from the street, and occupied separately, these houses must be valued severally.

16. Warehouses or out-offices, attached to a dwelling-house, but occupied distinctly, must be valued separately, whether held from the occupier of the house or the owner of the property. A yard annexed to a dwelling-house, but not held with a warehouse or out-office, need not be valued separately if held under the occupier of the house, with which it should then be valued.

17. Buildings used for mills, distilleries, gas-works, or manufactories of any kind, are to be valued at the rent which they would be likely to yield for the purpose to which they are applicable; and in making the valuation, all the fixed appurtenances of each building must be taken into account. The moveable machinery, however, is not to be included, no more than the furniture of a dwelling-house when valuing a residence; but, as in valuing a dwelling-house, all fixtures are included, such as boilers, ovens, forcing-pumps, water-spouts, tanks, and cisterns, so, in valuing mills and other manufactories, the fixed appurtenances for their adaptation must be valued as portions of the buildings.

18. Market-stalls or booths being rateable as buildings, are to be valued separately if occupied by separate tenants; but, otherwise, they and the market ground or building are to be valued as one tenement, in which case, the proprietor of the market should be named as occupier. If tolls be charged for the use of the market ground or building, in addition to the rent for stalls, &c., these must be separately valued.

19. All tolls are rateable, unless "dedicated to, or used for public purposes;" in which case, "any private profit or use" derived from them is rateable. Toll on roads, being granted for public purposes, the valuator will estimate only the "private profit or use," if any, obtained from them by individuals, corporations, or companies, whether as owners or lessees. Toll for markets, fairs, canals, &c., must be valued with reference to the whole proceeds, subject to deductions for the annual charges of collection, repairs, &c.

20. "Profits from or on account of the use of any canal, navigation, railway, right of way, or other easement over land," being also rateable as well as tolls, it will be necessary to value the profits of railways, canals, &c., exclusive of any tolls charged for their use. On railways there are not tolls, the use of the rails being reserved exclusively to the companies; but on canals there are in some cases profits as well as tolls.

21. Lands and buildings separated from, but held with the hereditament, from the use of which tolls or profits are derived, are to be valued separately; but any lands or buildings constituting an essential part of such hereditament, and through the use of which the tolls or profits are

obtained, are not to be valued separately, being included in the valuation of the tolls or profits.

22. Corporate bodies and companies associated or privileged by Parliament, charter, or patent, are, by the 67th section of the Act, required to keep accounts of their monthly receipts of "tolls or profits," derived from "any canal, navigation, railway, right of way, or other easement over land;" also, of "any other tolls which shall be rateable." These accounts must also show the several annual charges directed to be kept in view, in estimating the net annual value: and the guardians of each Union in which the "tolls or profits" shall be rateable, or any agent "authorised under their seal," will have a right to inspect the accounts in April and October in every year. In making the first valuation, the valuers will of course be allowed access to these accounts.

23. It will be observed that gas or water companies are not required to keep accounts of profits, the enactment applying only to profits arising from canals, railways, and other rights of way, or to tolls, which latter cannot be considered to include the charges made for gas or water.

24. The net annual value of "tolls or profits" from canals, railways, roads, &c., must be distributed among the Unions through which the canals, &c., shall pass, in the proportion which their extent in each Union shall bear to the whole extent; and the net value thus assigned to each Union, must be distributed according to the same rule, among the electoral divisions to which the property belongs.

25. The separate lands or buildings of the corporation or company receiving the "tolls or profits," and which are to be valued separately, as stated in a preceding section (21), must be considered as property belonging to the electoral division in which they shall exist.

26. Fisheries are in like manner to be valued as belonging to each electoral division in which the right of fishing shall be actually exercised; but where the fish are not taken by weirs, stake-nets, or other fixed contrivances, but by other means, the use of which is not confined to any particular portion of a river, estuary, or bay, within one electoral division, then the net annual value of the fishing by such means must be estimated for the whole space over which the right of fishing shall be so exercised, in order that the amount may be distributed according to the rule for distributing "tolls or profits" in section 24.

27. In valuing tolls, profits, and fisheries, the "net annual value" is to be determined, as in valuing lands or buildings, by estimating the net rent at which they might be reasonably expected to let; the tenant bearing all charges.

28. Commons are to be valued according to the net rent obtainable by the owners for the pasturage of them, and for any other profits arising out of the land. When rights of common are annexed to neighbouring lands, the increased value of such lands, from this cause, is to be taken into account in estimating their rateable value.

29. Rights of mountain pasturage, and rights of turbary, held with neighbouring lands and houses, are to be included in the estimated annual value of each tenement to which they are annexed. If, however, such pasturages, or any portion of bog, shall be held separately, they must be valued separately, according to the rent paid.

30. Tithes (and ministers' money in certain towns), although rateable, are not to be separately valued, the net annual value of lands and

buildings liable to these charges, being required by the Act to be made on the assumption that such charges are included in the rent. The rate will thus attach to a sum including the tithes, (or ministers' money in certain towns), and the Act enables all persons "immediately liable," (namely, the persons now legally responsible for their payment), to deduct the whole poundage rate therefrom; that is, if the poundage rate be 5*d.*, and the tithes, or ministers' money, be 1*l.*, the deduction would be 5*d.*

31. Private profits or uses, derived from buildings, lands, or other hereditaments not chargeable with rates (except as to such profits or uses) may be—

1stly. Rent payable for the land or buildings;

2ndly. Net profits derived from tolls, &c., over the amount applied to public purposes;

3rdly. Official residences, &c.;

and the person deriving the profit or use in each case, is to be set down as an occupier, pursuant to the 63rd section of the Act. When there shall be more than one profit or use in any case, each must be valued distinctly.

32. It is also important to observe that the use or profit must be private; therefore no use actually belonging to or essential to the religious, charitable, or public purposes, to which any hereditament is strictly applicable, can be considered rateable: for example, the use of an asylum by the persons for whom the charity is founded, is not rateable; but the residence of a governor, master, or other officer, being an occupation that would be worth a rent to another person, or to a common tenant, must be considered a private use, and is therefore rateable: again, the use of a barrack by the military belongs to its public purpose, and therefore a barrack is exempt from rates, excepting the portion occupied by the barrack-master, or other permanent functionary. In like manner, if a building dedicated to religious worship, shall have apartments annexed to it for the residence of the clergyman or attendants, the occupation of those apartments is a rateable private use. All such private uses must be held to be reasonably rateable, since no tenement occupied for residence, however small in value, is by law exempt from poor rates.

33. The annual value must be estimated in every case, whether the tenement be usually let by the year, month, or week * [and it is desirable that the amount shall not include fractions of a pound, except where tenements of a very low value shall render such fractions indispensable] †.

34. It has been recommended by some persons, that the rent paid by the occupier to his immediate landlord, should be assumed in all cases to be the real annual value of the property; but the rent payable to a

* Tables, showing the amount of any Rate, from a farthing to a shilling, on fractions of a pound; also supplying a mode of distributing the annual value of a tenement, let in parts after being valued as a whole, without requiring a new valuation,—have been compiled by Mr. JEFFRY MORRIS, Valuator of Balrothery and Rathdown Unions, and have been published by Mr. THOM, of 86, Abbey-street, Dublin.

† Since this Circular was first issued it has been amended by the omission of so much of this paragraph as is enclosed in brackets.

landlord is never conclusive as to the rateable value of the property. The net rent received by the landlord may, from various causes, exceed "the annual value," and it is frequently brought much below it by the payment of a fine, or by an improvement in the value of the property, subsequent to the lease under which it is held, or to the last adjustment of the rent. There is, therefore, no sure criterion for valuers, except that which a careful adherence to the principle set forth in the Act affords.

35. Rating according to the actual rent, would throw upon the occupiers of highly-rented properties an undue share of the burthen; for an occupier liable to pay a rent beyond the fair letting value, would only be entitled to deduct one-half of the amount levied on him, while the law provides that, under such circumstances, he shall bear less than one-half, by enabling him to deduct half the rate from every pound of his rent. The intention of the law can only be attained by estimating all property at its fair average annual letting value, and this the Act requires strictly to be done in every case.

36. The guardians of each Union are required, in making a rate, to declare that all its particulars, including the valuation, are "true and correct," (Schedule 2, appended to Act); and the Poor Law Commissioners consider that the legal responsibility thus cast upon the guardians will, in general, be best discharged by a committee of guardians co-operating with persons to be employed as valuers: but in so co-operating with the valuator, it will not be advisable for the guardians to alter his estimations, if he shall assign good and reasonable grounds for them. Such an interference would be inconsistent with his contract and responsibility, and might lessen the weight of his evidence on appeals. But the valuator should, nevertheless, be ready to receive advice and information from the guardians, and should attend them when required; and, if directed, should give in his valuation on oath, through the Assistant-Commissioner.

37. The Commissioners are of opinion that a fair and satisfactory valuation may in every case be made without incurring serious expense, by employing persons practically conversant with the letting value of land and houses; and they will withhold their sanction for the appointment of any person who does not appear to be duly qualified for the duty.

38. The valuation of a Union should be proceeded with in the order of the electoral divisions as declared, the valuation of each electoral division being kept distinct; and it will be advisable to name every parish and townland in which the property valued is situated, in the rural portion of each division, and each parish and street or lane in towns; it will also be necessary, where electoral divisions have been divided into wards, to name these sub-divisions, and to arrange all the tenements of each ward in succession, keeping each ward distinct.

39. If any particular circumstance should make it advisable for the valuator to deviate from the order of the electoral divisions, as declared, the guardians may grant such permission; but it will nevertheless be indispensable to have the valuation written out in the order in which the divisions have been declared.

40. The particulars of the valuation are set forth in the following form:—

1.	No.	
2.	Name of Occupier.	
3.	Name of Owner.	
4.	Description of Property rated.	
5.	Name of Situation of Property.	
6.		Estimated Extent.
6.		Irish or Congham Measure, when Rent is paid according to either.
6.		Statute Measure.
7.	Net Annual Value.	£. s. d. £. s. d.
8.	Landlords' Rates.	£. s. d. £. s. d.
9.	Tenants' Rates.	£. s. d. £. s. d.
10.	Landlords' Taxes and other public Charges.	£. s. d. £. s. d.
11.	Tenants' Taxes and other public Charges.	£. s. d. £. s. d.
12.	Landlords' Repairs and Insurance.	£. s. d. £. s. d.
13.	Tenants' Repairs and Insurance.	£. s. d. £. s. d.
14.	Landlords' other Expenses.	£. s. d. £. s. d.
15.	Tenants' other Expenses.	£. s. d. £. s. d.
16.	Gross Annual Value.	£. s. d. £. s. d.
17.	Rate at d. in the Pound.	£. s. d. £. s. d.
18.	Arrears due (if any.)	£. s. d. £. s. d.

Union.

Electoral Division.

41. The following instructions are to be observed in filling the several columns of the valuation :—

Column 1. A number is to be assigned to each occupier's tenement ; and each electoral division should have distinct numbers.

Column 2. If there be more than one occupier of a house, farm, warehouse, office, shop, or other rateable object, the name of each must be stated ; and if a joint stock company, corporation, or commission, its proper title should be given.

Column 3. The column for owners should contain the name of the proprietor or owner to whom the occupier pays his rent.

The names of all landlords who may, in pursuance of Section 84 of the Act, send in statements to entitle them to vote at elections of guardians, will be more conveniently recorded in a separate registry.

Column 4. The words "description of property rated," at the head of Column 4, do not refer to quality or condition, but merely to the kind of property, as land and buildings, house and garden, shop, office, warehouse, profits, tolls, &c.

Column 5. When a well known appellation cannot be given to each holding in Column 5, it will be necessary to give the denomination of the locality of which they are portions, and to describe the holdings by numbers successively under it, as houses are distinguished in a town or street.

Column 6. The words "estimated extent of land," at the head of Column 6, show, that to determine the quantity of land in each occupier's possession, a special survey is not necessarily requisite. They appear to refer to existing surveys, public or private, or to landlords' rent rolls ; but if no such means exist in any case, and the occupier should not assent to an estimate and computation, it may be necessary to make a survey. A second column is left under Number 6, to receive the estimated extent of land in Irish or in Conyngham measure, whenever the rent shall be payable according to either.

Column 7. "The net annual value" to be specified in Column 7, is to be the amount according to which the rate is by the Act required to be made, and which the valuator is required to estimate.

The Legislature having required, for the purpose of ascertaining a gross annual value, that the schedule of valuation shall specify the probable annual cost of maintaining the tenement in its actual state when valued, and the rates, taxes, and public charges to which each tenement may be liable, it is necessary that the proportion of these several charges which may be borne by the landlord and occupier respectively, shall be distinguished ; but whether borne by one or the other, or by both, the net annual value to be estimated for rating must be determined on the assumption that the charges are borne wholly by the tenant.

Columns 8 and 9. Whatever rates the landlord may pay are to be included in Column 8 ; and although the tenant may be liable to all the rates and taxes, he will be entitled to deduct from every pound of his annual rent one half of each poundage rate to be levied for the poor half-yearly or otherwise. It will therefore be necessary to assume, in making the first valuation, the amount of rate which is likely to be chargeable for the year on each pound of the estimated net annual value. The amount of rate probably chargeable for the first year will be found in the estimate made by the Assistant Commissioner, at the

time of proposing the formation of the Union. If the rent payable be also known, the deduction which the occupier would be entitled to make, should be placed in Column 8, and the remaining portion of the total charge in Column 9. If, however, the actual rent be not known, the amount computed on the annual value is to be divided equally between these columns.

Columns 10 and 11. Whatever taxes or other public charges landlords may pay, are to be stated in Column 10; and those paid by occupiers, in Column 11. The valuator, however, is not to include tithes or ministers' money in either column.

Columns 12, 13, 14, 15. "The probable annual average cost of the repairs, insurance, and other expenses necessary to maintain the hereditaments in their actual state," as they shall appear when valued, must next be estimated.

If the landlord be liable to repair and insure, the probable cost is to be set down in Column 12.

If the tenant shall have to repair and insure, the probable cost is to be in Column 13.

An estimate of the cost of insuring is to be included only where insurance is necessary; and where it is necessary, the probable cost is to be included whether actually incurred or not.

Any other expenses of maintaining the tenement in its actual state when valued, are to be stated in Columns 14 and 15; in the former, if borne by the landlord; in the latter, if defrayed by the tenant. These will include expenses of sewerage, drainage, fencing, embankments, &c., necessary to keep up the letting value of the property. It is immaterial whether such charges be actually paid or not, if they be necessary: and it is also immaterial whether they be defrayed directly by the individual himself, or indirectly through some association or public body, such as commissioners of drainage, sewers, &c.

Column 16. The foregoing charges, combined with the estimated net value in Column 7, will form the gross annual value to be stated in Column 16.

By order of the Board,

W. STANLEY, *Assistant Secretary.*

No. 3.

ORDER for REGULATING the WORKHOUSE, and for KEEPING and
AUDITING ACCOUNTS.

— UNION.

In pursuance of the provisions of an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the First and Second Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland," We, the Poor Law Commissioners, do, with reference to the government of the Workhouse of the ——— Union, hereby order, direct, and declare as follows:—

Admission of Paupers.

I. Paupers are to be admitted into the workhouse in some one of the following modes, viz. :—

1. By an order of the Board of Guardians, signified in writing by the presiding chairman.
2. By a provisional order in writing, signed by a warden.
3. Provisionally, by the clerk and master of the workhouse, attending in the board room for the purpose of receiving applications for relief, at such times in every week as the Board of Guardians may direct.
4. By the master of the workhouse, in case of urgent necessity.

II. No pauper shall be admitted under any written order as above-mentioned, if the same bear date more than three days before the pauper claims to be admitted.

III. If a pauper be admitted in any other than the first of the four modes abovementioned, the admission of such pauper shall be brought before the Board of Guardians at their next meeting, who shall decide on the propriety of the pauper's continuing in the workhouse or otherwise, and order accordingly.

IV. As soon as a pauper is admitted, his or her name shall be duly entered in the register, and he or she shall be placed in the probationary ward, or in some room to be exclusively appropriated for the purpose, and shall there remain until examined by the medical officer of the workhouse.

V. If the medical officer upon such examination pronounces the pauper to be labouring under any disease of body or mind, the pauper shall be placed either in the sick ward or the ward for lunatics and idiots as the medical officer shall direct.

VI. If the medical officer pronounces the pauper to be free from cutaneous or other disease, the pauper shall be placed in that part of the workhouse assigned to the class to which he or she may belong, and shall thereafter be treated according to the regulations hereinafter set forth.

VII. Before removal from the probationary ward the pauper shall be thoroughly cleansed, and shall be clothed in the workhouse dress, and the clothes which he or she wore upon admission shall be purified, and deposited in a place to be appropriated for that purpose, to be restored to the pauper on leaving the workhouse.

VIII. The clothing of the paupers shall be made of such materials as the Board of Guardians may determine, and shall, as far as may be practicable, be made by the paupers in the workhouse.

Classification of Paupers.

IX. The paupers shall be classed as follows :—

1. Males above 13 years old.
2. Boys under 13, and above 5 years old.
3. Females above 13 years old.
4. Girls under 13, and above 5 years old.
5. Children of both sexes under 5 years old.

X. To each class shall be assigned by the Board of Guardians the apartments and yard best fitted for the reception of such class; and

where the number of inmates and the accommodation of the workhouse admit thereof, the classes above enumerated shall be subdivided as follows:—

1. Aged and infirm men.
2. Able-bodied men, and youths above 13 years old.
3. Boys under 13, and above 5 years old.
4. Aged and infirm women.
5. Able-bodied women, and girls above 13 years old.
6. Girls under 13, and above 5 years old.
7. Children of both sexes under 5 years old.

XI. Each class, or subdivision of a class, shall respectively remain in the apartment assigned to them, without communication with any other class or subdivision of a class; subject, nevertheless, to such arrangements as the Guardians shall make with reference to the probationary wards and infirmary, and also to the following exceptions:—

1. Any able-bodied women, or girls above the age of 13, may be taken out of their respective classes, and employed as assistants to the nurses in any of the sick wards, or in the care of infants, or as assistants in the household work, for any of the classes, except the able-bodied male paupers and youths above 13 years old, and may be so employed, either constantly or occasionally.
2. Any aged or infirm woman, whom the master and matron of the workhouse may deem fit to perform any of the duties of nurse or of assistant to the matron, may be so employed in the wards of the female paupers and the children; and any aged and infirm men, who may by the master of the workhouse be deemed fit, may be placed in the ward of the boys above 5, and under 13 years old, to aid in their management, and in the superintendence of their behaviour.
3. The boys and girls under 13 years old may be permitted to meet in the same school, for the purposes of joint instruction.
4. The children under 5 years old, shall be placed either in a ward by themselves, or in such of the wards appropriated to the female paupers, as the Board of Guardians shall direct. The mothers of such children to be permitted to have access to them at reasonable times.
5. The Board of Guardians may make regulations, subject to the approval of the Poor Law Commissioners, for the occasional interviews of members of the same family being in the workhouse, who may belong to different classes or subdivisions, in some room in the said workhouse to be appointed for such purpose.

Discipline and Diet.

XII. The paupers shall be employed in the workhouse in any work which may be needed, and of which they may be capable, for the benefit of the Union.

XIII. All the paupers (except the sick, the infirm, and the young children) shall rise, be set to work, leave off work, and go to bed, at

such times, and shall be allowed such intervals for their meals, as the Board of Guardians shall by any regulation, approved by the Poor Law Commissioners, direct; and these several times shall be notified by ringing a bell; and during the time of meals, silence, order, and decorum shall be maintained.

XIV. Half an hour after the bell shall have been rung for rising, the names shall be called over by the master, schoolmaster, matron, and schoolmistress respectively, in the several wards, when every pauper belonging to each ward must be present to answer to his or her name, and to be inspected.

XV. No pauper shall be allowed to go to, or to remain in, his or her sleeping-room, either in the time hereby allotted for work, or in the intervals allowed for meals, except by permission of the master or matron.

XVI. As regards aged and infirm persons and children, the master and matron of the workhouse shall (subject to the directions of the Board of Guardians) fix such hours of rising and going to bed, and such occupation and employment, as may be suitable to their respective ages and conditions.

XVII. The boys and girls shall, for *three* of the working hours at least, every day, be instructed in reading, writing, and the principles of the Christian religion, in the workhouse school, or in such school or schools as the Board of Guardians, with the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners, may direct; and such other instructions shall be imparted to the children as are calculated to train them to habits of usefulness, industry, and virtue.

XVIII. The meals for the infirm, the sick, and the children, shall be provided at such times and in such manner as the Board of Guardians may direct.

XIX. The diet of the paupers who are in health shall be so regulated, as not generally to exceed in quantity and quality of food, the ordinary diet of the labouring population within the same district.

XX. No pauper shall be allowed to have or use any wine, beer, or other spirituous or fermented liquors, or tobacco, unless by the direction in writing of the medical officer, who may also order for any individual pauper such change of diet as may be deemed necessary; and the master shall report such allowance or change of diet to the next meeting of Guardians, who, after conferring with the medical officer, may sanction, alter, or disallow the same at their discretion.

XXI. No pauper shall be allowed to work on his own account, whilst an inmate of the workhouse; the Union which supports him being entitled to the full produce of his labour.

XXII. Any pauper may quit the workhouse upon giving the master three hours' previous notice of his or her wish to do so; but no able-bodied pauper, having a family dependent on him or her, shall so quit the house without taking the whole of such family with him or her, nor shall any pauper, after so quitting the house, be again received into the house, unless in one of the modes prescribed in Rule I. for the admission of paupers. Provided, nevertheless, that in any case urgently requiring the immediate and temporary presence of any pauper elsewhere, the said restrictions upon quitting and returning to the workhouse may be dispensed with; but the master shall report in writing every such case

to the Board of Guardians at the next meeting, stating specially the grounds of the exception in each particular case; and the allowance or disapproval of the same by the Guardians shall be recorded in the Minute Book.

XXIII. No person shall be allowed to visit any pauper in the workhouse, except by permission of the master, and subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Board of Guardians may direct; provided that the interview shall always take place in the presence of the master, or matron, or porter, in a room separate from the other inmates of the workhouse, unless in case of sickness: provided also, that any regular minister of the religious persuasion of any inmate, at all times in the day, on the request of such inmate, may visit the workhouse for the purpose of affording religious assistance to such inmate, and also for the purpose of instructing his or her child or children in the principles of their religion—such religious assistance, and such instruction, being strictly confined to inmates who are of the religious persuasion of such minister, and to the children of such inmates, and not so given as to interfere with the good order and discipline of the workhouse.

XXIV. No work, except the necessary household work and cooking, shall be performed in the workhouse by the paupers on Sunday.

XXV. Divine service shall be performed every Sunday in the workhouse, at which all the paupers shall attend, except the sick and the young children, and such as are too infirm to do so: provided that no pauper shall be obliged to attend or be present at any religious service which may be celebrated in a manner contrary to the religious principles of such pauper.

XXVI. Any pauper who shall neglect to observe such of the foregoing Rules as are applicable to him or her;

Or who shall make any noise when silence is ordered;

Or use obscene or profane language;

Or by word or deed insult or revile any other pauper in the workhouse;

Or who shall not duly cleanse his or her person;

Or neglect or refuse to work;

Or pretend sickness;

Or who shall wilfully waste or spoil any provisions, or stock, or tools, or materials for work;

Or wilfully damage any property whatsoever belonging to the Union;

Or disobey any of the legal orders of the master or matron, or other superintendent;

shall be deemed **DISORDERLY**, and shall be placed in an apartment provided for such offenders, and put upon such diet as the Board of Guardians shall direct.

XXVII. Any pauper who shall, within seven days, repeat one of the offences, or commit more than one of the offences specified in Rule XXVI.;

Or who shall by word or deed insult or revile the master or matron, or any officer of the Union;

Or who shall be guilty of any act of drunkenness or indecency; shall be deemed **REFRACTORY**, and shall be punished by such confinement and alteration of diet as the Board of Guardians shall direct, by

any regulation for that purpose : but no pauper shall be confined under this rule for any misbehaviour or offence for a longer period than twenty-four hours, or for such further space of time as may be necessary, in order to have such pauper taken before a Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with according to law, under the provisions of the 58th section of the Irish Poor Relief Act.

Visiting Committee.

XXVIII. The Guardians shall appoint a Visiting Committee from their own body, whose duty it shall be to examine the workhouse once every week at the least, and after a careful inspection, to write such answers as the facts may warrant to the following queries, which are to be printed in a book entitled the *Visitor's Book*, to be kept for that purpose, and submitted regularly to the Board of Guardians at their meetings.

1. Is the workhouse, with its wards, offices, yards, and appurtenances, clean, and well ventilated in every part?—if not, state the defect or omission.
2. Do the adult inmates of the workhouse, of all classes, appear clean in their persons, and decent and orderly in their behaviour?—if not, state the exceptions.
3. Are the able-bodied inmates of each sex employed and kept at work as directed by the Board of Guardians?—if not, and if any improvement can be suggested in their employment, state the same.
4. Are the aged and infirm of each sex, who are capable of work, employed and kept to work as far as their circumstances admit of it, and as directed by the Board of Guardians?—if not, and if any improvement can be suggested, state the same.
5. Are the aged and infirm of each sex properly attended to, according to their several conditions?
6. Are the boys and girls in the school making due progress in religious instruction, reading, and writing?
7. Is the industrial training of the boys and girls properly attended to? and are they employed as the Guardians have directed?
8. Are the boys and girls clean in their persons, and correct in their behaviour?
9. Are the young children properly nursed and taken care of, and do they appear in a clean and healthy state?
10. Is regular attendance given by the medical officer?—Inspect his last report.
11. Are the inmates of the Infirmary in as satisfactory a state as their ailments admit of?—if there be any dangerous or highly infectious disease in the workhouse, state the particulars.
12. Is divine service regularly performed? are prayers regularly read?
13. Is the established dietary duly observed? and are the hours of meals regularly adhered to?
14. Are the provisions and other supplies of the qualities contracted for?
15. Is the separation of the various classes strictly enforced according to Rules IX., X., and XI?—state particulars of every

instance of deviation in this respect, if such shall have occurred.

16. Is any complaint made by any of the paupers of the establishment against any of the officers of the workhouse, or in respect of the provisions or accommodations?—if so, state the name of the complainant, and the subject of the complaint.
17. Is any one in the Refractory Ward?—if so, state the name, offence, and other particulars of the case.

Officers of the Workhouse.

XXIX. The officers, assistants, and servants of the workhouse shall severally perform such duties as are herein set forth, together with all such other duties as the Board of Guardians shall lawfully require them to execute.

Clerk.

XXX. The Clerk to the Board of Guardians shall, besides complying with all the rules contained in any order already issued and specifying his duties, attend with the master of the workhouse in the board room of the workhouse, at such times in each week as the Board of Guardians may direct, for the purpose of receiving and recording applications for relief.

Master.

XXXI. The following shall be the duties of the master of the workhouse:—

1. To attend, with the clerk to the Board of Guardians, in the board room of the workhouse, at such times in each week as the Board of Guardians shall direct, for the purpose of receiving applications for relief.

2. To duly register the paupers admitted into the workhouse, and to cause them to be examined by the medical officer, and to cleanse, clothe, and place the male paupers in the proper wards, according to the regulations herein established.

3. To enforce industry, order, punctuality, and cleanliness, and the observance of the several rules herein contained, by the paupers in the workhouse, and by the several officers, assistants, and servants therein employed.

4. To read prayers to the paupers before breakfast and after supper every day, or cause prayers to be read, at which all the inmates must attend, excepting those who are incapacitated through sickness, infirmity, or infancy, and those who declare that such attendance is contrary to their religious principles; and to the paupers making such declaration, the master shall cause prayers to be read by some one of their own religious persuasion.

5. To cause the paupers to be inspected, and their names called over, immediately after morning prayers every day, in order that it may be seen that each individual is clean, and in a proper state.

6. To provide for and enforce the employment of the able-bodied adult paupers during the whole of the hours of labour; to train the youth in such employment as will best fit them for gaining their own living; to keep the partially disabled paupers occupied to the extent of

their ability ; and to allow none who are capable of employment to be idle at any time.

7. To visit the sleeping wards of the male paupers at eleven o'clock every day, and to see that such wards have been all duly cleaned and properly ventilated.

8. To see that the meals of the paupers are properly dressed and served, and to superintend the distribution thereof.

9. To say, or cause to be said, grace before and after meals.

10. To see that the dining halls, tables, and seats are cleaned after each meal.

11. To visit all the wards of the male paupers at or before *nine o'clock every night*, and see that all the male paupers are in bed, and that all fires and lights are extinguished.

12. To receive from the gatekeeper the keys of the workhouse at *nine o'clock* every night, and to deliver them to him again at *six o'clock* every morning, or at such hours as shall, from time to time, be fixed by the Board of Guardians, and approved by the Poor Law Commissioners.

13. To apprise the *medical officer* in case any pauper is taken ill, and to take care that all sick and lunatic paupers be provided with such medicines, attendance, diet, and other necessities, as the medical officer shall in writing direct.

14. When any pauper shall die in the workhouse, to give information to the medical officer, in order that he may examine into and certify the probable cause thereof, in writing, to the Guardians ; and in case the body be not within a reasonable time removed for interment by the friends of the pauper, the same must be interred at the expense of the electoral division to which the deceased pauper was chargeable at the time of his death.

15. To take charge of the clothes and other articles, if any, of such deceased pauper, and deliver an inventory thereof to the next meeting of the Board of Guardians, who shall give the necessary directions respecting the same.

16. To keep all books of account which he is, or hereafter shall, by any order under our hands and seal, be directed and required to keep ; and such books shall be constantly open to the inspection of any of the Guardians of the Union, and be submitted to the Board at their meetings.

17. At each meeting of the Board of Guardians, to submit to the Board an *estimate* of such provisions and other articles as will be required for the use of the workhouse, and to receive and execute the directions of the Board thereupon.

18. To receive all provisions and other articles purchased or procured for the use of the workhouse, and before placing them in store, to weigh, examine, and compare the same with the bills of parcels severally relating thereto ; and after having proved the accuracy of such bills in all respects, to authenticate the same with his signature, and submit them to the Board of Guardians at their next meeting.

19. To receive and take charge of all provisions, clothing, linen, and other articles, belonging to the workhouse, or confided to his care by the Board of Guardians of the said Union.

20. Not to purchase or procure any articles for the use of the work-

house, nor to order any alterations or repairs of any part of the premises, or of the furniture, or other articles belonging thereto, nor to pay any money on account of the workhouse, or of the Union, without the order, in writing, of the Board of Guardians, being first duly entered in the *order book* provided for that purpose, and signed by the chairman.

21. To take care that the wards, rooms, larder, kitchen, and all offices of the workhouse, and all the utensils and furniture thereof, be kept clean and in good order, and that all the rooms and wards in the workhouse be limewashed twice in each year.

22. To read over to the paupers the regulations herein contained, at such times as the Board of Guardians shall direct.

23. To report to the Board of Guardians from time to time the names of such boys and girls as it may be desirable to put out to service, or other permanent employment, and take the necessary steps for effecting the same, under the direction of the Board of Guardians.

24. To report all matters of interest or importance, as the same shall occur, to the Guardians, and to keep them informed of the state of the workhouse in every department; and to offer suggestions to the Guardians for the correction of abuses, and the introduction of improvements in the management of the workhouse; and generally to observe and fulfil all lawful orders and directions of the Board of Guardians, and likewise the rules, orders, and regulations already, or to be hereafter issued by the Poor Law Commissioners.

Matron.

XXXII. The following shall be the duties of the matron of the workhouse:—

1. To cleanse and clothe the female paupers, girls, and children on their admission, and to place them in the proper wards.

2. To see that the in-door work of the establishment is, as far as possible, performed by the female paupers maintained therein.

3. To provide for and enforce the employment of the able-bodied female paupers during the whole of the hours of labour; and to keep the partially disabled paupers employed to the extent of their ability.

4. To visit all the wards of the adult females, girls, and children, at or before *nine o'clock* every night, and to ascertain that all the paupers in such wards are in bed, and the fires and lights duly extinguished.

5. To pay particular attention to the moral conduct and orderly behaviour of the adult female paupers and girls; to see that they are clean and decent in their dress and persons, and to train up the girls in such employments as will best fit them for gaining their own living.

6. To take care, with the assistance of the nurses, of the sick paupers and young children in the workhouse; to see that they are clean in their persons, and to supply the sick paupers with such diet, attendance, and other necessities as the medical officer shall in writing direct, and to furnish them with such changes of clothes and linen as may be necessary.

7. To superintend and give the necessary directions for making and mending the clothing supplied to the adult female paupers, girls, and children; and also the linen supplied to the male paupers of the Union; and to take care that all such clothing and linen be marked with the name of the Union.

8. To see that every pauper in the workhouse has clean linen once a week, and that the beds are kept in a clean and wholesome state.

9. To take charge of the linen for the use of the paupers, and any other linen in use in the house, and to superintend and give the necessary directions concerning the washing, drying, and getting up of the same, and not to permit any to be dried in the sleeping wards, or in the sick, or lunatic wards.

10. To assist the master in the general management and superintendence of the workhouse, and especially in

Enforcing the observance of good order, cleanliness, punctuality, industry, and decency of demeanour among the paupers.

The cleansing and ventilating the sleeping wards and the dining halls, and all parts of the premises.

The placing in store and taking charge of the provisions, clothing, and linen belonging to the Union.

11. And generally to observe and fulfil all lawful orders and directions of the Board of Guardians, and all rules, orders, and regulations issued by the Poor Law Commissioners.

Chaplain.

XXXIII. The following shall be the duties of the chaplain :—

1. To celebrate divine service, and preach to the paupers, every Sunday, and on such other days as are directed to be kept holy.

2. To visit the sick paupers in the workhouse, and more especially when applied to for that purpose by the master or matron.

3. To examine and catechise the children, at least once in every month ; and after each of such examinations to record the same, and state the general progress of the children, in a book to be kept for that purpose, to be laid before the Board of Guardians at their next meeting ; in which book the chaplain shall also insert the date of each of his attendances at the workhouse : provided that every chaplain shall, in the discharge of the duties herein prescribed, act in strict conformity to the provisions of the 49th section of the Irish Poor Relief Act.

Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress.

XXXIV. The following shall be the duties of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress of the workhouse :—

To instruct the boys and girls in the house, as directed in Rule XVII., and to assist the master and the matron in the performance of their several duties, and in the maintenance of order and due subordination in the workhouse.

Medical Officer.

XXXV. The following shall be the duties of the medical officer :—

1. To attend at the workhouse at such stated times as may be directed by the Board of Guardians, and also when sent for by the master or matron of the workhouse, in cases of sudden illness, accident, or other emergency ; and at all such other times as the state of the sick or lunatic patients within the workhouse may render necessary.

2. To examine into the state of, and prescribe for, the patients in the sick and lunatic wards, and those sick paupers in the other wards who

have not yet been removed thither; and also to examine the paupers on their admission into the workhouse.

3. To ascertain and report to the Board of Guardians, the probable cause and circumstances of every death which may take place in the workhouse.

4. To give all necessary directions as to the diet, classification, and treatment of sick and lunatic paupers; and to provide the requisite medicines, if required so to do, by the terms of his appointment.

5. To attend the Board of Guardians when required by them for any purposes connected with his office.

Porter.

XXXVI. The following shall be the duties of the porter of the workhouse:—

1. To keep the gate, and not to suffer any person, except officers of the workhouse, or of the Union, or such person or persons as may be duly authorised by the Poor Law Commissioners, or any Assistant Commissioner, to enter into or go out of the workhouse, without the leave of the master or matron.

2. To examine all parcels and goods before they are received into the premises, and prevent the admission of any spirituous or fermented liquors, or any article of food not provided for the inmates of the workhouse by the Guardians or other competent authority, or for any officer of the workhouse, or other articles contrary to law, or to the regulations herein contained.

3. To search any pauper or other person whom he may suspect to have possession of any spirits or prohibited articles.

4. To examine all parcels taken out of the workhouse, and prevent the unauthorised removal of any goods from the premises.

5. To lock all outer doors, and take the keys to the master, at *nine o'clock* every night, and to receive them back from him every morning at *six*, or at such hours as shall be directed.

6. To assist in preserving order, and in enforcing obedience and due subordination in the workhouse.

7. To keep the master informed of all things affecting the security, order, and interests of the establishment, and to obey all legal directions of the master and of the Board of Guardians.

And, in pursuance of the said recited Act, and with reference to the keeping and auditing of the accounts of the said Union, and the making of contracts therein, we do hereby further order, direct, and declare, as follows:—

I.—Accounts to be kept by the Clerk.

The clerk to the Board of Guardians shall, at the common charge of the electoral divisions comprised in the said Union, provide, and shall, according to the forms and directions given in this our order, and in the schedule hereunto annexed, punctually enter up and accurately keep the following books of account, namely:—

1. *The Minute Book*, in which shall be entered all letters received from or written to the Poor Law Commissioners, minutes of all monies received and paid, all orders and checks given, all accounts examined and allowed, all salaries ordered to be paid, as well as all other business

proceedings and transactions of the Board of Guardians at any of their meetings. The entries of money transactions shall be afterwards posted in the Ledger, and a note of reference made in the margin of the page in the Minute Book to the folio in the Ledger to which they are so carried.

2. *The Ledger*, in which shall be entered and posted up, under proper heads of account, duly arranged, the various items of money transactions contained in the Minute Book. The following shall be heads of account:—

A separate Account with each Electoral Division of the Union.
Maintenance Account.
Provision Account.
Clothing Account.
Establishment Account.

Invoice Account.
Exchequer Loan Commissioners.
Emigration Account.
Building Account.
Treasurer.
Balance.

3. *The Order Check Book* (Form 1), the leaves of which shall respectively contain all orders given by the Board of Guardians for provisions, stores, repairs, and on other accounts; and counterparts or minutes of such orders: such orders, when signed by the chairman presiding, and countersigned by the clerk, to be detached from the said book, and issued to the tradesmen or other persons dealt with or employed, and such counterparts or minutes to be retained in the same.

4. *The Check Books of Admission into, and Discharges from, the Workhouse* (Form 2), the leaves of which shall respectively contain all orders of admission into, and discharge from, the workhouse, given by the Board of Guardians; and counterparts or minutes of such orders: such orders to be detached from the said book, and directed to the master of the workhouse and such counterparts or minutes to be retained in the same.

5. *The Application and Report Book* (Form 3), in which the clerk shall enter the applications from time to time made for relief, and the particulars which, on making the examination into the merits of the case required by our orders and regulations heretofore or hereafter to be issued, he shall collect; as well as the applications, if any, that have been made to, or the cases of sudden and urgent necessity, that have been relieved by admission into the workhouse, under the provisional order of a parish warden, or the master of the workhouse; and these particulars having been submitted to the Board of Guardians the decision of the Board in every case shall be inserted, and the signature of the clerk shall then be affixed thereto; and with this book the register of admissions and discharges shall be compared by the clerk.*

6. And we do further order, that the clerk to the Board of Guardians shall make up and balance the accounts of such Union at the end of every half-year, and shall, under the direction of the Board of Guardians, prepare therefrom, and from the Relief Books, Medical Returns, and Ledger, an *Abstract of the Union Accounts*, showing the number of paupers of all classes relieved in the house, and other particulars according to the form and instructions in the said Schedule numbered 4; which Abstract shall be submitted to the auditor appointed for such Union; and, after it has been attested by the auditor, shall be signed

* This Form may be used by the Parish Wardens in Reporting Applications for Relief.

by the presiding chairman of the Board of Guardians, and then transmitted to us the Poor Law Commissioners. And the clerk shall make a duplicate of such Abstract, which shall also be attested by the auditor, for the use of the Board of Guardians.

7. And we do further order, that the clerk shall, as soon as he shall receive notice of the day appointed for the auditing of the accounts of such Union, and the several electoral divisions comprised therein, cause to be affixed on the external gate or door of the workhouse of such Union, and continue the same so affixed, until such audit shall take place, a notice to this effect:—

“NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an Order made by the Poor Law Commissioners, the Half-yearly Abstract of the Accounts of the Union, , together with the Ledger and other Books, is deposited at the Board Room, in Workhouse, and will be open to be inspected, examined, and copied by any Owner or Rate-payer in the said Union, at any reasonable hour of any day (Sunday or Good Friday excepted), when the Board is not sitting, until the day of . And that on the last-mentioned day and following days, the said Accounts, together with the Accounts of the several Electoral Divisions of the Union, will be audited by at ; when and where any Owner or Rate-payer, who may object to any matter contained the said several Accounts, may attend, and his objection will be heard.

“Dated the day of 18 .

“D. C., Clerk to the Board of Guardians.”

And the said clerk shall, six clear days before the day appointed for auditing the accounts of such Union, deposit the said abstract and books in the Board-room of the Guardians of such Union, and shall permit the said abstract and books to be inspected, examined, and copied by any rate-payer in such Union, at any reasonable hour of the day (not being Sunday or Good Friday) when the Board shall not be sitting, after they shall be so deposited, and previous to the day appointed for the auditing thereof.

8. And we do further order that the clerk shall, at the end of every half-year, assist the auditor appointed for the Union to make up from the accounts of the several electoral divisions of the said Union, an abstract of the separate accounts of each electoral division, according to the forms in the said schedule numbered 5 *a*, and 5 *b*; and when the said abstract is allowed by the auditor, and signed by the chairman of the Board of Guardians, the clerk shall transmit it to us, the Poor Law Commissioners, and shall make a copy of such abstract, which shall also be signed by the auditor, for the use of the Board of Guardians.

9. And we do further order that the clerk shall, within fourteen days after each audit, furnish to every member of the Board of Guardians a copy of said abstracts, namely, the abstract of the union accounts, and the abstract of the separate accounts of each electoral division.

10. And we do further order, that previous to the hour appointed for the Guardians to assemble at every meeting the clerk shall ascertain the accuracy of the several entries made by the master of the workhouse in the “Weekly Relief List” (Form 10 *a*), and “Abstract” Form (10 *b*),

and the "Provision Check Account" (Form 11), and "Provision Receipt and Consumption Account" (Form 12); and the clerk shall compare such entries with the entries in the "Minute Book," and having authenticated the correctness of the same by affixing his signature thereto, he shall exhibit all the said books to the Board of Guardians at every such meeting.

II.—*Accounts to be kept by the Workhouse Master.*

The master of the workhouse of the said Union shall, according to the forms and directions given in this our order, and in the schedule hereunto annexed, punctually enter up, and accurately keep the following books of account, to be provided for his use by the clerk, at the common charge of such Union, namely:—

1. *The Register Book*, which shall contain a statement of the names and description of all paupers received into the Union workhouse, arranged according to the dates of their admission, with particulars respecting them, according to the headings of the several columns in the Form numbered 6, that is to say:—

1. The number of the pauper's name.
2. The name and surname of the pauper.
3. The sex of the pauper.
4. The age of the pauper.
5. If the pauper be an adult, whether such adult be single, married, widow, or widower; and if the pauper be a child, whether such child be an orphan, a bastard, or deserted by parents.
6. The particular trade or calling the pauper has exercised.
7. The religious denomination of the pauper.
8. Whether the pauper be disabled, partially or wholly, and the description of the disability.
9. Name of the wife or husband of the pauper.
10. Number of children of the pauper.
11. Observations on the pauper's condition when admitted, and such other information as may be deemed useful, collected from the *Application and Report Book* (Form 3), and other sources.
12. The electoral division and townland in which the pauper was resident.
13. The date when the pauper was admitted, or when born in the workhouse.
14. Date of pauper's death in, or discharge from the workhouse.

2. *The Admission and Discharge Book*, in which shall be kept an account of every pauper admitted into and discharged from such workhouse, according to the Form numbered 7.

3. *The Record of Births* (Form 8), in which shall be inserted the date of every birth which shall occur in the workhouse, whether the child be male or female, the names and religious denominations of the parents, to what electoral division chargeable, whether the child be legitimate or illegitimate, when, and in what name, and by whom baptised.

4. *The Record of Deaths* (Form 9), in which shall be inserted the

date of every death which shall occur in the workhouse, the name and age of the deceased pauper, and to what electoral division chargeable.

5. *The Weekly Relief List* (Form 10 a), and *Abstract* (Form 10 b), in the first of which (a) are to be inserted, for each electoral division of the Union, the names of the paupers, with the number of days each pauper is in the workhouse in each week; in the second (b) are to be shown the aggregate number of days in each week passed in the workhouse by the total number of paupers of each electoral division.

6. *The Provision Check Account* (Form 11), in which shall be inserted an account of the number of paupers daily supported in the workhouse, and the provisions weekly consumed by them, according to the quantities specified in the diet table; the amount of waste in cooking; and the quantity of other necessaries used weekly.

7. *The Provision Receipt and Consumption Account* (Form 12), in which shall be inserted an account of the articles received and consumed weekly, and remaining on hand at the expiration of every week, and also the quantities of each required for the ensuing week.

8. *The Clothing Materials' Book* (Form 13), in which shall be inserted an account of the materials for bedding and clothing (not made up) which shall be received into the workhouse, and also an account of the quantity of such materials from time to time made up. The quantities of materials so received and made up shall be balanced weekly; and the quantities of made-up bedding or clothing shall be carried weekly to the "Clothing Receipt Book."

9. *The Clothing Receipt Book* (Form 14), in which shall be inserted an account of the made-up bedding or clothing received, either from tradesmen or from the clothing-materials' store, for the use of the workhouse, which account shall be balanced weekly.

10. *The Clothing Appropriation Book* (Form 15), in which shall be inserted an account of the made-up bedding or clothing given out for use, with the name of each pauper to whom the articles have been supplied, and of the electoral division to which he is chargeable, which account shall be balanced weekly.

11. *The Inventory Book* (Form 16), in which shall be inserted the particulars of all the furniture, fixtures, and utensils of the workhouse, and the stock and other like property belonging to the Union, in the workhouse, not included in the provisions and clothing-books, and every particular as to the use, sale, or disposal thereof.

12. *The Labour Book*, in which shall be inserted the description and quantity of work, if any, performed by each pauper daily, with such particulars as may exhibit the state and mode of employment in the workhouse.

III.—*Accounts to be kept by the Medical Officer.*

The medical officer shall enter up and accurately keep, according to the forms and directions given in this our order, and in the schedule hereunto annexed, the following books, to be provided for that purpose by the clerk, at the common charge of the Union, namely:—

1. *The Record of Sickness and Mortality* (Form 17), in which shall be inserted the name of every pauper patient under his care, the name of the disease, and the date of the commencement and termination of the dis-

ease, and such other observations as the medical officer shall think fit to make.

2. *The Weekly Return Book* (Form 18), in which shall be inserted the date of every attendance upon the pauper patients in the workhouse.

IV.—*Accounts to be kept by the Collector of Rates.*

Every collector of rates within the said Union shall, according to the forms and directions given in this our order, and in the schedule hereunto annexed, punctually enter up, and accurately keep the following books of account, to be provided for that purpose by the clerk, at the common charge of the said Union:—

1. *The Collecting Book*, in which he shall enter, according to the headings of the several columns in the Form numbered 19 in the said schedule, particulars relative to the occupiers, the property rated, and the amount, payment, or non-payment of the poor-rate, for each electoral division or district in which he is constituted or appointed collector of rates.

2. *The Rate Receipt Check Book*, the leaves of which shall respectively contain duplicate receipts for rates, and counterparts thereof, according to the Form numbered 20 in the said schedule. Such receipts to be detached from the said book, and issued to the respective rate-payers as and when they shall pay such rates, and such counterparts to be retained in the said book.

3. *The Weekly Account Book*, in which he shall enter weekly, according to the Form numbered 21 in the said schedule, the amount collected during each week, and the amount remaining to be collected for each electoral division in which he is constituted or appointed collector.

V.—*Settlement and Examination of Accounts.*

1. No bill or demand exceeding £1, against the said Union, shall be payable out of the poor rates, unless and until it shall have been allowed either by the Board of Guardians, or by some committee or person specially authorized by them for that purpose.

2. Every payment exceeding £3 shall be made by a check drawn upon the treasurer of the Union, signed by the chairman, and two Guardians present at a meeting of the Board, and countersigned by the clerk.

3. All bills and demands, except for salaries of paid officers, shall be brought in within seven days at furthest after the expiration of the half-year in which they were incurred, and shall be forthwith examined and paid, and shall be included in the accounts of the half-year.

4. If among the bills and demands against the said Union there should be any which, from some unavoidable circumstance, could not be sent in, examined, ordered for payment, or paid within the half-year in which they were incurred, or within seven days after the expiration thereof, the same shall be paid, and afterwards be included in the accounts of the following half-year by a special resolution of the Board of Guardians, to be recorded in the Minute Book.

5. The clerk to the Board of Guardians shall procure every week from the treasurer of the Union, a statement of the sums of money and checks which the treasurer shall have received and paid during the past

week, and shall lay the same before the Board at their weekly meeting; and the chairman of the Board shall affix his signature to the said book or statement of the treasurer, when the accuracy thereof shall be ascertained.

6. Every person whose bill or demand shall be paid or settled by check or otherwise, shall give a written receipt on a proper stamp (if the amount require a stamp) for the money or check received by him.

7. The Board of Guardians, in the examination and passing of bills, shall refer to the counterparts in the "Order Check Book" of the orders sanctioning the expenditure, and shall, if they think fit, require the party to whom the order was issued to produce it.

8. Each paid officer of the Union, who is bound to account under this our order, shall be entitled to receive his salary half-yearly, as soon after the termination of the half-year as his accounts for such half-year shall have been duly audited and allowed by the auditor; and the fact of such audit and allowance shall be recorded in the Minute Book, and be a warrant for the payment of the salary of such officer.

VI.—*Auditing of Accounts.*

1. The auditor appointed for the said Union shall give to the clerk to the Board of Guardians, to the collectors, to the treasurer of the Union, and to the wardens of the several parishes and places in the said Union, six clear days' notice in writing of the day, hour, and place, on and at which he intends to audit the said accounts; and he shall for that purpose fix some day within sixty days after Lady Day, and Michaelmas Day, respectively.

2. In auditing the said accounts, the auditor shall see that they are presented in proper form, and that the particular items of receipt and expenditure are stated in detail, and are supported by adequate vouchers and authority; and shall ascertain that all sums received, or which ought to have been received, are brought into the account; and shall examine whether the expenditure in all cases is such as might be lawfully made, and is reasonable; and shall strike out such payments and charges as are not authorized by some provision of the law, or by virtue of our orders, rules, or regulations, or under legal process, and shall reduce such charges as he shall deem to be exorbitant.

3. The said auditor shall cast up and compute the said accounts, so as to ascertain the accuracy thereof, and the balance or sum due to or from the officer rendering the same at the time of audit: and the said auditor shall verify the same by his signature, and the date of such audit.

4. The said auditor shall receive the objections in writing of any ratepayer in the said Union to the said accounts, or any item or charge therein, or any vouchers or authority for the same, and shall examine into the merits of such objections, and make a decision thereon; and the said auditor shall also examine the several books, (not being books of account,) in use in the Union, and shall ascertain whether they be kept in the prescribed form, and that the several entries correspond with and balance each other (where such balance may be required), and that the number of paupers relieved accord with the several entries of the amount and description of relief administered; and he shall certify

the accuracy of such books by affixing his signature to each, and the date of such audit.

5. The auditor shall, whenever he may in the performance of the duties of his office think fit so to do, require any officer rendering an account, or any other officer of the said Union, or any person represented to have supplied any goods or materials, or executed any work for the use of the Union, or any other person who, in the judgment of the said auditor, shall be able to give information of such account or supply, or execution of work, to appear before him, and to produce any accounts, books, or papers in his possession relating to the subject of his inquiries; and the said auditor shall, if he think fit so to do, require such officer to verify such account on oath, and shall, if he think fit, examine on oath such officers and persons respecting any item or charge in the accounts of the said Union; or he shall require them to subscribe a declaration of the truth of the matters respecting which they shall have been so examined, first forewarning them of the penalties in the said recited Act provided for parties giving false evidence, or refusing to give evidence under the provisions of the said recited Act. And any paid officer who shall fail to comply with the requisition of the said auditor to appear before him, and to produce documents of which he may be in the possession, shall, on report thereof to us made, be liable to be dismissed from his office.

6. If the said auditor be of opinion that any money, goods, or chattels belonging to such Union, have been purloined, embezzled, or wilfully wasted or misapplied by any officer or person accounting, he shall collect such evidence as he may think necessary to ascertain the amount or value of such money, goods, or chattels, and shall surcharge such officer or person with such amount or value in his account, and shall submit a statement of particulars to the Poor Law Commissioners, and to the Board of Guardians, in order that proceedings may be taken against any paid officer so offending, under the provision in that behalf contained in the Irish Poor Relief Act.

7. And the said auditor shall examine and correct and sign the abstracts of the Union and Electoral Division Accounts, hereinbefore required to be made, and report to us any facts or circumstances in explanation thereof, or connected therewith, or which he may deem of importance to the interests of the Union.

VII.—*Relief by way of Loan.*

Any relief in the workhouse, or the cost price thereof, which the Guardians shall, after due consideration of the circumstances of the case, think fit to give by way of Loan, shall be considered as a Loan, and shall be recoverable as such under the provisions of the Irish Poor Relief Act.

In all cases of relief given to any pauper in possession of, or having a claim to any property, the relief given shall be considered as a Loan, and shall be recovered as such under the provisions of the said Act.

VIII.—*Contracts for Supplies.*

1. All provisions, fuel, clothing, or other supplies or materials, the cost of which may reasonably be estimated to exceed ten pounds, shall be purchased upon contracts on sealed tenders, to be opened only at a meeting of the Guardians.

2. Public notice of the day, hour, place, and purpose of every such meeting, and of the nature and conditions of the contract to be entered into, shall, in the case of all contracts, be given in the usual mode of notifying public business in the Union; and in the case of contracts for any work, supplies, or undertaking, the cost of which may reasonably be estimated to exceed fifty pounds, such notice shall also be given in some newspaper, circulated in the town or county in which the Union shall be situate, for not less than ten days previous to the day fixed for such meeting. In such notice all persons willing to contract, shall be invited to make and send in to the clerk written and sealed tenders, stating the terms on which they will enter into such contracts.

3. The competition for such contracts shall be free to all persons not holding office in the Union; and all written and sealed tenders duly received shall be by the clerk opened and read at such meeting; and the Guardians shall be bound to accept the lowest of the tenders which may be so sent in or made, unless some objection to the terms of the tender, the quality of the supplies, or the character of the applicant, or candidate, or the sureties, or security proposed to be bound or given for the due performance of the contract, shall be made and entertained by the Guardians at such meeting; and in such case the next lowest unobjectionable tender shall be accepted.

4. Every tender for the supply of provisions, clothing, or materials of any kind, shall, so far as may be practicable, be accompanied with specimens or samples of the provisions or other articles proposed to be supplied.

5. The Guardians, or any three or more of them, shall at least once in every week, examine the supplies furnished to the Union under such contract.

6. On the acceptance of every tender, a contract, bond, or other instrument in writing shall be entered into, which shall specify the nature of the supplies or work to be provided or performed by the contractor; and the terms, conditions, and stipulations mutually agreed upon by him and the Guardians.

7. The contracts shall be in such forms as the Poor Law Commissioners may from time to time prescribe or approve.

8. No Guardian, paid officer, warden, or other person having or taking any part in the management of the poor shall, either in his own name or in the name of any other person, provide, furnish, or supply for his own profit, any materials, goods, or provisions for the use of the workhouse of the Union for which he shall be appointed to act, during the time for which he shall retain such appointment, nor shall he be concerned directly or indirectly in any contract relating thereto. The penalty (under the 1st and 2nd Victoria, cap. 56, sec. 93,) of disobedience to this regulation is the sum of 100*l.*, recoverable by any person who shall sue for the same in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Record in Dublin.

9. Every contract shall be liable to be altered or amended; or, should the contractor so desire, may be rescinded, in case any alteration or amendment should be rendered necessary by any rule, order, or regulation of the Poor Law Commissioners, which may come into effect during the period that such contract or agreement would otherwise remain in force.

IX.—*The Buildings and Property of the Union.*


The workhouse and buildings of the Union shall constantly be kept in good repair and condition at the general expense of the Union, and all the rooms in such workhouse shall be lime-washed twice in every year.

Given under the hands and seal of Us, the Poor Law Commissioners, &c.

SCHEDULE, containing the Forms of Accounts.


FORM 1.

THE ORDER CHECK BOOK.


Folio in Minute Book.	No. 184 .		No. 184 .
	Mr.		Mr.
	Goods ordered, with the Price.		Please supply for the use of the Union,
	_____, <i>Chairman.</i> _____, <i>Clerk.</i>		_____, <i>Chairman.</i> _____, <i>Clerk.</i>
	N.B.—This Counterpart is to be retained.		N.B.—This Order must be preserved by the party to whom it is issued, as no account will be passed unless it be produced.

FORM 2 a.

CHECK BOOKS of ADMISSIONS into and DISCHARGES from the WORKHOUSE.

No.		No.
To admit		To the Master of the Union
.....		Workhouse at.....
.....		Admit aged Wife and
Age.....		..... Children chargeable to the Electoral Division of this Union.
Electl. Division....		
Date..... 184		By the Board of Guardians, this day of 184 .
_____, <i>Chairman.</i>		(Signed), <i>Chairman.</i>

FORM 2 b

No.		No.
		To the Master of the Union
Discharge		Workhouse at
.....		Discharge aged Wife and
Electl. Division....		..... Children chargeable to the Electoral Division in this Union.
Date..... 184		
_____, <i>Chairman.</i>		By the Board of Guardians, this day of 184 .
		(Signed), <i>Chairman.</i>

FORM 3.

APPLICATION and REPORT BOOK, for the Half-year ending

18 .

The Figures refer to the corresponding Columns in Register.

Names and Surnames of Applicants, their Wives and Children under 15, dependent on them. 2. 9. 10.	If Adult, whether Single, Married, Widower, or Widow; if Child, whether Orphan, Deserted, or Bastard. 5.	Age. 4.	Employment or Calling. 6.	If disabled, the description of disability. 8.	Electoral Division and Town-land in which resident. 11.	Names of Relations, if any, liable under 1 & 2 Victoria, and apparently able to assist Applicant.	Whether urgent case of Destitution, Observations, &c.	If relieved by a Provisional Order of Warden, or by Workhouse Master, date of Admission.	Decision and Order of the Board of Guardians on the Application. Date.	Initials of Chairman.	Number of Pauper in Register when Admitted. 1.	Initials of Clerk.

NOTE.—The Numbers are first to be inserted opposite to the name in the "Register," on the Admission of Paupers, and *then* inserted here.*Instructions to fill up the Application and Report Book.*

1. The names of individuals comprised in families must be inserted in the List in succession, thus :—

Smith John, Father.
 — Rachel, his Wife.
 — William, } their Children.
 — Jane, }

with the requisite particulars of each member of each family.

2. If the age be not exactly known, it must be given as correctly as may be.

3. In setting down the calling of the applicant for relief, the name of the particular branch of labour which he has exercised must be inserted. In like manner, must be stated the callings of the natural relations of the applicant, who may be able to contribute to his maintenance.

4. In cases arising from Infirmary of Mind or Body, designate the nature and extent of the infirmity; as in the case of "Lunatics," or "Idiots," or "Deaf and Dumb," or "Crippled," or "Helpless from old age."

UNION.

ABSTRACT, showing the Number of Paupers Relieved, the Number and ended

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved, as per Re													
		Aged and Infirm, or permanently Disabled.			Orphans and destitute Children under 15.	Insane Persons, Lunatics and Idiots.		Illegiti- mate Children under 15, with their Mothers.		Widows and Women whose Husbands have deserted them, or are trans- ported, having a Child or Chil- dren under 15 dependent on them.		Desti- thro- Sick, o Accid			
		Adults.		Children under 15.		Males.	Females.	Mothers.	Children.	Mothers.	Children.	Males.	Females.		
		Males.	Females.												
Union at large . . .															
TOTAL . . .															

Average Weekly Cost per Head.	s.	d.	Number of Paupers at Commencement of the Half-year.	Number of Births in the Half-year.	Number admitted during the Half-year.	Number discharged during the Half-year.	Number of Deaths in the Half-year.	Number of Paupers at the end of the Half-year.
Food								
Clothing . . .								
TOTAL . . .								

Paid Officers, Assistants, and Servants in the Union.		
Name.	Office.	Salary per Annum.

FORM 5 (a). Half-yearly Abstract of the separate Accounts of each Electoral Division in the Union, for the Half-year ended 18 -.

Table with 7 main columns: NAMES of ELECTORAL DIVISIONS, Amount of previous Rate uncollected, Date of Rate for current Half-year, Net Annual Value of all Property Rated, Amount of Rate thereon, Rebate, at per cent. allowed thereon, Amount of Rate to be Collected, Amount Collected, Amount remaining Uncollected.

FORM 5 (b).

Table with 2 main sections: RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF EACH ELECTORAL DIVISION and EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF EACH ELECTORAL DIVISION. Each section has multiple sub-columns for different financial items.

A true Statement of Receipts and Payments on account of the several Electoral Divisions of the Union made this day of 18, (Signed) D. C., Clerk to the Board of Guardians. I hereby Certify, that this Statement of Receipts and Payments of the several Electoral Divisions in the Union is correct. Dated day of (Signed) B.A., Auditor. This Abstract signed by the Chairman is to be sent to the Poor Law Commissioners: and a Duplicate signed by the Auditor is to be kept for the Board of Guardians, and a Copy delivered by the Clerk to every member of the Board.

FORM 7.—THE ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE BOOK.

A D M I T T E D.										D I S C H A R G E D.								
NAME.	Number in Register and Relief List to be inserted in the Column of that Class to which Pauper belongs.						Electoral Division to which the Pauper is chargeable.	Date of Admission.	NAME.	Number in Register and Relief List to be entered in the Column of the Class to which Pauper belongs.						Electoral Division to which the Pauper is chargeable.	Date of leaving the Workhouse.	Observations on behaviour while an Inmate.
	Males.	Females.	Boys under 15.	Girls under 15.	Infants under 2.	Total.				Men.	Women.	Boys under 15.	Girls under 15.	Infants under 2.	Total.			
Total admitted during Week }																		
Born during Week. See Record of Births.																		
Numbers at the end of last Week }																		
TOTAL . . .																		
*Total Discharged and Dead during Week																		
Remaining . . .																		
									Total discharged during Week }									
									Died during Week. See Record of Deaths.									
									TOTAL* . .									

Union Workhouse.

[illegible]

FORM 9.

RECORD OF DEATHS IN
Union Workhouse.

No. in Register.	Date of Death.	Name.	Age.	To what Electoral Division chargeable.

FORM 10 (a.)

ELECTORAL DIVISION.

WEEKLY RELIEF LIST for the Half-year ending

Folio

18

[illegible]

FORM 11.

PROVISION CHECK ACCOUNT for the

Week of the Half-year ending

18 .

PAUPERS.		PROVISIONS CONSUMED.							NECESSARIES EXPENDED.												
Class.	Description of the Classes in the Diet Table.	Number of Paupers each Day.					Collective Num- ber of Days.*	Bread. Loaves. 4 lb. lbs	Flour. lbs	Meat. lbs	Potatoes. lbs	Oatmeal. qts	Milk. lbs	Salt. lbs	Suet. lbs	Coals. cwt	Candles. lbs	Soap. lbs	Wood. cords	Turf. cords	
		S.	M.	T.	W.	F.															S.
1	Men																				
2	Women and Children above Nine																				
3	Children under Nine and above Two																				
4	Infants under Two																				
5	Aged and Infirm																				
6	Sick																				
	Total Number in the House																				
	Total Consumed																				

* The collective number of days must correspond with the total number in the same week in the Abstract of the Relief Lists, Form 10 (b).

The daily number of Paupers, and the quantities in the Diet Table, will give the gross quantities of the several articles allowed. These quantities are to be carried Weekly to the "Provision Receipt and Consumption Account."

A sheet of this Form is to be bound alternately with the Provision Receipt and Consumption Account—this Form first.

FORM 14.—CLOTHING RECEIPT BOOK.

When Received.	Whence Received: From Tradesmen, or Clothing Store.	No. of Invoice.	Folio in Cloth- ing Ma- terials Book.	Bedding.	Men's Clothing.	Women's Clothing.	Boys' Clothing.	Girls' Clothing.
				Sheets.	Coats.	Gowns.	Coats.	Procks.
				Blankets.	Waistcoats.	Petticoats.	Waistcoats.	Petticoats.
				Rugs.	Trousers.	Shirts.	Trousers.	Shirts.
					Shirts.	Shoes.	Shirts.	Shoes.
					Stockings.	Handkerchiefs.	Stockings.	Handkerchiefs.
					Hats.	Caps.	Hats.	
					Handkerchiefs.	Bonnets.	Handkerchiefs.	Bonnets.

FORM 15.—CLOTHING APPROPRIATION BOOK.

Day of the Week and Date.	Names of Paupers to whom Clothing is furnished.	Bedding.	Men's Clothing.	Women's Clothing.	Boys' Clothing.	Girls' Clothing.
		Sheets.	Coats.	Gowns.	Coats.	Procks.
		Blankets.	Waistcoats.	Petticoats.	Waistcoats.	Petticoats.
		Rugs.	Trousers.	Shirts.	Trousers.	Shirts.
			Shirts.	Shoes.	Shirts.	Shoes.
			Stockings.	Handkerchiefs.	Stockings.	Handkerchiefs.
			Hats.	Caps.	Hats.	
			Handkerchiefs.	Bonnets.	Handkerchiefs.	Bonnets.

FORM 19.—COLLECTING BOOK.

Electoral Division.

Rate made

day of

184 .

No. in Rate Book.	Name of Occupier.	Name of the House, Lands, or Premises, and Situation thereof.	Net Annual Value.	Rate at d. in the Pound on Net Annual Value.			Former Rate in Arrear.			Total Amount to be collected.			Amount Collected.			No. of Receipt given.	Arrears.			No. of Receipt given for Arrears.	Observations.
			£.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		
1																					
2																					
3																					
4																					
5																					
6																					
7																					
8																					
9																					
10																					

FORM 20.—THE RATE RECEIPT CHECK BOOK.

No.

184 .

No. in Rate Book

From

Poor's Rate for

Electoral Division, made

the day of 184 ,

at in the pound.

Rate £

No.,

No. in Rate Book

Received, the

184 , from

shilling and

Poor's Rate for

Division, made the

, 184 , at

in the pound.

£

Rate

Union.

day of

pound

pence, of the

Electoral

day of

pence

, Collector.

NOTE.—This part is to be retained by the Collector.

FORM 21.—THE RATE COLLECTOR’S WEEKLY ACCOUNT BOOK, for the

Week ending

184 .

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Amount remaining Uncollected at close of last Week.			Amount Collected during Week, and paid into Treasurer’s hands.			Amount remaining to be Collected.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.

No. 4.

FORM of BOND for the CLERK to a BOARD of GUARDIANS, and his

SURETIES.

Know all men by these presents, that we
are jointly and severally held and firmly bound
to the Guardians of the Poor of the Union, in the
sum of of good and lawful money of
Great Britain, to be paid to the said Guardians, or their certain
attorney, successors, or assigns, for which payment to be well
and faithfully made, We bind ourselves jointly, and each of us
bindeth himself severally, our and each and every of our heirs,
executors, and administrators, and every of them, firmly by these
presents, sealed with our seals. Dated this day of
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and

Whereas by an Order bearing date the day of
one thousand eight hundred and , under the hands and
seal of the Poor Law Commissioners, acting under the powers and
authorities of an Act passed in the 1st and 2nd years of the reign of
Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled “An Act for the more
effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland,” it was declared that
certain townlands should be united for the relief of the destitute poor,
by the name of the Union, and that a Board of Guardians
should be elected for such Union, and such Board of Guardians hath
been elected accordingly. And whereas, by a certain other order
bearing date the day of , the said Poor Law
Commissioners directed the said Board of Guardians to appoint a Clerk,
and in the said last recited order did define the duties of such Clerk.
And whereas, at a meeting of the said Board of Guardians held on the
day of , the above-bounden
was duly appointed Clerk to the said Board, and he hath been re-
quired to enter into a bond with two sureties to the said Guardians, in

the above-mentioned penalty to be conditioned as hereinafter is mentioned. And whereas the said _____ hath requested the above-bounden _____ and

_____ to join with him as such sureties in the above-written bond, subject to the condition hereunder written, to which they have assented; and the said Guardians have agreed to accept of them as such sureties accordingly.

Now the condition of the above-written obligation is such that, if the above-bounden _____ shall, from time to time, and at all times so long as he holds the said office, fully and honestly discharge all the duties of the said office so defined as aforesaid, and shall perform the same in person, except in case of sickness or accident, or with the leave of the said Board of Guardians, and if the above-bounden _____ shall, when required so to do by the said Board of Guardians, or by the Poor Law Commissioners, hand over or deliver up to the said Guardians, or to such person or persons as they may authorise to receive the same, all books, accounts, vouchers, papers, and writings which may have come into his custody as Clerk to the said Union, or which may in any way appertain to the affairs of the said Union, or to the said Guardians; and if the above-bounden _____ shall, while he holds the said office, diligently serve the said Guardians, and conduct himself honestly in all respects in the transaction of any business either belonging to the said office of Clerk, or intrusted to him by the said Guardians, then the above-written bond or obligation shall be void.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the }
above-bounden }

No. 5.

FORM of BOND for the TREASURER to a UNION, and his SURETIES.

Know all men by these presents, that we,

_____, are jointly and severally held and firmly bound to the Guardians of the Poor of the _____ Union, in the sum of _____ of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to the said Guardians, or their certain attorney, successors, or assigns, for which payment to be well and faithfully made We bind ourselves jointly, and each of us bindeth himself severally, our and each and every of our heirs, executors, and administrators, and every of them, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals. Dated this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and _____

Whereas by an Order bearing date the _____ day of _____ one thousand eight hundred and _____, under the hands and seal of the Poor Law Commissioners acting under the powers and authorities of an Act passed in the Session held in the 1st and 2nd years of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act for the more effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland," it was declared that certain townlands should be united for the relief of the destitute poor, by the name of the _____ Union, and

that a Board of Guardians should be constituted for such Union. And such Board of Guardians hath been duly constituted accordingly. And at a meeting of the said Board of Guardians held on the _____ day of _____ duly appointed to the office of Treasurer, and had been required to enter into a bond with two sureties to the said Guardians, in the above-mentioned penalty to be conditioned as hereinafter is mentioned. And whereas the said _____ ha requested the above-bounden and _____ to join _____ as sureties in the above bond, subject to the condition herein, to which they have assented; and the said Guardians have agreed to accept of them as such sureties accordingly.

Now the condition of the above obligation is such that, if the above-bounden _____ shall, to the extent of the money which, from time to time, shall come to _____ hands as such Treasurer as aforesaid, pay and satisfy all such cheques and drafts as shall be drawn upon _____ by any three or more of the said Guardians, and countersigned or witnessed by their Clerk, or by the person who, for the time being, shall be acting as such Clerk, and shall have been certified by any three or more of such Guardians to be such Clerk or to be acting as such Clerk, as and when the same shall be presented at _____. And also shall, when thereunto required by the said Board of Guardians or by the Poor Law Commissioners, and upon reasonable notice in writing first given for that purpose, well and faithfully render to the said Guardians, or to the Poor Law Commissioners, or to any person or persons by them authorised to receive the same, a full, just, and true account of the moneys from time to time received and paid by the said _____ as such Treasurer, so that the exact balance remaining in _____ hands may clearly and distinctly appear. And also shall, in compliance with the provisions of the said recited Act, make and render to such Board of Guardians, or to the Auditor or Auditors of the said Union for the time being, a full and distinct account in writing of all moneys received and expended by the said _____ as such Treasurer; and also provide and preserve all necessary and proper books for the fair entry of such accounts, and produce such books for inspection, and verify the same when required by the said Guardians or by the said Poor Law Commissioners, and keep and preserve all books, accounts, papers, and writings, and all vouchers for payments belonging or relating to the said Union or any part thereof, which shall come to _____ hands or power as such Treasurer, or in anywise relating to such office or to the accounts thereof, and if the said _____ executors or administrators, shall, when thereunto required in manner aforesaid, pay or cause to be paid the balance then remaining to be discharged, and hand over and deliver all such books, accounts, vouchers, and other papers and writings as aforesaid, to the said Board of Guardians, or to such person or persons as they may authorise to receive the same. And generally if the said _____ do and shall, in all things well and faithfully execute and discharge the duties of the said Treasurership, then the foregoing bond or obligation shall be void.

Signed, sealed, and delivered }
by the said _____ }

No. 6.

FORM of CONTRACT for making a VALUATION.

Articles of Agreement entered into this day of
 one thousand eight hundred and , between
 of the one part, and the Guardians of the
 Poor of the Union, of the other part.

Whereas the Poor Law Commissioners have ordered a valuation to be made of the messuages, lands, and other hereditaments in the several electoral divisions of the Union liable to be rated under the provisions of the 1st and 2d Victoria, c. 56, and the said Guardians have appointed the said to make such valuation.

Now it is hereby agreed, and the said do for heirs, executors, and administrators, contract with the said Guardians and their successors, that the said shall, within calendar months from the date hereof, make and complete a fair and correct valuation of the several messuages, lands, and other hereditaments liable to be rated as aforesaid, in the said Union, every such hereditament which may be separately rateable at the time of the valuation to be valued separately, according to the net annual value thereof, as explained by the aforesaid Act, and shall and will cause such valuation to be fairly written in the form set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed, with the several values, and the particulars of the several hereditaments to which the same respectively relate, distinguished and set forth as in the said Schedule indicated; and shall and will, on or before the expiration of the said calendar months, deliver the said valuation so written as aforesaid to the said Guardians or their Clerk. And the said Guardians do, for themselves and their successors, contract and agree with the said

 , to pay to the said , executors, administrators, or assigns, for the said valuation, within two calendar months after the same shall have been delivered to the said Guardians, or their clerk as aforesaid, the sum of

And the said

 do further agree with the said Guardians and their successors, that in case any change shall take place in the parcels of land held by any one or more occupiers, the said will, within fourteen days after shall be thereunto required, deliver to the said Guardians or their clerk a statement of all the particulars contained in the said valuation, as the same may be varied through such change, being paid for the same at the rate of*
 [per acre, or of in the pound on the net annual value

* This should be a much smaller sum than the price paid for the original valuation, as it will merely require the surveyor to refer to the books made at the original valuation.

of the same]. And the said

do further agree with the said Guardians and their successors, that in case any poor-rate which shall be made for defraying the expenses incurred in the execution of the said Act in the said Union of or any electoral division thereof, within the term of seven years next after the said day of one thousand eight hundred and , shall be appealed against, under the provisions of the 106th section of the said Act, the said shall and will, in every such case, upon three days' notice in writing to given for that purpose, by the said Guardians or their clerk, before the time when attendance shall be required, attend before the Justices at the Sessions of the Peace before which such appeal may be brought, so often and so long as the matter of such appeal shall be heard, and give evidence thereon, being paid so much as may reasonably deserve for such attendance, not exceeding the sum of for each day on which attendance shall be so required, in any case wherein the rate shall not be quashed or amended through the error of the said and not exceeding the sum of in any case in which the rate shall be quashed or amended through the error of the said

In witness whereof the said ha hereunto set hand and seal, and the said Guardians their common seal, the day and year first above written.

L. S.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-named }
in the presence of }

The Common Seal of the Guardians of the above-named Union was hereunto affixed, at a Meeting of the Board of Guardians held on the day of the date hereof, by
Chairman of the said Meeting,
in the presence of

*Seal
of the Union.*

Clerk of the said Union.

No. 7.

FORM of BOND for a VALUATOR and his SURETIES.

Know all men by these presents, that we,

, are jointly and severally held and firmly bound to the Guardians of the Poor of the Union, in the sum of of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to the said Guardians, or their certain attorney, successors, or assigns, for which payment to be well and faithfully made we bind ourselves jointly, and each of us bindeth himself severally, our and each and every of our heirs, executors, and administrators, and every of

them, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals. Dated this
 day of _____ in the year of our Lord one
 thousand eight hundred and _____

Whereas by an order bearing date the _____ day of
 one thousand eight hundred and _____, under the hands and
 seal of the Poor Law Commissioners, acting under the powers and
 authorities of an Act passed in the 1st and 2d years of the reign of her
 present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act for the more
 effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland," it was declared that
 certain townlands should be united for the relief of the destitute poor
 by the name of the _____ Union, and that a Board of Guardians
 should be elected for such Union, and such Board of Guardians hath
 been elected accordingly. And whereas the said Commissioners have
 ordered a valuation to be made of the messuages, lands, and other here-
 ditaments, in the several electoral divisions of the said Union liable to
 be rated under the provisions of the said Act. And whereas, by certain
 articles of agreement, bearing even date with these presents, the above-
 bounden _____ contracted
 with the said Guardians and their successors to make and complete
 the said valuation. And whereas the above-bounden _____
 _____ been required to enter into a
 bond with two sureties to the said Guardians, in the above-mentioned
 penalty to be conditioned as hereinafter is mentioned, and
 requested the above-bounden _____

and _____
 to join with _____ as such sureties in the above bond, subject to the
 condition hereinafter made, to which they have assented; and the said
 Guardians have agreed to accept of them as such sureties accordingly.

Now the condition of the above obligation is such that, if the afore-
 said _____

shall make and complete a fair and correct valuation of the several
 messuages, lands, and other hereditaments in the said Union liable to
 be rated under the provisions of the said Act, according to the true
 intent and meaning of the said articles of agreement; and shall, on or
 before the expiration of _____ calendar months, deliver the
 said valuation to the said Guardians or their clerk, as by the said
 articles is required; and shall well and truly observe, perform, fulfil,
 and keep all other the clauses, conditions, and agreements in the said
 articles contained, and to be observed, performed, fulfilled, and kept,
 according to the true intent and meaning thereof; then the foregoing
 bond or obligation shall be void.

Signed, sealed, and delivered }
 in presence of _____ }

SCHEDULE.

Union—Electoral Division of

A Rate for the Relief of the Poor of the
day of _____ in the
of _____ Pence in the Pound.

Union, in the Count of _____ made this
Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and _____

on a Poundage

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
No.	Name of Occu- pier.	Name of Owner.	Descrip- tion of Property rated.	Name or Situation of Property.	Estimated Extent, A. R. P.	Net Annual Value.	Landlords' Rates.	Tenants' Rates.	Landlords' Taxes and other Public Charges.	Tenants' Taxes and other Public Charges.	Landlords' Repairs and Insurance.	Tenants' Repairs and Insurance.	Landlords' other Expenses.	Tenants' other Expenses.	Gross Annual Value.	Rate at <i>d.</i> in the Pound.	Arrears due (if any). <i>£. s. d.</i>

No. 8.

FORM of BOND for the MASTER of a WORKHOUSE, and his SURETIES.

Know all men by these presents, that we

are jointly and severally held and firmly bound to the Guardians of the Poor of the Union, in the sum of

of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to the said Guardians, or their certain attorney, successors, or assigns, for which payment to be well and faithfully made we bind ourselves jointly, and each of us bindeth himself severally, our and each and every of our heirs, executors, and administrators, and every of them, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals. Dated this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

Whereas by an order bearing date the day of
one thousand eight hundred and , under the hands and
seal of the Poor Law Commissioners, acting under the powers and
authorities of an Act passed in the 1st and 2nd years of the reign
of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled “An Act for the more
effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland,” it was declared that
certain townlands should be united for the relief of the destitute poor
by the name of the Union, and that a Board of Guardians
should be elected for such Union, and such Board of Guardians hath
been elected accordingly. And whereas, by a certain other order bear-
ing date the day of the said Poor Law Commis-
sioners directed the said Board of Guardians to appoint a Master of
the Workhouse. And whereas, at a meeting of the said Board of
Guardians held on the day of , the above-bounden
 was duly appointed master of the workhouse, and he
hath been required to enter into a bond with two sureties to the said
Guardians, in the above-mentioned penalty to be conditioned as here-
inafter is mentioned. And whereas the said and
hath requested the above-bounden and

to join with him as such sureties in the above-written bond, subject to the condition hereunder written, to which they have assented; and the said Guardians have agreed to accept them as such sureties accordingly.

Now the condition of the above-written obligation is such that, if the above-bounden shall, from time to time, and at all times so long as he holds the said office, fully and honestly discharge all the duties of the said office, as defined by the Poor Law Commissioners, and shall perform the same in person, except in case of sickness or accident, or with the leave of the said Board of Guardians, and if the above-bounden shall, when required so to do by the said Board of Guardians, or by the Poor Law Commissioners, hand over or deliver up to the said Guardians, or to such person or persons as they may authorise to receive the same, all books, accounts, vouchers, papers, and writings which may have come into his custody as Master of the Workhouse, or which may in any way appertain to the affairs of the said Union, or to the said Guardians, and if the above-bounden shall,

while he holds the said office, diligently serve the said Guardians, fulfilling all their lawful orders, and conducting himself honestly in all respects in the transaction of any business either belonging to the said office of master of the workhouse or intrusted to him by the said Guardians, then the above-written bond or obligation shall be void.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the }
above-bounden }

No. 9.

FORM of BOND for the MATRON of a WORKHOUSE, and her SURETIES.

[The Form of Bond to be entered into by the Matron is, *mutatis mutandis*, the same as that of the Master of a Workhouse.]

No. 10.

FORM of ORDER for the APPOINTMENT of COLLECTORS of POOR RATES.

UNION.

In pursuance of the provisions of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 1st and 2nd years of the reign of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act for the more effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland," we, the Poor Law Commissioners, do hereby order and direct that the Guardians of the Poor of the Union shall, within one month from the date of this order, appoint one or more fit and proper person or persons to be collector or collectors of the poor-rates of the several electoral divisions of the said Union, and shall, as soon as conveniently may be after such appointment, report the same to us, the said Poor Law Commissioners, in order that we may approve or disallow the same, or give such other directions thereon as the case may require.

And we do hereby order, direct, and declare, that the qualification and duties of every such collector shall be such and the same as are specified with reference to the office of collector, in an order under our hands and seal, bearing date the day of 18 .

And every such collector so appointed as aforesaid shall receive such allowance or remuneration, and give such security, as the said Board of Guardians, subject always to the approval of the Poor Law Commissioners, shall deem to be proper and sufficient.

Given under the hands and seal of us, }
the Poor Law Commissioners, &c. }

No. 11.

FORM of BOND for COLLECTORS of POOR RATES.

Know all men by these presents, that we,

, are jointly and severally held and
firmly bound to the Guardians of the poor of the
Union, in the sum of of good and lawful
money of Great Britain, to be paid to the said Guardians, or

their certain attorney, successors, or assigns, for which payment to be well and faithfully made we bind ourselves jointly, and each of us bindeth himself severally, our and each and every of our heirs, executors, and administrators, and every of them, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals. Dated this day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and _____

Whereas by an Order bearing date the _____ day of _____ one thousand eight hundred and _____, under the hands and seal of the Poor Law Commissioners, acting under the powers and authorities of an Act passed in the 1st and 2nd years of the reign of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act for the more effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland," it was declared that certain townlands should be united for the relief of the destitute poor by the name of the _____ Union, and that a Board of Guardians should be elected for such Union, and such Board of Guardians hath been elected accordingly. And Whereas, by a certain other Order bearing date the _____ day of _____, the said Poor Law Commissioners directed the said Board of Guardians to appoint one or more fit and proper person or persons to be a collector or collectors of the poor-rates in the said Union. And Whereas, at a meeting of the said Board of Guardians held on the _____ day of _____ the above-bounden _____ was duly appointed such collector, and he hath been required to enter into a bond with two sureties to the said Guardians, in the above-mentioned penalty to be conditioned as hereinafter is mentioned. And Whereas the said _____ hath requested the above-bounden _____ and _____ to join with him as such sureties in the above-written bond, subject to the condition hereunder written, to which they have assented; and the said Guardians have agreed to accept them as such sureties accordingly.

Now the condition of this obligation is such that, if the above-bounden _____ do and shall from time to time and at all times hereafter, during his continuance in the said office of collector of poor-rates as aforesaid, duly and faithfully execute and discharge all the duties of the said office, as prescribed by the Poor Law Commissioners, and to the utmost of his power collect and receive all rates and assessments which are now, or at any time hereafter may, under the provisions of the said Act, be assessed on or become payable in respect of any house, tenement, or hereditament within the district or division to which he has been appointed, and all moneys which are or may be due to the said Board of Guardians, their successors, or assigns, and which he may be by them ordered to collect within such district or division, and shall from time to time duly and punctually pay to the treasurer for the time being of the said Union, all rates, assessments, and moneys so collected and received as aforesaid, and shall from time to time, and at all times when lawfully required so to do, deliver to the person or persons authorised to require the same, true and perfect accounts, in writing under his hand, of all moneys which shall have been received by him by virtue of his said appointment, and of all moneys paid by him to the said treasurer, together with the proper vouchers for such payment, and shall verify his account upon oath when thereunto law-

fully required, and shall deliver to such person or persons as aforesaid, within _____ days after being thereunto lawfully required, all the books, papers, and writings in his custody or power, relating to his said office or to the affairs of the said Union, and shall immediately thereupon pay such moneys as upon the balance of any account or accounts shall appear to be in his hands to the said treasurer, and shall in all other respects duly, fully, and faithfully observe, obey, perform, fulfil, and keep all the enactments, laws, rules, and regulations contained in the said recited Act of Parliament, or in any order of the Poor Law Commissioners, touching and concerning the office of collector as aforesaid; and if the said _____ do not and shall not commit or cause or suffer to be done or committed any act, matter, or thing whatsoever, whereby or by means whereof the said Board of Guardians or their successors shall or may or can be wronged, defrauded, or prejudiced in the rates and assessments aforesaid, or any of them, then the foregoing bond and obligation shall be void.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the }
 above-bounden }

No. 12.

FORMS used in OBTAINING MONEY for the Purpose of providing a
 WORKHOUSE for a UNION.

I.—ORDER to RAISE or BORROW MONEY for BUILDING a WORKHOUSE.

To the Guardians of the ——— Union, and to all Others whom it
 may concern.

Whereas it appears expedient to us, the Poor Law Commissioners, for the due execution of the provisions of an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the 1st and 2nd years of the reign of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, “An Act for the more effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland,” that a workhouse should be built within the Union of _____, for the reception, employment, classification, and relief of the destitute poor persons therein.

And Whereas we have determined to build such workhouse, and have contracted and agreed for the purchase of certain land and premises, and in the farther execution of the said determination have testified our approval of certain plans of a workhouse, by affixing our seal thereto, such workhouse being designed for the reception and proper accommodation of _____ destitute poor persons, men, women, and children, properly classified.

And Whereas it appears to us expedient that such part only of the said plans should, in the first instance, be executed, as may be requisite for the reception and classification of _____ destitute poor; and that the completion of the said workhouse should be deferred until it shall appear to us necessary to complete the same.

And Whereas it has been represented to us that the cost of erecting, according to the plans aforesaid, such portion of the said workhouse as we have determined in the first instance to complete, and of the fitting and furnishing the same, and of providing utensils, instruments, and machinery for setting the poor to work therein, together with the sum required for the purchase of the said land, will amount to the sum of _____ sterling, or thereabouts.

Now know ye, that we, the Poor Law Commissioners, in pursuance of the powers given to us by the said Act, and for the purpose of enabling us to complete the purchase of, and to pay for the said land, and to defray the expense of building such part of the said workhouse as is, in the first instance, intended to be built, and for the other hereinbefore recited purposes, do order and direct the Guardians of the said Union, to assess, raise, and levy the said sum of sterling, as a poor rate on the rateable hereditaments, in or arising within the said Union, or to borrow the said sum, according to the provisions of the said Act, and to charge the same, together with all interest that may accrue thereon, on the future poor rate of the said Union; and we do hereby authorise the said Guardians to borrow the said sum, and charge the said rate accordingly.

And we further order and direct the said Guardians out of the poor rate, and at the common charge of the several electoral divisions of the said Union, at all times to uphold and maintain the said workhouse in good and substantial repair.

Given under the hands and seal of us, the Poor Law Commissioners, &c.

II.—INSTRUCTIONAL LETTER to BOARDS of GUARDIANS, as to RAISING MONEY for BUILDING WORKHOUSES and other Purposes, specified in the 90th Section of 1 & 2 Vict. c. 56.

————— Union.

SIR, *Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin.*

The Poor Law Commissioners transmit to you herewith, an order under their hands and seal, authorising and requiring the Guardians of the Union to assess, raise, and levy as a poor rate, the sum of money therein specified, for the purposes in the said order mentioned, or to borrow the said sum, and charge the same upon the future poor rates of the Union, under the provisions of the 1st and 2nd Vict. cap. 56.

The Commissioners presume that the Guardians will wish to apply to the Exchequer Loan Commissioners for an advance of the required amount in preference either to raising it by immediate assessment, or to borrowing it from any other source. They therefore forward to you a Form of Application to the Exchequer Loan Commissioners, which you are requested to return when executed to the Poor Law Commissioners, who will forward the application to the Exchequer Loan Board.

The majority of the Guardians present, and voting at any meeting, have the power of resolving to make the application for the loan, but any resolution to that effect should be entered in the Minute Book, and should be verified by the signatures of three Guardians present at the meeting, one of them being the chairman, whose signature should purport to be affixed on behalf of the majority of the Guardians present at the meeting. The memorial should then be countersigned by yourself as Clerk to the Guardians, and by the Guardians present.

The proper form to observe is the following:—

At a meeting of the Guardians of the Poor of the Union, held on the _____ day of _____, &c. It was resolved, &c. Signed, A. B. Chairman of the meeting. Signing on behalf of the majority, C. D. } Guardians present. E. F. }
Y. Z. Clerk of the Union.

To the Clerk of the Guardians
of the _____ Union.

I remain, &c.

W. STANLEY,
Assistant Secretary.

III.—FORM of APPLICATION of GUARDIANS to the EXCHEQUER BILL LOAN COMMISSIONERS for a LOAN.

To the Commissioners for the Issue of Exchequer Bills under the 57th
Geo. III., cap. 34, and other subsequent Acts.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

We, the Guardians of a certain Union in Ireland, constituted under an order of the Poor Law Commissioners, in pursuance of the provisions of the 1st and 2nd Vic. cap. 56, bearing date the day of _____ and commonly called the “_____ Union,” have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of an order which we have received from the said Commissioners, bearing date the day of _____, whereby the said Commissioners have authorised and directed us to raise as a poor rate, or borrow the sum of _____ for the purchase of land, and for building thereon a workhouse, intended to be erected by the said Commissioners, and for the fitting and furnishing of the same for the reception, employment, classification, and relief of destitute poor persons therein.

In pursuance of the said last-mentioned order, and of the provisions of the said Act, enabling us in that behalf, We do hereby make application for the sum of _____ pounds, for the purposes specified in the said last-mentioned order; and we propose to secure the re-payment of the said advance, or such part thereof as the Lords of Her Majesty’s Treasury may from time to time consent to be advanced, by twenty equal annual instalments, with the interest which may from time to time accrue thereon, in pursuance of the provision in the 90th section of the said Act in that behalf contained, by a charge or charges on the future poor rates of the said Union.

Signed,

Chairman of the Meeting,
Signing on behalf of the majority.
} Two of the Guardians
} present.

Clerk of the Union.

IV.—FORM of APPLICATION of POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS to the
EXCHEQUER BILL LOAN COMMISSIONERS for a LOAN for a UNION.

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, 18

The Poor Law Commissioners have the honour to make an application on behalf of the Guardians of the Union, for an advance of for furtherance of the purposes specified in the accompanying copy of an order issued by the Poor Law Commissioners. The Commissioners also forward a certificate under their hands and seal, in testimony of the provisions of the 1st and 2nd Vict. cap. 56, having been duly observed in regard thereto.

The Commissioners hereby undertake when and so soon as they shall have declared the workhouse of the said Union to be fit for the reception of destitute poor, to supply you with a copy of such declaration under their hands and seal.

Signed by order of the Board,

To the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners,
South Sea House, Threadneedle-street.

E. CHADWICK,
Secretary.

V.—FORM of CERTIFICATE of POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS in respect
to the LOANS.

———Union.

To the Commissioners for the Issue of Exchequer Bills under the
Act of 57th Geo. III., c. 34, and subsequent Acts.

In the matter of the application from the said Union for the loan of
£ for the purpose of

WE, the Poor Law Commissioners, do hereby certify that the above loan is applied for by the Guardians of the Poor of the above Union, with our consent and approbation, and that the forms and provisions of an act passed in the Session held in the 1st and 2nd years of the reign of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act for the more effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland," have been duly observed in regard to such application.

Given under our hands and Seal of Office, &c.

APPENDIX (D).

REPORTS OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS, AND OTHER DOCUMENTS, RELATING TO PROCEEDINGS IN IRELAND.

No. 1.

REPORT PROPOSING the CITY of DUBLIN UNIONS.—By RICHARD EARLE, Esq., late *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner*.

GENTLEMEN,

Dublin, 31st May, 1839.

The proceedings of the Commissioners under the Irish Poor Relief Act had no sooner commenced than their powers were found to be inadequate to the introduction of its provisions into Dublin, in consequence of the non-existence of townlands in any part of the ancient city. When this defect in the statute was first discovered, various means were suggested for overcoming the difficulty, in order that the delay, at that time considered very undesirable, in establishing a compulsory system of relief in the metropolis, might be avoided. None of the methods suggested, however, appeared eligible, and the law officers of the Crown having been consulted, they recommended that an amendment of the Act should be procured at the earliest possible period, as, in their opinion, a legislative enactment alone could enable the Commissioners to apply the provisions of the new law to every part of Ireland.

2. Parliament having been successfully applied to, there is no longer any obstacle to prevent the declaration of one or more Unions, comprising the city, its suburbs, and the adjoining portions of the country at large. It is satisfactory to reflect that the delay occasioned by the cause just referred to, although of many months' duration, has, in reality, in no degree prejudiced the proceedings of the Commissioners. The citizens of Dublin, or at least those of them who devote their time and attention to the charitable institutions of the city, were indeed anxious that the substitution of a compulsory, for the voluntary system of relief, by which the destitute are now maintained, should not be unnecessarily delayed; but many anticipated that the pressure upon the rate-payers would be materially increased if the law were established in the city of Dublin before the neighbouring districts were subjected to it.

3. Coinciding in this view of the expediency of simultaneously applying the law to an extended district, the Commissioners instructed me to employ myself in the first instance in arranging Unions at a short distance from Dublin, and thereby forward the operations of the Commission in places where more time would be requisite for maturing them, on account of the want of existing buildings capable of being converted into workhouses, than in Dublin, where such buildings are to be found. This course, I have reason to know, has been generally approved of, and has allayed the apprehension, that the destitute would crowd into the city from the neighbouring counties, unless the workhouses in the one and the other should be opened nearly at the same

period; and thus the defect in the Act of Parliament, and the consequent delay has been turned to good account.

4. In compliance with the instructions, to which I have alluded, the Unions of Celbridge and Naas in the county of Kildare, Dunshaughlin in Meath, and Balrothery in the county and to the north of Dublin have been formed, and thereby a belt of Unions has been established nearly encircling the city, in each of which some progress has been already made.

5. The arrangements of the foregoing Unions having, of course, been approved by the Commissioners before they were declared, there were but few points relating to the scheme of the city Union or Unions remaining for consideration, inasmuch as the several parishes lying between Dublin and those Unions were purposely excluded from them, from the belief that it was desirable to annex them to the metropolis. To the south, indeed, some little difficulty was felt in deciding how far the connexion with Dublin should extend, and whether Bray should be selected as the next centre in that direction, or whether, in consequence of the density of the population in Kingstown, Blackrock, and Booterstown, a centre somewhat nearer Dublin than Bray might not be advantageously taken, to which those very increasing places might be attached.

6. The latter place was decided on by the Board in Dublin, and it was satisfactory to find that it accorded with the wishes of a deputation appointed by the inhabitants of the barony of Half Rathdown to confer with the Commissioners on the subject.

7. This point being settled, it remained for consideration whether the county of the city of Dublin, and those parishes in the county at large not already disposed of, should form one Union, or should be divided into two. There are several reasons which induce me to advise that the latter course should be taken, and none have occurred to me which militate against the proposal.

8. The extent of the population comprised within the whole area, amounting to 308,000, is so great, that more than one workhouse would be needed; in which case the principal advantage gained by large Unions would not exist, while, on the other hand, I can foresee certain advantages in calling into action a larger number of active and intelligent persons, able and willing to co-operate with the Commissioners, by the creation of two Boards of Guardians, than would be required if there be only one; to say nothing of the labour which would devolve on a single Board, a useful rivalry in the management of their concerns may be excited; zealous men may become members, and take an interest in the proceedings of one or other of the Boards, who might be excluded if fewer Guardians were to be returned; and the chance of really effective management thereby proportionably increased.

9. If the obvious line of division, the river Liffey, be adopted, the features of the two Unions will be so very similar, that no fair objection can be taken to the scheme. To the north, the Union which should be called "The North Dublin Union," will comprehend nearly one half of the city and suburbs, with a rural district composed of the barony of Coolock, and portions of the baronies of Castleknock and Uppercross, in all about 39,000 statute acres, and the entire population of the Union will be 125,245. On the other side of the river "The

South Dublin Union” will include the largest portion of the city and suburbs, and will also extend, in one direction, rather farther into the country, its acreage being 44,600, and its population 182,767.

10. It is singularly fortunate that the rateable property, and, as far as I can judge, also the pauperism of the city, is so distributed, that the latter will bear to the former very nearly the same proportion on each side of the river. I have consulted the only sources of information which have occurred to me, with a view of ascertaining whether the poverty in each division is in the same proportion to the population of each; and the following tests—which I do not, however, venture to term infallible—support the opinion I have just expressed. The number of houses below 10% are in equal proportions to the population; so are the excusals from the police rate, which is imposed on all: the persons admitted to the House of Industry are as nearly as possible in the like proportion; but the books of the Mendicity Institution do not readily give the means of obtaining the required information. I rely, however, more on general reputation than on these tests, and on the opinions which I have received from the many persons with whom I have conversed on the subject, and above all on the manner in which the public has acquiesced in the plan which has been now before it for many weeks.

11. If, then, it be assumed that the amount of poverty, pauperism, or destitution be in proportion to the population on each side, then the fairness of the scheme is shown by a reference to the valuation on which the police rate is raised, inasmuch as the rateable property is nearly in exact proportion to the population on the north and the south of the river.

12. Another fortunate circumstance is, that of the two houses, the House of Industry and the Foundling Hospital, which on the declaration of the Unions will vest in the Commissioners, the one is situated in a convenient spot on the north, and the other nearly as conveniently on the south side of the river; and in another report, in which I have dealt with the subject of the future appropriation of these buildings, I hope I have shown that they are most admirably calculated for the respective workhouses of the two Unions.

13. Having thus assigned my reasons for suggesting the formation of two Unions, and for the areas to be included in each, I shall proceed to speak of their subdivisions into electoral divisions and wards. The inconvenience likely to arise from the creation of different divisions of the city for various municipal purposes naturally induced me not to disregard the probability which exists, that the bill now before Parliament for effecting changes in the corporate bodies of the principal cities and towns of Ireland, will before long become law. Understanding also that the boundaries proposed in the bill for the future municipality of Dublin, and for its subdivision into wards, were not likely to undergo any modification, and considering them also to be as suitable for the purposes of the Poor Relief Act, as they appear to be judicious for their primary object, I venture to propose the adoption of them without any deviation. If this be approved, the city electoral division in each Union will comprise nearly all that can fairly be called a part of the city and suburbs, and the wealth of the whole will by this arrangement

be brought to contribute towards the maintenance of the entire destitution.

14. On the north side, the city electoral divisions under the provisions of the Amendment Act of this session may be divided into six, and that on the south side into nine wards, for the purpose of electing the Guardians.

15. Of the rural portions of each I feel it only necessary to say, that the electoral divisions set forth in the tabular forms have been formed, as far as I had the ability to do so, on the principles which have in other Unions formed by me been already sanctioned by the Commissioners.

16. In each Union, I recommend that the Board should consist of 33 elected Guardians, who, with 11 magistrates, will not in my opinion be too large a body for the despatch of business. The city electoral divisions I propose should return 18 of the elected Guardians; and as this number is divisible by both six and nine, each of the wards to the north will elect three, and on the south two Guardians. The number 15, assigned to the rural divisions may appear disproportionably great; but it must not be forgotten that, coming from a distance, and not being likely to act with the same concert which often marks the proceedings of Guardians returned from the same community, their weight at the Board may not be greater than is desirable; and, moreover, I am disposed to think an increase of their number is likely to improve the composition of the Boards.

17. The foregoing arrangements—which, on my own responsibility, were announced at a meeting convened by the Lord Mayor, at my instance, on the 30th April—have, as far as my knowledge extends, met with universal approbation. No suggestions of any kind have been made to me with reference to them, except that of the addition of two Guardians to the rural districts, to which I have acceded; and, on the whole, I feel that I may confidently submit them for the approval of the Commissioners.

18. As regards the general feeling of the citizens towards the measure for the relief of the destitute, I consider that the reception which the meeting gave to my explanations of the law and its objects fully warrant me in saying, that a very large proportion of those who take a prominent part in supporting the institutions designed for the relief of the destitute (and of those the meeting was principally composed) are gratified by the prospect which is before them. Hitherto their exertions have been as great, as they have in one respect been ill rewarded. The funds of the Mendicity Institution, for instance, are obtained from a part only of those who have the ability to contribute; and when they have become insufficient, it has proved almost hopeless to obtain additions from such as are not ordinary subscribers, and thus the whole burthen has been by no means equally distributed. A compulsory rate, therefore, is viewed with satisfaction by the parties who are mainly instrumental in supporting the charitable institutions of the city, not from any desire to lessen the amount of their own contributions, but from a wish to see all compelled to bear their share in maintaining the destitute, thereby enabling the charitable to apply a portion of their means to other objects connected with the relief of the poor.

19. Of the numbers for which workhouse accommodation should, in the first instance be provided, I find the usual difficulty in forming an estimate. In the Mendicity Institution the average daily number relieved is somewhere about 2,600, most of whom would probably, from time to time, accept relief from the Boards of Guardians. Some of the able-bodied class, which usually amounts to 700 or 800, I dare say would not be frequent applicants, because the rules of the institution enable them to earn in a portion of the week, a maintenance which though very scanty, forms, when taken with other means of support derived from the disposal of their spare time, a strong inducement to continue dependant on the charity. The workhouse system will differ so materially from this that I calculate upon a great diminution of the able-bodied classes.

20. The number of aged and infirm inmates of the House of Industry is nearly 900, but of these many had no previous connexion with Dublin, and several would neither be considered objects, or would accept the offer of relief in a workhouse. Besides the recipients of relief in these two institutions a large number of really destitute persons are assisted by the Sick and Indigent Room-keepers' Society, and a still greater number support themselves by begging in the streets. Of the first class I do not apprehend that many will have recourse to the workhouse, but from the latter, although I am convinced many unworthy objects are indiscriminately relieved in the streets with the really destitute, I anticipate a large accession of numbers to the workhouses, whenever the practice of begging is suppressed, either by alms being withheld, or by the enforcement of a more stringent vagrant law than is now in force.

21. Forming the best estimate in my power which the subject admits of, from the foregoing considerations, I have come to the conclusion that the Commissioners should render the House of Industry fit for the reception of 2000 persons from the North Dublin Union, and that the following proportions should be assumed for their classification:—

	Numbers.
1. Aged and infirm males	250
2. Able-bodied and partially infirm	200
3. Boys	350
4. Aged and infirm females	350
5. Able-bodied and partially infirm females	300
6. Girls	350
7. Sick in the hospitals and violent lunatics in cells	200
Total	2,000

In the Foundling Hospital provision should be made, in the same proportions for each class, for a similar number in the first instance. The aggregate population of the two Unions is 308,000, and my proposal therefore is, to assume that accommodation ought to be made for nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on that number.

22. But the power which the Commissioners possess of compelling future additions should be reserved, especially in the case of the South Dublin Union, in which the population is the most numerous. Before any provision, however, is determined on for an increased number of

paupers in either Union, it might be well to consider whether it should be by additions to the two buildings or by the erection of a detached building in each Union for the children. This latter plan has its disadvantages as well as its advantages, and I merely make the suggestion, in order that it may be considered by the Commissioners. By one means or another I recommend that the Commissioners should ensure the means of giving relief to 5000 in the two Unions.

23. I have only, in conclusion, to remind the Commissioners, of what I believe they are already aware, that the citizens of Dublin have been led to expect that the administration of relief in the workhouses will not be delayed much beyond the month of January or February in the next year.

I have the honour, &c.

RICHARD EARLE,

To the Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.
Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

TABULAR RETURNS.—NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

Name of proposed Union'. . . .	NORTH DUBLIN.
Address of Clerks of the Peace of the County or Counties within which the Union is situate . . .	Benedict Arthure, Esq., Old Dominick-street. Messrs. Archer and Long, Sessions Houses, Green-street.
Petty Sessional Divisions included in the Union	Blanchardstown. Ward. Drumcondra. Raheny.
Names and Addresses to Clerks to Petty Sessional Divisions(if any)	Mr. Robert Connor, Blanchardstown. Mr. Edward Lowther, Drumcondra. Mr. William Grabham, Raheny. Mr. William Dooglan, Ward, Swords.
Extreme Length of Union . . .	16 Statute miles.
Extreme Breadth , , . . .	7 , ,
Proposed Qualification of Guardians, Annual Value of	£10.
Date of Declaration	June 6th.
Day on which Union is to take effect	June 10th.
Time and place at which Justices of the Peace are to meet to appoint <i>ex officio</i> Guardians . . .	Grand Jury-room at the Sessions House, Green-street, June 19th.
Nomination Day for election of Guardians at —	Wednesday, June 26th.
Day of Election	, , July 10th.
First Meeting of Guardians to be held at Rotunda Rooms . . .	18th July.

RICHARD EARLE,

Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

31st May, 1839.

NAMES and ADDRESSES of JUSTICES of the PEACE qualified to act as
ex officio GUARDIANS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Jon. Barlow, Esq.	Sybill Hill, Raheny.
Captain Cottingham	Drumcondra, Belfield.
Captain Furnace	Talavera, Houth.
W. R. Law, Esq.	Johnstone, Drumcondra.
G. H. Lindsay, Esq.	Glassneven-House.
John Maccoonehy, Esq.	Edenmore, Raheny.
William Rathbourne, Esq.	Scribblestown.
William Sweetman, Esq.	Raheny-House.
Major Thompson	Huntstown, Castleknock.
Thomas Thompson	Do. do.
John Wisdom, Esq.	Clonliffe.
Sir Edmund Nugent	Fairfield Coolock.
L. D. Molloy, Esq.	12, Rutland-square.
James Hans Hamilton, Esq.	Abbotstown, Castleknock.
Andrew Rorke, Esq.	Tyrrelstown-house, Clonee.
John Godley, Esq.	Oatlands, Lucan.

MAGISTRATES of the County of the City qualified.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor .	Mansion-house.
Alderman Montgomery	30, North Frederick-street.
„ Carolin	17, Talbot-street.
„ Hyndman	28, Bachelors'-walk.
„ Hodges	Sackville-street.
„ West	Capel-street.
„ Archer	Stephen's-green.

SUMMARY.

No.	ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Popu-lation.	Number of Guar- dians proposed to be elected for each Division.	AREA, IN STATUTE ACRES.			
				Cultivated, including Wood.	Mountain, Waste, and Bog.	Water.	Total.
1	North City . . .	100,273	18				
2	Howth	2,419	2	..	Much.	..	4,442
3	Coolock	2,579	2	..	..	..	5,143
4	Glasneven	2,829	2	..	..	..	4,954
5	Clontarf	3,436	2	..	..	..	1,368
6	Drumcondra	4,617	2	..	..	..	2,077
7	Blanchardstown	1,910	1	..	..	..	8,480
8	Castleknock	4,554	2	..	..	..	4,683
9	Finglass	2,628	2	..	..	..	7,790
	Total	125,245	33	..	..	..	38,917

Workhouse accommodation proposed for 2000 Inmates.

M^r Charles Report—

1.—NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS

N ^o 1	North City.....
2	Howth.....
3	Coolock.....
4	Glasnevin.....
5	Clontarf.....
6	Drumcondra.....
7	Blanchardstown.....
8	Castleknoch.....
9	Finglas.....

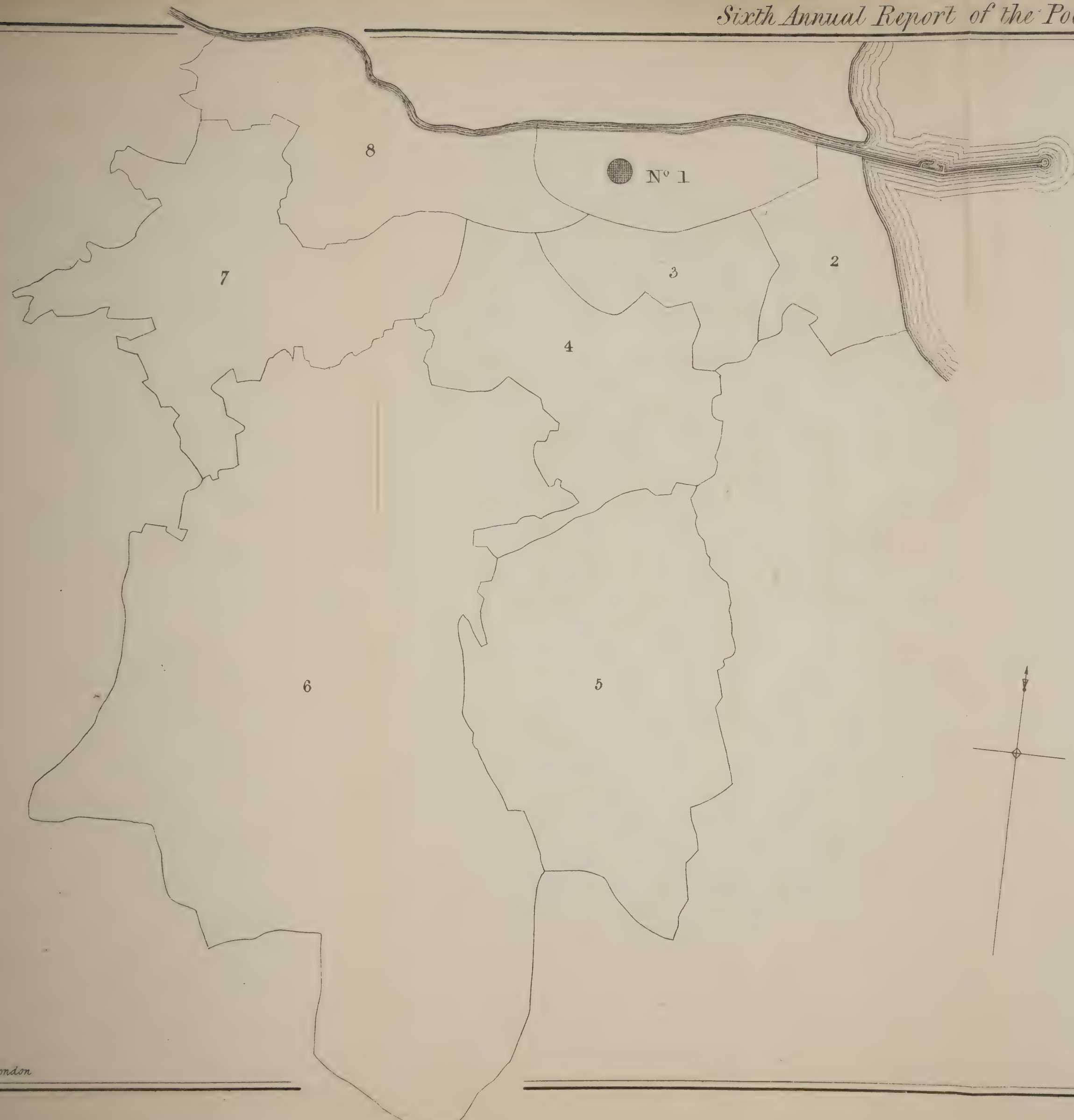




M^r Carle's Report-
2 - SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.

Nº 1	South City
2	Donnybrook
3	Rathmines
4	Rathfarnham
5	Whitechurch
6	Tallaght
7	Clondalkin
8	Palmerstown



TABULAR RETURNS.—SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

Name of Proposed Union	SOUTH DUBLIN.
Address of Clerks of the Peace of the County or Counties within which the Union is situate	Benedict Arthure, Esq., 45, Old Dominick-street, county of Dublin. Messrs. Archer and Long, Sessions-house, Queen street.
Petty Sessional Divisions included the Union	Rathfarnham. Tallaght.
Names and Addresses to Clerks to Petty Sessional Divisions(if any)	Mr. C. Gannon, Rathfarnham. Mr. Isaac Wade, Tallaght.
Extreme length of Union	8 statute miles.
Extreme breadth	8 „
Proposed qualification of Guardian, annual value of	£10.
Date of Declaration	June 6th.
Day on which Union is to take effect	June 10th.
Time and Place at which Justices of the Peace are to meet to appoint <i>ex officio</i> Guardians	Assembly-house, William-street, Tuesday, June 18th.
Nomination day for Election of Guardians at	June 29th.
Day of Election of Guardians	13th July.
First Meeting of Guardians to be held at Board Room, Royal Exchange	25th July.

RICHARD EARLE,

31st May, 1839.

*Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.*NAMES and ADDRESSES of JUSTICES of the PEACE qualified to act as *ex-officio* GUARDIANS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
L. S. Arabin, Esq.	Corkagh, Clondalkin.
Edward Burroughs, Esq.	Collinstown, Clondalkin.
William Caldbeck, Esq.	Clondalkin.
Simon Foot, Esq.	Rathfarnham.
D. C. Latouche, Esq.	Marley.
John Sentaigne, Esq.	Tallaght.
John O'Neill, Esq.	Larch-hill, Whitechurch.
Ponsonby Shaw, Esq.	Friarstown, Tallaght.
Sir Robert Shaw, Bart.	Bushy Park, Rathfarnham.
Robert Shaw, Esq.	Ditto ditto.
Samuel White, Esq.	Killakee ditto.
Alderman Hodges	Miltown House.

Magistrates of the County of the City qualified to act.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.	Mansion House.
Sir Thomas M'Kenny, Bart.	Lower Fitzwilliam-street.
Alderman Abbott	44, Upper Mount-street.
Sir George Whiteford	23, College-green.
Alderman Dixon	19, Lower Mount-street.
Sir N. W. Brady	43, Dame-street.
Alderman Drummond	14, Pembroke-road.
Alderman Perrin	43, Dame-street.
Sir R. Butler	11, Dawson-street.
Alderman Warren	15, Mespil-parade, Leeson-street.

SUMMARY.

No.	ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Popu-lation.	Number of Guar- dians proposed to be elected for each Division.	AREA, IN STATUTE ACRES.			
				Cultivated, including Wood.	Mountain, Waste, and Bog.	Water.	Total.
1	South City .	140,000	18	..	..	..	..
2	Donnybrook .	12,094	2	..	..	..	1,767
3	Rathmines .	9,973	2	..	..	..	1,458
4	Rathfarnham .	5,594	2	..	..	..	4,593
5	Whitechurch .	2,921	2	..	Much	..	6,355
6	Tallaght .	4,485	3	..	Much	..	21,446
7	Clondalkin .	2,993	2	..	..	..	5,632
8	Palmerstown .	4,707	2	..	..	..	3,359
	Total . .	182,767	33	..	..	..	44,608

Workhouse accommodation proposed for 2,000 Inmates.

No. 2.

REPORT on the HOUSE of INDUSTRY and the FOUNDLING HOSPITAL,
DUBLIN. By RICHARD EARLE, Esq., late *Assistant Poor Law Com-
missioner*.

GENTLEMEN,

Dublin, May, 1839.

As it has been determined to form two Unions in the city of Dublin, to the north and south of the river, and as these Unions are to be declared immediately, it is necessary that I should lose no time in reporting upon the future conversion of the House of Industry and Foundling Hospital into workhouses, the former for the North, and the latter for the South Dublin Union. The arrangements which must precede their appropriation will require some time, and if they be delayed, their incompleteness may prevent the Commissioners from realising the expectation which the citizens of Dublin now have, that the Guardians will be in a situation to give relief early in next year; and I therefore desire to call your earliest attention to the several suggestions contained in the following Report.

The situation of these two buildings, their extent, and the land attached to each, make them extremely suitable to the wants of the proposed Unions, and I very much question whether, if new houses were erected, a regard to expense would not deter the Commissioners from making them as airy, as spacious, or, in many other respects, as desirable as the buildings in question. If they were totally unoccupied, I should only have to suggest the number for whom accommodation ought to be provided in each; as it is otherwise, however, I am compelled to enter into many details on which it is necessary for the Commissioners to be informed, in order to judge of the expediency of the proposals which I am about to submit to them.

I shall first speak of the House of Industry.

This institution consists of—an asylum for aged and infirm poor and

incurable lunatics, the Hardwick Fever Hospital, the Whitworth Chronic, and Richmond Surgical Hospitals, and Talbot Dispensary; the House of Industry was established under the provisions of the Irish Act of 11 and 12 Geo. III. c. 30, the object of which was the erection and maintenance of similar institutions in every county in Ireland. The legislature directed funds to the amount of not less than 100*l.* or more than 200*l.* to be annually raised by the presentment of grand juries in counties of cities and towns, and not less than 200*l.* or more than 400*l.* in counties at large; but voluntary contributions were looked to as the principal means of their support.

In the year 1777 the Dublin House of Industry received the first parliamentary grant of 4000*l.*, and though no act of the Irish legislature was passed to convert it into a national establishment, it has continued from that period to receive large annual grants from parliament.

In 1816 the government determined that the institution should be appropriated to the reception of the four following classes:—

- 1st. Aged and infirm.
- 2nd. The sick labouring under chronic or acute diseases.
- 3rd. Orphan children.
- 4th. Lunatics and idiots.

The effect of this determination was to introduce a large number of poor persons requiring medical treatment, and induced the necessity of attaching to it the several hospitals which I have enumerated.

Commissioners were appointed in 1819 to inspect and report upon its management, and their report, which enters fully into the origin, objects, and details of the management of every branch of the establishment, will be found in the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed in 1829, to inquire into the Irish Miscellaneous Estimates. Many suggestions were made by the Commissioners which were, I apprehend, for the most part adopted, and the application of the House of Industry to its present objects, and its present condition and management, principally resulted from them.

The whole expense of the several parts of the establishment is supplied by an annual vote of parliament. The grant for each of the five years ending with 1838 has been 20,000*l.*, and the estimate for the present year is 21,136*l.*

The number of inmates in the several departments is at the present time as follows:—

Aged and infirm poor . . .	888
Incurable lunatics and epileptics	474
	<hr/>
	1362
	<hr/>

HOSPITALS.

Hardwick Fever Hospital . . .	109
Whitworth Chronic . . .	78
Richmond Surgical . . .	116
	<hr/>

Total 1665

Every department, with the exception of a few beds in the hospitals,

is completely occupied, and any vacancies now occurring would immediately be supplied from the list of applicants waiting for admission.

Of the expediency of prohibiting further admissions of aged and infirm persons and incurable lunatics, and of converting the House of Industry into a workhouse for the North Dublin Union, there can be no doubt, and it cannot be necessary that I should enter into the many reasons for suppressing an establishment against which, in its present form, so many objections might reasonably be urged. It was evidently in the contemplation of parliament that the Houses of Industry throughout Ireland should be converted into workhouses, and placed under the management of the Boards of Guardians, and with this view the 34th section of the Poor Relief Act provides that on the declaration of a Union they shall vest in the Commissioners. In making the following suggestions, therefore, I assume that the object of the Commissioners should be to adapt the existing House of Industry to the purposes of a workhouse for the North Dublin Union at the earliest possible period.

The adaptation, as far as the buildings are concerned, would neither require much time or any large outlay either on their extension or alteration; as might be expected from their having been erected for the reception of the poor under one system, they are not ill calculated for lodging them when admitted under another; and a very accurate calculation enables me to say that, with some inexpensive additions, accommodation might be provided for at least 1800 inmates, over and above those who might require to be relieved in the hospitals attached to it. This being the number for which accommodation ought, in my judgment, to be provided at the outset, the North Dublin Union would be readily supplied with a workhouse if the House of Industry were now unoccupied. I shall therefore describe the arrangements by which I consider an almost immediate reduction in the number of the present inmates may be effected to such an extent as will give to the Guardians the means of offering relief to as many destitute persons as are likely to seek it on the first establishment of the Union.

The incurable lunatics and epileptic patients, amounting with their attendants to 523, have been taken into their present asylum with a view to relieve the several district lunatic asylums in Ireland from a class of patients which, when very numerous, necessarily deprive these institutions of much of their value, their principal object being to restore recent cases of insanity to health; their efficiency is of course impaired if they cannot give immediate admission to patients whose malady is of recent origin; and I believe that this is now the situation of many of these establishments, and that much anxiety is felt with reference to the assistance which the workhouses throughout the country will give to the lunatic asylums.

I allude, however, to this subject only for the purpose of drawing the attention of the Commissioners to what appears to me a most important consideration bearing on the question of the future disposal of this class. At present the maintenance of these incurables, who are from every part of the country, is defrayed at the expense of the nation; and assuming that, as far as those already admitted are concerned, they will be permitted to continue a national charge, it is material to know whether the system is to be continued, or whether it is to ter-

minate when the present number are removed by death or otherwise. In the former case I have no hesitation in recommending that no part of the *existing* buildings at the House of Industry (except the cells which are detached, and most suitable in their arrangements) should be appropriated to the reception of any lunatics but those which become chargeable in the usual way on the poor-rates of the Union. It is obviously inexpedient that a general establishment of this kind should be attached to a workhouse maintained by the poor-rates, and under the charge of a Board of Guardians; and I trust that, at all events, no permanent asylum for incurable lunatics will be continued within the confines of the future Union workhouse.

But I further recommend, even if no new cases of incurable lunacy are to be admitted, that the patients already there should be immediately removed elsewhere, with a view to the appropriation of the rooms they now occupy to the destitute poor. This step I consider so essential, that I have made inquiry whether there be any suitable building near to the House of Industry which could be procured for the purpose, but I have been unable to find any.

The Island Bridge Barracks, however, having been mentioned to me, I have inspected them, and I consider them well calculated to supply the accommodation which is required; a part of them will be immediately vacated, and the whole in the course of next year will, I understand, be relinquished by the Barrack Department. They consist of two distinct parts, the one lying to the north, and the other to the south of the road leading from the Royal Hospital to Island Bridge. The former comprise several irregular buildings consisting of dormitories for the men, quarters for a few officers, and stables for 100 horses; these are for the most part in not very good repair, but other buildings used as the hospital for the artillery, adjoin them, and are substantially built and conveniently arranged. Taken altogether, I have no doubt they would serve the purpose, and that the lunatics might be as well lodged and classified in them as they are at present. That part of the barracks which lies to the south must, I fear, be put out of consideration, because I am informed that the extension of the Portobello Barracks will not be completed for eighteen months, and that until then the artillery could not be removed from their present quarters; and it has also been intimated to me that it would be equally impracticable to dispense with the present hospital at an earlier period. But this is a matter which I beg to suggest may be pressed on the attention of government, and that they may be urged, if it be practicable, to cause that part of the barracks which I have described, to be vacated in the course of six months. Whether it be practicable or not I can give no opinion, but it surely is desirable that the partial occupation of them should not unnecessarily delay the appropriation of them to another purpose, especially as such delay would entirely defeat the object in view.

If possession of them could be obtained, then I should propose that the 96 cells at the House of Industry to which I have already referred, should continue to be used for the more violent patients, who require restraint; though at a distance they might be under the same superintendence, and the number of grievously afflicted cases is so great that a selection could readily be made of persons who might with the

greatest propriety become permanent occupiers of them ; if necessary, a few cells might be provided at the new asylum, whereby frequent removals from one place to the other would be avoided. If the continued occupation of the cells were approved, the number for whom accommodation must elsewhere be provided would be reduced to 378.

Lest it should be assumed that the number of lunatics of which I have been treating would be speedily reduced by death or any other cause, and that, therefore, their continuance at the House of Industry would not long interfere with the occupation of it as a workhouse, I beg to state that the number of vacancies occurring during the last five years have averaged only 57 yearly, or 12 per cent. ; most of the patients have not passed the meridian of life, and it is well known that the loss of reason does not necessarily shorten life.

The removal of the lunatics will place about one-third of the House of Industry at the disposal of the Guardians, but there will still remain nearly 900 aged and infirm persons. These are supported by parliamentary grant ; and I submit that it would be inconsistent with justice to throw the future charge of maintaining them upon the city of Dublin, or on that part of it which is to form the North Union. Many of them are unconnected by birth or servitude with Dublin, and some, there is reason to believe, have become a permanent charge upon the country, less through any real necessity than by the encouragement which has been given to their indolent habits through the method of treating them adopted in the institution. My opinion, indeed, of the injurious tendency of the institution is such as to make me form a very high estimate of the mischief which has been worked by depriving the persons who have been received into it of all habits of industry and motives for exertion, and, therefore, I should regard it as unfair to inflict exclusively on the city of Dublin the consequences of a system which has been fostered by the government and the nation at large.

The government, in my opinion, would be justified in regarding the present inmates as pensioners or annuitants ; and as such they should continue to be supported at the public charge—not, however, in the present method, but they should be treated in every respect as destitute persons will be when received into the workhouse by order of the Board of Guardians. A register of their names and ages, and other particulars necessary for their identification, should be made ; and an estimate should be annually submitted under the authority of the Poor Law Commissioners to the Government, of the probable cost of their maintenance. It would not be difficult to show that a liberal charge for their maintenance, and other expenses incidental to their support in the workhouses, would be much less than the sum now expended upon them ; and in no other way could they be maintained, at a less cost to the Government, than by placing them under the authority of the Commissioners and Boards of Guardians.

It would be immaterial, as far as expense is concerned, whether the class of which I am now speaking were suffered to remain where they are, or were divided between the workhouses of the North and South Dublin Unions ; but the latter course may become necessary, in order immediately to relieve the House of Industry of a number of its inmates, and thereby place the two Unions on an equality in respect of the workhouse accommodation possessed by each at the commencement of their operations.

Being tolerably familiar with the treatment which those classed under the denomination of aged and infirm receive in the House of Industry, I cannot but anticipate that some discontent will be occasioned by a change of system which is to affect those who have been long accustomed to comforts and indulgences quite incompatible with the objects for which workhouses are designed. At this moment there are 880 infirm and aged persons: many of them, however, are not *both* aged *and* infirm. No less than 53 women-servants, with the titles of nurses, wards'-maids, &c., are appointed to wait on and attend to the wants of this class alone. It is true that many are decrepit, many pitiable objects, and that few probably (comparatively speaking) possess the power of earning their own subsistence; still such powers as they possess do not appear to be turned to any account, and in all respects they are treated in a way which falls to the lot of very few of the poor who subsist on their own means, or who are supported by their friends and relatives. Their diet is such as none of the class to which the inmates belong can command out of the house; and it is enough to say of it that a large portion of the farmers of the country have not, throughout the year, so much meat as falls to the share of every one of the inmates of the House of Industry.

When, therefore, their present treatment is contrasted with what it ought to be and must be in a workhouse, it is evident that dissatisfaction will ensue on the change; and it is not improbable that even the anticipation of it will lead many to quit the house. Indeed, I have been informed by the officers of the establishment that indications of such an intention have already been manifested by many; and I am confident all those whom necessity does not compel to remain, will remove themselves as the summer advances.

It is by the foregoing arrangements—namely, 1st, the support of the incurable lunatics by the Government as heretofore; 2nd, the removal of them from the House of Industry to the Island Bridge Barracks; and, 3rd, a continuance of the grant for the support of the aged and infirm—that I propose to render the House of Industry available as a workhouse for the North Dublin Union at a much earlier period than would otherwise be possible; and in concluding this branch of my Report, I venture to urge that no time should be lost in obtaining the sanction of the Government to these measures.

There is another subject which also requires the early attention of the Government. I allude to the three hospitals and the dispensary connected with the House of Industry, all of which are supported out of the same parliamentary grant. Whatever may have been their original design, they are now general hospitals, open for the reception of patients from all parts of Ireland; and the only condition which seems to connect them more particularly with the House of Industry is that by which the Governors claim a priority of admission for any of the inmates under their charge, who may require surgical or medical treatment.

The admissions to all the hospitals are granted by the physicians and surgeons attached to them; and I am not aware that any effective control is exercised over them, or that an improper selection of cases (should it occur) would meet with animadversion from any quarter.

Through the dispensary, medical relief to external patients is extensively granted.

Very serious considerations are involved in the question of the future management and support of these adjuncts to the House of Industry. They are at present vested in the Governors, and are supported out of the same fund as the house itself; and in my opinion therefore they must be considered component parts of it, and as such must, on the declaration of the City of Dublin Unions, in pursuance of the 34th section, vest in the Poor Law Commissioners. If, then, they are hereafter to be used only as the sick wards or hospitals of the workhouse, and admission to them be confined to those destitute persons who may be receiving relief by order of the Board of Guardians, they will be much larger than necessary, and their utility (especially that of the Hardwick Fever Hospital) will be much diminished. It is almost unnecessary for me to advert to the obloquy which will be thrown upon the new law on its introduction into Dublin, if one of its first effects be to curtail the usefulness of these establishments; and the faculty will not be slow to condemn a measure which, instead of extending the medical and surgical schools of the city, will deprive them of no immaterial portion of their means of imparting professional knowledge.

If this obviously injurious result is avoided by the continuance of these hospitals on their present scale, and the Guardians be allowed to grant admission to patients without proof of their actual destitution; and if, moreover, out-door medical relief be granted through the dispensary as at present, and all this be done at the expense of the Union, a dangerous departure from the provisions of the Poor Relief Act and the workhouse principle will be sanctioned, and a precedent established, the consequences of which it is not difficult to foresee.

There seems to be no means of extricating the Commissioners and the Poor Relief Act from this serious difficulty, except by Government obtaining from Parliament an annual grant of such an amount as will meet the additional expense occasioned by maintaining these hospitals in their present character of *general* hospitals; the estimate for which, like that for the lunatics and inmates of the House of Industry, should be prepared annually under the direction of the Poor Law Commissioners. The basis on which such estimate should be formed would not be very difficult to arrange; but it is worthy of consideration by what authority the medical appointments should be made.

The workhouse for the South Dublin Union must be the Foundling Hospital. This institution was founded in 1704, and has since been supported by parliamentary grant. Admission for many years was given, without payment or inquiry, to children who were brought from all parts of Ireland, and (as was suspected) even from the coasts of Wales. The number thus admitted varied annually from 1500 to 2000, which was the number in 1822. In that year an Act was passed, which required that a deposit of 5*l.* should be made with each child, the effect of which provision was immediately to reduce the number of admissions to below 500. The Committee of the House of Commons which sat in 1829 on the Irish Miscellaneous Estimates, observing that no evil consequences had resulted from this extensive reduction in the number of admissions, and considering that the insti-

tution had failed satisfactorily to answer the object for which it was designed, recommended that no admissions should be allowed after the 1st of January, 1830.

In pursuance of this recommendation, though not in strict compliance with it, the admission of children altogether ceased in 1831; but the number previously admitted was so great that the children and apprentices, together with some adults physically unable to support themselves, reared and now maintained by the institution, still form a body of dependents amounting to no less than 4258.

On the 25th March last, the numbers in the different classes were as follows:—

Number of children at nurse in the country	1484
In course of being apprenticed, or under medical treatment in the house	40
Adults in the Invalid List	206
Apprentices	2528
	<hr/>
	4258
	<hr/>

In the Supplement (A.) to this Report*, a statement will be found of the admissions of those still on the books from the year 1797 to 1831, from which it appears that 446 children at nurse, of both sexes, are still under 10 years of age, none less than 8 years old, and 1038 are between 10 and 15 years of age. They are usually apprenticed in their 14th or 15th year; and the boys are bound for a period varying from 4 to 7 years—the girls from 3 to 5. At the expiration of their apprenticeship they receive a small reward proportionate to their good conduct; and when this payment has been made they are considered as no longer belonging to the institution. During their apprenticeship they are liable, through misconduct or permanent incapacity, to be thrown on the hands of the Governors. They are annually inspected by visitors appointed for the purpose, and their condition reported. Those who require it are brought to Dublin, in order to be placed under medical treatment in the House; and thus the apprentices, besides being a charge in respect of clothing and schooling, must not be disregarded in estimating the degree of superintendence which the institution will hereafter require.

The aged and infirm, or invalid class, consisting of 150 females and 56 males, has accumulated principally since 1797: 13 only were admitted previous to that year. Many are blind, some crippled, others are severe cases of scrofula, and a few deaf and dumb. They are quartered in the country, and are annually visited by the inspectors. This class also requires superintendence, as attempts at imposition have already proved the necessity for a periodical and careful inquiry into the existence and real condition of these annuitants.

In 1834, when the inmates of the hospital were reduced to the present number, the establishment of officers was diminished, and adjusted to the probable future extent of business.

The officers which were then considered necessary, and have been since continued, are the following:—

The Rev. James Aickin, secretary, registrar, and paymaster, was appointed superintendent to the model school in 1824, and to his present offices in 1830; has apartments, coals, and candles; his salary is . . .		£214	0
He is also one of four inspectors, and annually visits the counties of Wicklow, Wexford, Meath, and Louth, and has half of the city of Dublin under his inspection. For this duty he receives, including all expenses whatever . . .		75	0
(Mr. Aickin gives security by bond, himself in 6000 <i>l.</i> , and two sureties in 3000 <i>l.</i> each.)			
Mr. J. Creighton, surgeon, has held the appointment about 13 years; has apartments, coals, and candles. Having been allowed to enter into private practice, his salary was reduced to . . .		100	0
He is also an inspector; and in this capacity has under his charge part of the city of Dublin, part of Wicklow, and the counties of Kildare, Carlow, and Kilkenny, and receives . . .		75	0
The Rev. Mr. Parge, an inspector . . .		75	0
Dr. Burke, ditto . . .		75	0
Mr. William Maguire, accountant and auditor.			
(The Governors deeming this office a necessary one, appointed Mr. Maguire, and proposed that he should be paid a salary of 120 <i>l.</i> The Treasury have objected to the office being continued, but the Governors have again recommended it, and the matter is still under consideration. He examines and checks all bills and vouchers, prepares the annual estimate, and keeps the general account of the expenditure.)			
Mr. A. Plunkett, the registrar and paymaster's clerk, has two rooms, and a small allowance of coals and candles, and a salary of . . .		80	0
(He has held the office for 25 years.)			
Mr. Edward Lyons, foundling clerk, has no apartments, but has a gratuity of 6 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> for extra services, and a salary of . . .		60	0
Margaret O'Neill, matron, has apartments, and a small allowance of coals and candles. She has been 14 years in the hospital, and has the charge of the house and the stock of clothing. Her salary is . . .		40	0
Euphemia Lindsay, servant, superintends the girls at their needlework, and in the cleaning of the house. Her wages are . . .		25	0
Hector Macbeath, porter, has apartments at the gate, a small allowance of coals and candles, and a salary of . . .		40	0
(He has been 10 years in the institution.)			
Messenger (vacant) . . .		20	0
In addition to this, there are pensions to retired officers amounting to . . .		645	16

£1524 16

The institution derives its funds, as I have before stated, with the exception of a small rent from property devised to it, from an annual grant by Parliament. The grants which were made in each of the five last years were as follows :—

Session of 1834	£18,919
„ 1835	9,000
„ 1836	20,000
„ 1837	13,400
„ 1838	12,500

And the estimate for the next year is 11,255*l.* 3*s.*, being 1,244*l.* 17*s.* less than the grant of 1838. An abstract of the accounts, for the year ended March 31st last, will be found in the Supplement (B.) to this Report.*

The decrease in the number of children at nurse, likely to take place in the years 1839 and 1840, by apprenticeships, death, and other causes, is computed at 270 ; but this annual decrement will be less in succeeding years, because the casualties will be fewer as the gross number of children diminishes.

The number of apprentices annually completing the period for which they are bound, may be estimated at from 500 to 600. The aged and infirm list is not expected to be much reduced for some time to come, as the additions made to it from the younger children incapacitated by disease or infirmity, who are put upon it so soon as they attain the age of 15, are likely to be equivalent to the reductions occasioned by death. The reduction on the whole number now under the superintendence of the governors and their officers, caused by death, and the expiration of apprenticeships, I anticipate will be for the three or four next years about 600 ; and that four years hence there will still remain on the books from 1800 to 1900 of all classes.

I have thus placed before the Commissioners the present state of the Institution, and also the prospect of reduction for the next four years, and I shall now proceed to suggest the measures which in my judgment should be adopted for the support, management, and control of the Institution after the building, by the declaration of the South Dublin Union, shall have become vested in them.

And first, as to the means of support :—

The obvious design of the 34th Section of the Poor Law Act for Ireland is to enable the Commissioners at the earliest possible period to close the doors and terminate the existence of all foundling hospitals in Ireland, and ultimately to convert the buildings belonging to them into workhouses, but during the process of reduction they are enjoined to have due regard to the welfare and protection of the objects of these charities. Wherever therefore they have been hitherto supported by local taxation, I apprehend the Commissioners are bound to see that funds are raised from such taxation adequate to the future wants of the Institutions, and that they would be acting against the spirit of the foregoing provision if they were to throw the objects of these charities on the rates to be raised for the relief of the destitute. The object of the legislature was only the gradual suppression of foundling hospitals, and the proviso of the 34th section evidently shows that the shifting of the burthen of supporting them from one fund to another was not contemplated.

For like reasons I conceive that it is incumbent upon the Commis-

sioners to urge the necessity of maintaining the Dublin Foundling Hospital, or rather the extern department of it, by a parliamentary grant as heretofore, and that no portion of the dependents upon it should, at least for the present, be maintained by the poor rates. An additional ground for exempting the citizens of Dublin from such charge is, that the Institution was open for the reception of children from all parts of Ireland: nothing then could be more unjust than to throw upon the present occupiers of property in Dublin, and on funds raised for municipal purposes, a charge which has been hitherto national, and with which the city has had no exclusive concern.

Next, as to its future government:—

From the preceding statement, and by a reference to the duties of the officers of the Institution, it is difficult to suggest any advantage which would arise from placing it under the superintendence of the Board of Guardians of the intended Union and their officers, if such a course could be legally taken. The former would have no peculiar motives for vigilance, and they would scarcely feel more interest in the welfare of the children and apprentices than the Governors under whose charge they have been hitherto reared. Neither would the Union officers be sufficient, without additions both to their numbers and salaries, for the discharge of the duties necessarily arising out of the superintendence of so many children, and the application of the funds.

The duties of the management are such as require a long and intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the institution, and much would be lost by placing in new hands the guardianship of the foundlings, whose welfare depends upon the degree of knowledge which the Guardians possess of those to whose immediate care they are confided. The inspection is obviously essential, and I think it could scarcely be conducted on more moderate terms than those of the existing arrangements, and I have heard of no complaints of the manner in which it is executed; I therefore strongly recommend that the future management of the Institution, including the inspection, should remain in the hands of the Governors, assisted by such of the present officers as may be found really necessary, most of whom it may be observed, from length of service and efficiency, have strong claims to consideration.

But the Poor Law Commissioners will of course exercise a control over the Governors and their officers; and this superintendence, as directed by the Act, should consist in providing for as speedy a reduction in all cases of the dependents on the charity, as the condition of each will permit; in enforcing all practicable economy in every branch of the expenditure; in suggesting and enforcing salutary regulations for the inspection of the children and other classes; and in seeing that the staff of officers is contracted from time to time as the period for the final extinction of the charity approaches.

This control may not be really required; the Governors and all concerned may be both desirous to interpose no delay, and may have already taken every step to advance the object of the legislature: on these points I give no opinion at present, but the control of the Commissioners, even if the Governors be prompt in forwarding the reduction, will be a further security to the Government and Parliament that a continuance of the aid supplied by the latter will not be abused.

The next matter to which I shall advert is the appropriation of the hospital to the purposes of a workhouse.

I see no obstacle to the immediate conversion of it to such purposes. It is true that at present six officers and about forty children reside in the hospital, and that the Governors hold their meetings there. I have also mentioned that children are frequently removed to it from the country for medical treatment; and in the month of July, the period at which many transfers from one nurse to another, and many apprenticeships take place, there are sometimes 100 children in the house. Still I think it expedient to take possession of the house, and declare it a workhouse for the South Dublin Union; but at the same time to afford the Governors facilities for conducting the concerns of the institution in their accustomed mode.

My proposal is, that they should be empowered to take premises of adequate size, in which the secretary might reside. There should be accommodation for an office, for a board room, and for storing such clothing as it may, under the altered system, be necessary to keep in stock.

As regards expense the balance will be in favour of my proposal; for the matron female servant and porter whose joint salaries amount to 105*l.* a year, besides their allowances, might then be dispensed with. The office of messenger might be continued, and he might be charged with the custody of the clothing, as the matron now is: such children as are unfit from temporary or permanent causes, to be apprenticed, such as require medical treatment, and those who, for the purposes before mentioned, are annually brought into the house, might be received into the workhouse, and maintained there at a reasonable charge per head to be paid by the Governors.

To any part of the foregoing proposals I can anticipate no well-grounded objections; they are to be recommended by economical considerations, and by the still more important effect they will have in preventing all collision between the Governors and the Board of Guardians, and their respective officers.

I remain, &c.

RICHARD EARLE,

To the Poor Law Commissioners. Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

SUPPLEMENT TO MR. EARLE'S REPORT.

(A).—A STATEMENT of the Children, distinguishing Males from Females, and also the Dates of their admission into the Foundling Hospital, Dublin.

On Invalid Establishment.			On Dry-Nursing Establishment.		
Years of Admission.	Males.	Females.	Years of Admission.	Males.	Females.
Prior to 1797 . .	3	10	1821	..	12
From 1797 to 1802 .	1	9	1822	..	2
„ 1803 to 1806 .	1	14	1823	..	4
„ 1807 to 1810 .	6	14	1824	39	6
„ 1811 to 1814 .	4	22	1825	97	97
„ 1815 to 1816 .	8	23	1826	103	162
„ 1817 to 1818 .	12	26	1827	107	120
„ 1818 to 1820 .	13	19	1828	101	143
„ 1821 to 1822 .	3	9	1829	162	175
„ 1823 to 1824 .	5	4	1830	34	43
			1831	19	13
Total . .	56	150		662	822

Number of Children in the Institution waiting to be apprenticed, and under medical treatment 37

Making altogether on the Establishment . . . 1,727

(B.)—**FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.**—**RETURN** of the Cash Expenditure, for One Year, ending 31st March, 1839.

	£.	s.	d.
Fees to Children on being bound Apprentices	242	10	0
Premiums to Children on serving their Apprenticeship faithfully, 1255	713	16	0
Do. proportions, 156	103	15	4
Clothing allowance to Children	47	8	0
Salaries	665	0	7
Annuities	469	15	8
Provision	369	6	6
Clothing	515	8	9
Coals, Candles, &c.	179	6	6
Bibles and Stationery	40	15	10
Advertising	3	3	6
Medicine	10	12	1
Repairs of Building	48	12	3
House Expenses	34	11	6
Miscellaneous Expenses	69	19	9
Inspecting Children in the Country	300	0	0
Clothing and Schooling at Nurse in the Country	846	4	0
Nurse's Wages for Children	6,038	13	3
	<u>10,698</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>6</u>

No. 3.

REPORT on the **DUBLIN HOUSE** of **INDUSTRY.**—By **RICHARD HALL,** Esq., *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.*

GENTLEMEN,

Dublin, 13th September, 1839.

THE Institution known as the House of Industry, consists of 1st, an Asylum for Aged and Infirm Poor Persons; 2nd, an Asylum for Incurable Lunatics; 3rd, the Hardwick Fever Hospital; 4th, the Whitworth Hospital for Chronic Diseases; 5th, the Richmond Surgical Hospital; 6th, the Talbot Dispensary.

Of these several departments, the Asylum for the Aged and Infirm Poor, contains at present, including 90 nurses and servants, 914 persons.

The Lunatic Asylum contains, including 35 servants, 405 persons.

There are also detached lunatic cells for the more violent patients, which now contain, including 14 attendants, 110 persons.

The Fever Hospital has accommodation for 159 persons, including 15 attendants; it now contains 112 persons.

The Chronic Medical Hospital will accommodate, and now contains, including 19 attendants, 101 persons.

The Surgical Hospital will accommodate 137 persons ; it contains at present, including 17 attendants, 133 persons.

There are 24 mendicant cells, containing at present 27 persons. These cells adjoin those appropriated to the violent lunatics, and being detached from the Asylum of the Aged and Infirm Poor, will not form part of the Union Workhouse.

Since it has been determined that those parts of the House of Industry, which are now the receptacles of the aged and infirm poor, and the harmless lunatics, and which are capable of accommodating, with small additions and adaptations, 2000 paupers, shall be the workhouse of the North Dublin Union, it becomes necessary to take into consideration, among other matters, the staff of paid officers by whom the whole institution is at present governed and managed ; and this with a view of ascertaining which of them will be required to continue in their present offices after the workhouse has been, by the Poor Law Commissioners, declared fit for the reception of the destitute, and its consequent severance from the hospitals, the lunatic asylum, and the dispensary, with which it is at present connected, and conjointly with which it has been hitherto supported by an annual parliamentary grant. It is presumed that the future workhouse is to be in all respects distinct from every other portion of that combined establishment that is now known as the House of Industry ; that it will have its own master, matron, and subordinate officers, to superintend and manage, according to the regulations of the Commissioners, and under the direction of the Board of Guardians, the suitable maintenance and employment of every class of inmates—the aged, the able-bodied, and the children of both sexes, as well those who are sick as those who are in health. No other arrangement could be consistent with those peculiar purposes which are to be answered by the workhouse, nor be compatible with the circumstances of its affairs being conducted through a different administrative body, and its being supported out of a different fund from that whence the other departments of the present establishment, namely, the hospitals, the Lunatic Asylum, and the Dispensary, are to derive their support. It follows that if the workhouse officers are to have nothing to do with the management of the kindred institutions, the latter, constituting a distinct establishment, and placed under a different system, will require a set of officers of their own ; and to this point the following statements and suggestions relate. It should be observed here, that it will be unnecessary and inexpedient to make any further separation among the branches of the institution above described, than the severance of the workhouse from all the rest. All that remain when the workhouse is taken, will constitute one establishment, will be supported by one fund, and will be kept under one system of management and of accounts ; and this, notwithstanding the location of the lunatic asylum at Island Bridge Barracks, and the continuance of the other inmates in the several detached hospitals. And it must be remembered with reference to the Lunatic Asylum, after its removal to Island Bridge, that it will probably only be kept up during the lives of the present inmates ; in which case this department of the institution will gradually diminish, and will finally, at no very distant period, become extinct.

The present officers of the House of Industry, including under that

term as well the Hospitals, the Lunatic Asylum, and the Dispensary, as the Receptacle of the merely indigent inmates, are enumerated in the following Table; which shows also the salaries and other emoluments of each, and the range of their respective duties.

LIST of the OFFICERS of the HOUSE of INDUSTRY, DUBLIN, and its several Departments, with the amount of Salary and Allowances attached to each Office; distinguishing those Offices, the duties of which relate to the Institution at large from such as are confined to particular departments:—

Office.	Name of Officer.	Salary per annum.	Allowances.	Duties applicable to
		£. s. d.		
Governor	Maj. T. H. Edgeworth	400 0 0	{ Residence fully furnished, coals, and vegetables.	{ The General Establishment.
Registrar, Accountant, and Paymaster	George Alley	200 0 0	{ Residence, coals, and vegetables.	
Steward and Providore, and Assistant	Josh. and Mary Mullen }	200 3 0	{ Residence, coals, and vegetables.	
Superintendent of Clothing and Bedding, and Clerk in the Registrar's Office . . .	Robert R. Darke	88 0 0	{ Residence and Coals.	
Protestant Chaplain . . }	Rev. A. S. Adamson	73 17 0	Nil.	
Roman Catholic Chaplain	Rev. A. B. Delany	73 17 0	{ Residence and Coals.	
Physicians	Hugh Ferguson	100 0 0	Nil.	
	John Crampton	100 0 0		
	Thos. H. Arpen	60 0 0		
	Samuel Litton	60 0 0		
	R. M. Piele			
Surgeons	R. Carmichael			
	Edward Hutton	Nil.	Nil.	
	James O'Beirne			
	John Macdonnell			
	Robert Adams			
Chief Apothecary . . .	John Carey	60 0 0	{ Residence and Coals.	
Assistant do.	Robert Beatty	40 0 0	do. do.	
Matron of Hospitals . .	Emily Sibthorpe	70 3 0	do. do.	
Sub-Matron	Julia Halpin	36 0 0	do. do.	
Medical Inspectors . . }	George Green	46 3 0	Nil.	
	R. W. Smith	46 3 0		
Male Superintendent of Lunatics	Eyre E. C. Kenny	67 1 8	{ Residence and Coals.	{ All the Hospitals.
Female do.	Esther Walsh	40 0 0	do. do.	{ Richmond Surgical Hospital alone.
Housekeeper	C. A. Douglas	72 17 0	do. do.	{ Talbot Dispensary.
Superintendents of Works executed for the public	P. and A. Caldwell	Nil.	{ 46l. 3s. a-year, lodging-money, and one half of the net profit on the Works.	{ Lunatic Department alone.
				{ Aged & Infirmary Department alone.

Although it appears that many of the offices herein specified must be kept up for the due and proper management of that portion of the institution which will continue in operation, independent of the poor rate and the Board of Guardians, yet at the same time it will suggest itself, that, under the altered circumstances of the case, when the charge of nearly 1000 poor persons, which now constitutes no inconsiderable part of the responsibility of most of these officers, shall be intrusted to other hands, a staff so numerous and so expensive will be more than commensurate with the duties to be performed. Some reduction ought to be made; and I submit the following scheme, as one that provides

for the effective performance of all the duties relative to the Institution, comprising within its contracted dimensions, and consisting of, the Hospitals, the Dispensary, and the Lunatic Asylum.

Office.	Salary.
One Governor	£300 0 0
One Steward, and his wife as assistant (with residence) .	150 0 0
One Office Clerk	80 0 0
One male and one female Superintendent of the Lunatic Department at Island Bridge	107 1 8
Two Chaplains, Protestant and Roman Catholic, at 73 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i>	147 14 0
Two Physicians, at 100 <i>l.</i>	200 0 0
Ditto at 60 <i>l.</i>	120 0 0
Four Surgeons	0 0 0
One Apothecary	60 0 0
One Assistant ditto	40 0 0
One Matron of Hospitals	70 3 0
One Sub ditto of the Richmond Surgical Hospital . .	36 0 0
One Head Keeper of Lunatic Cells	33 5 0
Total	£1344 3 8

With reference to the duties of the officers which it is here proposed to keep up, I would observe that the duties of the Governor are suggested by the designation of The Officer. He will exercise a general control over the other permanent officers, and maintain all things in order throughout the entire establishment. He will register all admissions and discharges, as well as attendance at the dispensary; he will keep the accounts, and be responsible for the proper disbursement of all the funds; and he will, at his discretion,—limited in such way as may hereafter be deemed advisable—provide all things necessary to keep the establishment in an efficient state, and regulate the supply of provisions, and similar articles of daily consumption.

The steward will have charge of all the stores, whether of provisions or of clothes, and materials of all kinds. It will be his duty, under the direction of the Governor, to purchase all such goods and articles as are wanted from time to time; and to see that all things supplied by contract are of the proper quantity, and of the measure or weight contracted for; he will regulate the daily and periodical consumption of the provisions and stores, and keep accurate accounts of all monies and goods that pass through his hands. He will from time to time report to the Governor on the condition of the buildings, clothing, and other property of the institution, and take his directions as to the repairing or replacing such as may be damaged or worn out. The circumstance of the lunatics being located at Island Bridge, and the other inmates being distributed in detached buildings, will be no serious impediment to the Governor, or the steward, in the discharge of their duties.

The Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains will continue as heretofore.

No change can at present be made in the medical establishment.

The duties of the matron of the hospital will be the same as those

now devolved upon her ; as will those of the sub-matron, whose services it will be found necessary to retain.

Those officers who are now appointed to the charge of the lunatics will be transferred with the patients to the accommodation provided for them at the Island Bridge Barracks. The asylum will still continue during the lives of the present inmates, as is hereinbefore stated, to form part of the general establishment ; it will be under the control of the Governor, will be supplied with all necessaries and goods through the agency of the steward, and will be attended by the medical officers of the institution.

The foregoing remarks and suggestions are consonant with the Minute of your Board of the 14th May, 1839.

The following is a summary of the financial state of the institution at this date :—

The estimate of expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1840, as furnished to the Government, was 20,772*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*

It is understood that a grant of 20,000*l.* was made on account of the institution in the last Session of Parliament.

The expenditure, up to the 24th August last, was 8,029*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*, part of which was defrayed by a balance of last year's account.

The expenditure since that period up to this time has been about 1,675*l.*

There is a balance of 184*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* in the hands of the governor, left with him for casual expenses.

There remains of the grant of 20,000*l.* still undrawn, a balance of 15,048*l.* ; and an annual income of (say) 200*l.* is derived from sundry bequests. Hence it appears that the present assets of the institution are about 15,430*l.* It is estimated that there will be required for the remainder of the current year, if the number of persons to be maintained continues the same as at present, about 13,000*l.* ; so that there will be probably a balance in favour of the institution, at the close of the year, of about 2000*l.*

I have the honour, &c.,

RICHARD HALL,

Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,

&c. &c. &c

No. 4.

REPORT on the DUBLIN FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.—By RICHARD HALL, Esq., *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.*

GENTLEMEN,

1st October, 1839.

By the 34th section of the Irish Poor Relief Act, every Foundling Hospital situate within the limits of any Union, and supported either wholly or in part out of any public fund, together with all its resources of whatever quality or kind, is vested in the Poor Law Commissioners, subject to all legal incumbrances affecting the same, and in trust for the several purposes to which the same are respectively applicable ; but subject, nevertheless, to the powers and provisions of the said Act. It is further enacted, that every such foundling hospital shall, if and when

the Commissioners so direct, be a workhouse of the Union in which the same may be situate, but shall, under the control of the Commissioners, be maintained and supported in the manner in which it was previously by the law maintained and supported, until the Commissioners shall otherwise direct. And it is then provided that the Commissioners shall take measures for the gradual reduction, and final extinction of such foundling hospital.

It becomes now incumbent on the Poor Law Commissioners to exercise the powers reposed in them by the said recited Act, with reference to the Dublin Foundling Hospital, which vested in them on the 6th day of June last, when the South Dublin Union, within the limits of which it is situated, was declared.

The Commissioners have already determined on the propriety of declaring in due time, that this Foundling Hospital shall be the workhouse of the South Dublin Union; and their determination, as well as the grounds on which it was formed, is recorded in the Minute of their Board of the 14th of May, 1839, which also contains the opinion of the Commissioners as to the arrangement necessary to be made previously to carrying their determination into effect. This opinion is expressed as follows:—"A small portion only of these extensive premises being now occupied, there will be little difficulty or delay in converting them into a workhouse for the South Dublin Union; the only preliminary arrangement necessary being to provide a suitable building for the governors to hold their meetings in, and in which also such of the apprenticed and other children as are in progress of removal may be occasionally received as at present; and premises suitable for these purposes may readily be found.

"It seems expedient to continue the present system of management of the foundling and orphan children, subject to the general powers vested in the Commissioners by the Poor Relief Act. The charge of the establishment, and the maintenance of the children until they become respectively able to support themselves, being defrayed by a parliamentary grant, on an estimate to be prepared under the direction of the Poor Law Commissioners."

The intentions of the Poor Law Commissioners in this matter were communicated by them to the Lord Lieutenant, and received his Excellency's sanction and approval; and directions were given by his Excellency to the Board of Public Works, for providing suitable premises to which the remaining inmates of the Foundling Hospital might be transferred, so as to admit of the complete appropriation of the hospital itself, at the earliest possible period, as the Union workhouse.

On the 6th ultimo, the Poor Law Commissioners were apprised that the Commissioners of Public Works had succeeded in finding premises in Cork-street, the property of Mr. Edward Atkinson, who was willing to demise them for seven years, at 170*l.* a year; that the said premises had been surveyed by the architect of the Commissioners of Public Works, who had pronounced favourably on their adaptability, and on the terms on which they were offered; reporting that they could be put into a fit state for the reception of the foundling establishment at an outlay of about 200*l.*

Upon the receipt of this communication, you instructed me to inspect

the premises in question, and to ascertain the opinion of them entertained by the Governors of the Foundling Hospital, and by the Rev. James Aicken, the experienced superintendent of that institution.

In pursuance of your instructions, I proceeded to examine the premises, which appeared to me to be desirable for the object in view, both as to locality and extent of accommodation; and I reported to that effect to your Board. I also on the 25th day of September attended a special meeting of the Governors of the Foundling Hospital, at which, after due consideration, the following resolution was passed:—"Resolved, That the Governors see no objection to the proposed site, provided the Poor Law Commissioners will undertake to have the premises in question put into a fit state for the reception of the inmates and resident officers of the institution, for the payment of rent; and also, if apartments cannot be provided for the surgeon and paymaster's clerk, that due compensation be made to them in lieu of the apartments and allowances they at present enjoy in the hospital."

Having brought the matter up to this point, the next step seems to be to obtain a lease of the said premises, and to prepare them for the reception of their future inmates.

Two questions may here be asked: (1) Who is to take the lease? and (2), By whom are the repairs and alterations to be effected?

I apprehend that the Poor Law Commissioners will be the right parties to hold the premises of Mr. Atkinson, and pay him the annual rent; for the premises will in fact become the Foundling Hospital, and as such will vest in the Commissioners by virtue of the statute, and be liable to all the incidents created by the 34th section of the recited act. It will follow (in answer to the second supposed question) that the Commissioners will be responsible for the adaptation of the premises to this new purpose, and that the repairing and altering of the building must be effected by their architect, under their control and sanction. It will be for the Poor Law Commissioners also to defray the expenses attendant upon these arrangements; and for this purpose it may be necessary that they should apply to the Lords of the Treasury for such a sum of money, in anticipation of the parliamentary grant for the support of the Foundling Hospital for the ensuing year, as will cover the requisite outlay.

It may be advisable here to state briefly the extent of accommodation required under the present circumstances of the institution.

You are aware, gentlemen, that there have been no admissions into the Foundling Hospital since the year 1831; since that period the number of inmates has been gradually diminishing, and it now averages 40 children, with the requisite officers and servants, say 50 persons in all. The children in the hospital are for the most part foundlings who are in the course of being apprenticed, or who are under medical treatment. It may be observed that there are, besides them, dependent on the institution, 2000 apprentices, and 1540 children at nurse, making a total of 3580 children; to these must be added 250 adults, objects of the charity, being orphans permanently disabled; so that 3830 individuals must have ceased to derive any portion of their maintenance from this institution before the design of the legislature in providing for its abolition can be fully accomplished. A period of 14 years may, according to probable computation, be required for this end,

as far as relates to those who do not become permanent invalids; but in the meanwhile, it being remembered that $\frac{99}{100}$ parts of the whole number, being either apprentices or at nurse, are non-resident, the premises in Cork Street will afford ample accommodation for all that need it, whether foundlings or officers concerned in conducting the institution.

I will here interpose a strong recommendation, that as the expenses of the institution are to be defrayed out of a different fund, namely, a parliamentary grant, and its affairs managed through the agency of a different Board, namely, the Board of Directors, it be in every respect kept distinct from the Union Workhouse, which will be upheld out of the poor-rate, and be superintended, according to the specific regulations of the Commissioners, by the Board of Guardians. With this view I advocate the hiring and fitting up premises which afford accommodation, not only for the requisite staff of officers connected with the Foundling Hospital, but also for the average number of children on the books of the institution, for whom temporary lodging, under such circumstances as have been before mentioned, must be provided in Dublin.

It remains to show the number of officers whom it will be desirable to accommodate on the premises to be hired.

The present paid officers of the institution, with their respective salaries, are enumerated in the following table:—

Name of Office.	Salary per Annum.
Secretary, Paymaster, &c.	£214
Surgeon	100
Paymaster's and Registrar's Clerk	80
Foundling Clerk	60
Matron	40
Gate Porter	40
Servant (female)	25
Messenger and Labourer	10
Ditto	10
Total	£579

All these officers and servants, with the exception of the Foundling clerk, are at present provided with apartments in the Hospital, and receive certain allowances in the shape of coals and candles.

But it does not appear to me to be necessary, under the existing circumstances of the institution, that a residence should be found within its precincts for other than the following officers:—namely, the secretary or superintendent, the matron, the gate-porter, the female servant, and one of or perhaps both the messengers.

The services of the surgeon and of the registrar's clerk could be as effectively given, and, under suitable regulations, as fully secured, though they were not resident on the spot. The ordinary condition of the health of 40 or 50 children cannot be such as to furnish constant employment for a surgeon dwelling in the midst of them, and confining his attention to them, to the exclusion of all other practice; and a non-resident clerk would be as useful as any similar functionary is found to be, under similar circumstances, in the public departments.

But these remarks are made only with reference to the extent of accommodation that must be provided in the new premises, and are not intended to lead to the inference that the situations of these officers, with a view to a trifling economy of expense, ought to be made worse, after the establishment is transferred to Cork Street, than they now are. I find, upon inquiry, that their salaries have been adjusted according to the estimated advantages they have derived from their apartments and allowances; and that in the case of the surgeon, it has been stipulated that he should not extend his practice beyond the sphere of his official duties in the hospital. I am prepared to recommend that this restriction upon the practice of the surgeon be removed, at the same time, having been so long withdrawn from the public exercise of his profession, he will not, I apprehend, derive any great accession of emolument from such relaxation; and as I am informed that his residence and allowances may be estimated as together equivalent to 50*l.* a year, I consider that without them he would be fairly remunerated by a salary of 150*l.* The clerk's salary I would also raise to 105*l.*, upon the assumption that his residence and allowances are equivalent to 25*l.* a year. If these suggestions are adopted, accommodation suited to their respective offices need be prepared only for the officers enumerated in the preceding paragraph of this Report.

The substance of my recommendations with reference to the removal of the Foundling Hospital from its present locality, in order to make way for the establishment, in its place, of the South Dublin Union Workhouse, is contained in the following propositions:—

The Poor Law Commissioners to take forthwith of Mr. Edward Atkinson a lease for seven years of his premises in Cork Street, renewable at the expiration of that term for such further term as the Poor Law Commissioners may consider necessary, at the yearly rent of 170*l.*

The Poor Law Commissioners to have the said premises put into a state of substantial repair, under their architect; and to provide therein a Board-room in which the Governors of the Foundling Hospital may hold their periodical meetings, a suitable residence for the superintendent, apartments for the matron and porter, lodgings for the three servants, an office for the clerk, and the requisite accommodation for 50 orphan children.

An estimate to be made by the architect of the Poor Law Commission of the probable expense of such repairs and alterations as he may consider necessary to fit the buildings in all respects for the purpose to which they are destined; and an application to be made to the Treasury for permission to appropriate, out of the existing assets of the institution, the amount of such expense, or for an advance of such amount, in anticipation of the parliamentary grant for the ensuing year, as the case may be.

To raise the salaries of the surgeon and paymaster's clerk from 100*l.* and 80*l.* to 150*l.* and 105*l.* respectively: such salaries to be in lieu of all emoluments hitherto derived from the institution by those officers.

It will be useful to subjoin a summary of the financial circumstances of the Foundling Hospital for the current year:—

It appears that at the close of last year there was a balance in hand of	£2,978
The amount of the parliamentary grant for the present year was	11,100
So that the resources of the institution for the year amounted, at its commencement, to	£14,078
The expenditure for the current year, up to the 30th September, has been	5,900
The estimated expenditure for the remainder of the year is	4,763
So that the probable expenditure for the year will be ———	10,663
And thus a balance will be left in favour of the institution of	£3,415

But it must be noted, that of this balance of 3415*l.*, a part must be reserved for the payment of wages to the country nurses, to whom it is important to receive their money as soon as possible after it becomes due, that is on the 5th July, and for the disbursement of sundry other urgent expenses: the sum of 2445*l.* is considered sufficient for these purposes; so that the ultimate balance at the close of the current year in favour of the institution, available, if it be thought fit so to appropriate it, for the expense of repairing and adapting the premises in Cork Street, will be 980*l.*

I have the honour, &c.,

RICHARD HALL,

Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 5.

MINUTE of the BOARD, relative to the CONVERSION of ISLAND BRIDGE BARRACKS, DUBLIN, into a LUNATIC ASYLUM.

*Poor Law Commission Office,
Dublin, 16th September, 1839.*

Read Mr. Hall's Report, dated the 13th instant, on the House of Industry, the hospitals, dispensary, and lunatic wards connected therewith.

In this Report, Mr. Hall has worked out in detail the several recommendations contained in the Board's Minute of the 14th May, for the management of these institutions after the House of Industry itself shall have been separated therefrom, and become the workhouse of the North Dublin Union; and which recommendations having been approved by Lord John Russell, and sanctioned by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, the Board adopts the Report, and directs a copy thereof to be forwarded to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to give such directions thereon as may appear to him expedient.

Read also a detailed estimate by Mr. Williams, specifying each item of charge, and tendering to perform the work at the Island Bridge Barracks according to Mr. Wilkinson's specifications to fit them for accommodating the lunatic inmates of the House of Industry, amounting

in gross to 832*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; but liable to an increase of 378*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* if boarded floors are used, or 146*l.* 5*s.* if tiles are used, and to a deduction of 87*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* if mortar floors are laid, instead of brick as calculated in the estimate.

The Board considers it desirable that Mr. Williams's tender should be accepted, and that the Lord Lieutenant be requested to sanction the Board's entering into a contract on behalf of Government, with Mr. Williams, to execute the work on the above terms, under Mr. Wilkinson's inspection; a moiety of the amount to be paid on the architect's certificate that one-half of the work has been executed, and the remainder on a like certificate of its completion; and, as it appears by Mr. Hall's Report that there will probably be a surplus of about 2000*l.* available at the end of the year, out of the amount voted for the current disbursements of the House of Industry, the Board considers that the best mode of providing for the above outlay at Island Bridge would be to direct the Paymaster for civil services to pay, on the Commissioners' application, accompanied by the architect's certificate of the works being duly performed, the sums which may become due under the contract proposed to be entered into with Mr. Williams.

No. 6.

REPORT on the PROPOSED CORK UNION. By WM. J. VOULES, Esq.,
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

GENTLEMEN,

Cork, February 8th, 1839.

On proceeding to this county, pursuant to the directions contained in your instructional letter of the 10th of September, I naturally directed my more immediate attention to the city of Cork, not only with a view to the inquiry, "whether it would be better to begin by forming Unions of the chief towns?" but because this city presented institutions, the inspection of which would afford much information as to the extent and nature of the pauperism already existing, and as to the principles upon which it had been attempted to relieve or abridge it.

After a minute examination and inspection of the Foundling Hospital and the House of Industry, which are the prominent institutions for the relief of destitution, not combined with disease, I was compelled to adopt the conclusion that the gross perversion of the original intentions of the legislature, with regard to the first-named establishment, and the mistaken principles upon which the last was managed, rendered it highly desirable that the city of Cork should be brought, as speedily as possible, under the purifying operation of the new law.

This impression was materially strengthened by observing that the more enlightened and respectable portion of the citizens were daily becoming more conscious of the evils of the existing system, and more desirous of the introduction of a measure which would scrutinise the claims of pauperism, and equalise the burden of its relief.

Difficulties, however, suggested themselves as to the existence of town-lands within the city, and it was broadly alleged that no such designations had ever been known, and the inquiry to which this assertion gave rise seemed at that time to justify the statement.

I have not ceased—from a conviction of the policy, as well as the

necessity, of bringing so populous and important a district within the operation of the law—to keep up a prying and active search for any clue which might lead to the development of the obscurity in which these designations were involved. It was evident, from the surrounding town-lands, that the denominations had existed within the city, and that their names and limits had been obliterated and superseded by the erection of streets and quays, with more modern and high-sounding names. This search, though long unsuccessful, has at length been rewarded; and I would rather attribute the unfolding of the mystery to the kindly feeling which has enlisted many intelligent professional gentlemen in the inquiry, and has induced them to search old deeds and other documents in their custody, than to my own tact or perseverance. The result has been the discovery of a distinct and well-authenticated designation for every portion of the city; and these “town-lands” are now submitted to your Board, with the authorities from which they are derived.

In the meantime, Unions have been declared at Kinsale, Skibbereen, Bandon, Middleton, and Fermoy; and an attempt has been made to infuse into the institutions of the city as much of the principles and practice of the law as is compatible with their imperfect machinery and inadequate construction and arrangement.

The Court of Assistants of the Foundling Hospital have been induced, in furtherance of the 34th section of the Act, to take measures for the gradual reduction of the number of inmates, by declining to receive any further number into the asylum; and the House of Industry has received rules, adapted from the workhouse rules issued by your Board to the English Unions, for the guidance of the officers and inmates of that establishment. The application of these rules has elicited facts so completely confirmatory of the views taken by Mr. Nicholls in his First Report, pages 21 to 25, and so highly illustrative of the perfect sufficiency of the workhouse test, as applied to Ireland, that I trust I shall be excused for giving a more minute detail of individual cases than is consistent with a general Report.

The rules were given at the request of the Governors, upon my pointing out some discrepancies and incongruities in those then in force, and were brought into operation on the 4th of December last. From that time I have closely watched their effects, and I now give you the result as transcribed from the notes signed by the officers of the institution, the originals of which are sent herewith.

“House of Industry, 9th January, 1839.

“The paupers think it cruel to oblige them to work without payment; and consider that, as no wages are allowed, the quality of the diet given to paupers receiving no pay is more inferior than usual,”—that is, than it ought to be. “They are of opinion that the value of the ordinary diet is not equivalent to their services, and have left the house, expecting to get situations in town. The inclemency of the weather alone obliges from fifty to sixty to remain in the house, but will certainly follow the others when the season becomes more mild.

“An hospital in the institution; one-fourth of his earnings paid to a pauper; the advantage of schools; the pleasure of seeing his family daily, with the certainty of a collection annually to provide clothing,—

all combine to make the institution desirable. It is a well-known fact that from forty to fifty came into the house a few weeks previous to the annual clothing, and left as soon as possible after its distribution, taking the clothes with them.

“The Reporter of the 8th inst. suggests the probability of the paupers being transferred to Ballincollig. This induced me to make inquiry; and I have learned from authority that 120 at least will not go into the workhouse there, it being four miles from Cork, as it would prevent their friends giving them money, which they receive from time to time in this house; and they are in great terror of being shut up in a bastille, when they will not be permitted to see their children, or have the opportunity of seeing a friend, until they are discharged from the house.”

“14th January, 1839.

“There are a number of children in the house, whose parents are in situations in town, and it may be deemed advisable to have them sent to their parents as opportunity will permit.”

It may be objected that these cases are few in number, but it will be observed that they are the results of the first, and, I believe, the only attempt which has been made to apply the principles of the law in Ireland; that the rules have not been in force two months; and that these results entirely correspond with the statements made by the workhouse masters and parish officers of those English parishes where great numbers of the Irish reside.

The institutions of the city being thus, in some sort, purged of a portion of their abuses and mismanagement, they might perhaps have been suffered to proceed, for some time, upon the improved system, for the purpose of displaying its efficacy to the surrounding district, but for the existence of a difficulty with regard to the valuation and taxation of the property within its precincts.

The provisions of the Grand Jury Act, 6th and 7th William IV. cap. 116, are supposed to be incompatible with the Cork Local Acts. The power to enforce payment of rates is consequently much doubted, and the collection rendered very difficult. The opinions of the most eminent counsel have been taken, and it does not appear that the obstacles can be overcome without a new Act of Parliament, the application for which would probably be opposed. In this state of things, the presentments are regularly applied for and granted, but no funds are procured; and the House of Industry has for some time been, and still is, mainly supported by advances made upon the credit of these presentments. The stream of private contribution has also become stagnant. Those who always gave, decline to take the sole burden upon themselves; and those who never gave make these difficulties, and the approach of the Poor Law, pretexts for continued abstinence.

Many expedients have been suggested for obviating the embarrassment in which the institution is thus involved. Amongst them may be mentioned the proposal to transfer an accumulated fund in the hands of the treasurer of the Foundling Hospital, or to apply to Government, through the intervention of your Board, for a loan, conceiving that their object might be effected under the Poor-Law Act. To both of these propositions I at once gave a distinct and decided negative, on the grounds of their illegality, no less than their inexpediency.

Some doubts exist in my mind as to whether the advances which have been made, although in strict conformity "with previous usage," can, so far as the presentments are concerned, be deemed anything more than a charge upon the presentments in arrear.

The 34th section of the Act vests the House of Industry in the Poor Law Commissioners, upon the declaration of the Union, "subject to the repayment of any advances which, conformably with previous usage, have been made for the lawful purposes of the institution; and this provision was doubtless intended to protect from loss those persons who had advanced money for its support; but as, upon the analogy of the English law, no rate can be levied to meet a by-gone payment, a doubt may exist whether the current presentments can be applied to the payment of past debts.

To meet this difficulty, I would propose that the House of Industry, which is wholly inapplicable to the purposes of a workhouse for the Union, should be sold, and the proceeds applied, first, in discharge of the debt due from the institution, and next in part payment of the expenses incidental to the adaptation or erection of a new house; but whether the present powers of the Act are sufficient for the purpose, I would request to be advised, and if not, in what way the deficiency in the amount of the presentments, and the expense of supporting the destitute until the valuation is made, the rate is imposed, and the workhouse is ready for their reception, is to be met. A subsequent and satisfactory arrangement was made for this purpose, and was sanctioned by your Board.

With reference to the providing of a workhouse for the Union, I beg to report that none of the buildings which will vest in your Board on the declaration of the Union, are at all adequate to the purposes of classification and employment, and that, independently of their situation, any attempt at alteration or adaptation would be more expensive than a new building; but that, if the Foundling Hospital and House of Industry were disposed of, they would, for the very reason which makes them inapplicable to our purposes, namely, their actual position with reference to the town, realise very high prices.

In a former report upon the subject of available barracks, I suggested the appropriation of those at Ballincollig for the purposes of the Cork Union, and in addition to the reasons which I therein assigned for this recommendation, I am induced, as the result of further consideration and inquiry, to urge—

1st. The increased necessity, arising out of the peculiarities before alluded to with reference to the valuation, of a speedy application of the law.

2ndly. The probable saving of expense.

3rdly. The presumed preference which would be given by Government to the surrender of these barracks, over the advance of 12,000%. or 14,000%. for the erection and furnishing of a new house.

4thly. The increased strength and consequent efficacy of the test.

5thly. The facility which the establishment at Hawlbowl Island presents for the reception of infantry, and for their embarkation, at once saving both the expense and delay of the march to Cork and the transfer of the troops and baggage from thence by steam to the harbour, and the vacancy which would thus be occasioned in Cork barracks,

being available for the cavalry and artillery now quartered at a distance, but which would by this arrangement be brought to a spot commanding both the city and river.

6thly. The inconsistency of the building at Ballincollig being used as an artillery depôt for Cork, seeing that that city is not approachable in any direction from Ballincollig without crossing one or more bridges, which might readily be destroyed in case of insurrection or disturbance.

The population of the Cork Union, according to the census of 1831, exceeds 155,000; and as the city, from its position and its commercial relations, naturally attracts vast numbers of seafaring and other wanderers, I cannot estimate the probable demand for workhouse accommodation, including, as indispensable, a vagrant ward, below 2000.

The maximum expenses of the Union are thus estimated:—

Repayment of loan of 14,000 <i>l.</i> for building and furnishing workhouse, including purchase of land	£ 700
Salaries, &c.	750
Maintenance of 2000 paupers, at 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per head per week (if house always full)	7,800
	<hr/>
	£ 9,250

To meet which sum, 1 <i>s.</i> in the pound upon 72,841 <i>l.</i> , the present valuation of 145,683 acres of land comprised in the Union, exclusive of the city, would produce	3,642
1 <i>s.</i> in the pound upon the city valuation, 92,733 <i>l.</i>	4,636
	<hr/>
	£ 8,278

Leaving a deficit of 972*l.* only to be met by the new and equal valuation, which would embrace not only all the property rendered rateable by the 63rd section of the Act, but many hundred mansions, villas, and other houses, which have never hitherto been assessed.

Since this Report was sent up, the valuation has been completed, and amounts to 391,702*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, 1*s.* in the pound upon which would produce 19,585*l.* odd.

I have only, in conclusion, to state, with reference to the electoral divisions, that they have received my most anxious and minute attention, and that they obtained, on their announcement, as much of general satisfaction as could be expected, from the conflicting interests concerned; but if your Board shall prefer the adoption of the precedent of the Limerick Union, with reference to the arrangement of the city electoral divisions, the three first electoral divisions may, with perfect facility and propriety be thrown into one, reserving the same number of Guardians for the one as are now given to the three, with a view to balance the city and rural representation in the Board.

I have the honour, &c.

W. J. VOULES,

Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

[Since this Report was forwarded, the City of Cork Electoral Division has been subdivided into Wards, pursuant to the 2 Vict., cap. 1, sec. 2.—W. J. V.]

TABULAR RETURNS.

Name of Proposed Union	The CORK UNION:
Address of Clerks of the Peace of the County or Counties within which the Union is situate	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">}</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Wm. Ware, Esq., Cork, for County. John Colburne, Esq., Cork, for City. </div> </div>
Petty Sessional Divisions included in the Union	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">}</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Carrigaline, Cove. Blarney, Passage. New Glanmire, Dripsey. Ballincollig and Cork. </div> </div>
Names and Addresses to Clerks to Petty Sessional Divisions (if any)	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">}</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Henry Rubie, Blarney . . . Wm. Travers, Carrigaline. James Ronayne, Cove . . . Henry Rubie, Dripsey . . . John Carroll, Glanmire. . . Michael McCarthy, Cork . . </div> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; line-height: 1; margin-left: 10px;">}</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Post Towns, Cork. </div>
Extreme Length of Union	20 statute miles.
Extreme Breadth	20 „
Proposed Qualification for Guardian, annual value of	£10.
Date of Declaration	3rd April.
Day on which Union is to take effect	8th April.
Time and Place at which Justices of the Peace are to meet to appoint <i>ex officio</i> Guardians	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">}</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Saturday, 13th April, at the Board Room of the House of Industry, Cork. </div> </div>
Nomination day for Election of Guardians	20th April.
Day of Election of Guardians . . .	4th May.
First Meeting of Guardians to be held at the Board Room of the House of Industry, Cork . . .	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">}</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> 4th June. </div> </div>

W. J. VOULES,

11th February, 1839.

Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

NAMES and ADDRESSES of JUSTICES of the PEACE qualified to act as *ex officio* GUARDIANS.

Name.	Residence.
1. Sir Thomas Deane, Knight . . .	Dndanion Castle, Cork.
2. Richard Notter, Esq.	Herculaneum, Cork.
3. Herbert Baldwin, Esq., M.D. . .	Cork.
4. Thomas P. Boland, Esq.	Passage West.
5. John Caulfield Irvine, Esq. . . .	Do.
6. Bernard Robert Shaw, Esq. . . .	Stamp Distributor, Cork.
7. Phineas Bury, Esq.	Little Island, Glanmire, Cork.
8. Sir William Chatterton, Bart. . .	Castle Mahon, Blackrock, Cork.
9. Sir William Clarke, Bart.	Clifton, Blackrock, Cork.
10. Charles Connell, Esq.	Clover Hill, Blackrock, Cork.
11. Daniel Connor, Esq.	Ballybricken, Carrigaline.
12. William Harrington, Esq.	Patrick Hill, Cork.

Name.	Residence.
13. Daniel Leahy, Esq.	Shanakid, Cork.
14. William Henry Worth Newenham	Coolmore, Carrigaline.
15. Alexander O'Driscoll, Esq. . . .	The Hill, Cork.
16. Thomas Stubbs, Esq.	Cove.
17. John Bennett Gibbs, Esq.	Do.
18. John Newenham, Esq.	Cork, of Maryborough.
19. John Abraham Devonshire, Esq. .	Maryborough.
20. Joseph Capel Fitzgerald, Esq. . .	Clogroe, Cork.
21. Thomas George French, Esq. . . .	Marino, Cove.
22. William Hickie, Esq.	Glanmire.
23. Jemmet Browne, Esq.	Do., Riverstown.
24. George Charles Jeffrys, Esq. . . .	Cork.
25. Saint John Jeffrys, Esq.	Do.
26. Robert M'Carthy, Esq.	Carnavar, Cork.
27. Henry Brazier Mitchell, Esq. . . .	Mitchellsfort, Watergraeshill.
28. Edward J. Morrogh, Esq.	Glanmire, Cork.
29. Samuel Richard Perry, Esq.	Cork.
30. Thomas R. Sarsfield, Esq.	Blarney, Cork.
31. Thomas Tobin, Esq.	Ballincollig, Cork.
32. The Mayor of Cork	Mansion House, Cork.
33. Sir Anthony Perrier, Knight	Cork.

The foregoing are County Magistrates, living within the Union.

MAGISTRATES, County of the City of Cork.

34. John Bernard, Esq., Cork.	40. John Bagnell, Esq., Cork.
35. Edward Newsom, Esq., Cork.	41. Thomas F. Harrison, Esq., Cork.
36. Bartholomew Gibbins, Esq., Cork.	42. Joseph Leycester, Esq., Cork.
37. Charles Perry, Esq., Cork.	43. Peter Bernard, Esq., Cork.
38. John Saunders, Esq., Cork.	44. Charles Evanson, Esq., Charle-
39. Andrew Speaning, Esq., Cork.	mont, Cork.

SUMMARY.

No.	ELECTORAL DIVISION.	Population.	Number of Guardians proposed to be elected for each Division.	AREA, IN STATUTE ACRES.			
				Cultivated, including Wood.	Mountain, Waste, and Bog.	Water.	Total.
1	City of Cork . .	95,363	20	..	..	..	13,848
2	Inniskenny . .	6,179	2	..	..	..	12,955
3	Carrigaline . .	7,161	2	..	..	..	12,867
4	Monkstown . .	3,906	2	..	..	..	2,732
5	Cove	11,089	3	..	..	..	6,631
6	Ballincollig . .	3,398	1	..	..	..	7,461
7	Blarney . . .	2,516	1	..	..	..	7,239
8	Inniscarra . .	3,432	1	..	..	..	9,977
9	Grenagh . . .	5,043	2	..	..	..	13,250
10	Whitechurch . .	2,856	1.	..	..	..	10,687
11	Carnavar . . .	4,634	1	..	..	..	15,749
12	Rathcoony . .	4,019	1	..	..	..	9,132
13	Kilquane . . .	3,366	1	..	..	..	10,022
14	Glanmire . . .	5,377	2	..	..	..	10,138
Total . .		158,339	40	..	..	..	142,688

Workhouse accommodation proposed for 2000 Inmates.

M^r Voules' Report—

CORK UNION.

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS

Nº 1	City of Cork.....
2	Inskenny.....
3	Carrigaline.....
4	Monkstown.....
5	Cove.....
6	Ballincollig.....
7	Blarney.....
8	Innis carra.....
9	Grenagh.....
10	Whitechurch.....
11	Dunbollog.....
12	Rathcooney.....
13	Kilquane.....
14	Glanmire.....





No. 7.

EXTRACT from a REPORT to the Poor Law Commissioners on the
CORK FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.—By WM. J. VOULES, Esq., *Assistant
Commissioner.*

27th September, 1838.

“ By an Act of the Irish Parliament in 1735, a corporation was constituted, to be called ‘The Governors of the Workhouse of the City of Cork,’ and a duty of 1*s.* per ton was imposed upon all coal and culm imported and landed within the city; the governors were empowered to erect a workhouse, appoint officers, particularly a court of fifteen of their body, as a court of assistants, and to make bye-laws. The Act goes on to declare, ‘that from and after the 1st May, 1742, every beadle of every parish within the city, suburbs, and liberties of Cork, and every constable within their respective districts, and every parishioner or inhabitant in any of the parishes, calling to his or her assistance the beadle of the parish, or a constable, should have full power and authority to seize and apprehend, and bring before any one member of the court of assistants aforesaid, any sturdy beggar or beggars, or other idle vagabond or vagabonds, that such beadle, constable, parishioner, or inhabitant should know, find or be informed of, to be begging or strolling, or frequenting any of the streets or houses within the city, or the suburbs or liberties thereof.’ And the said member of the said court of assistants was thereby empowered, by warrant under his hand and seal, to commit the persons who should, from time to time, be so apprehended and brought before him, to the said workhouse, there to be confined and kept to hard labour (if he thought fit) until the next general Court of Assembly, where such sturdy beggar or beggars, idle vagabond or vagabonds, should be brought and examined by the governors, and that if the said governors should see sufficient cause, they should and might confine such beggar or beggars, idle vagabond or vagabonds, in the said workhouse for any time not longer than four years, there to be kept to hard labour or otherwise employed, as they should see cause.

“ The Act then, after stating ‘that the exposed or foundling children left yearly on the several parishes in the said city and suburbs, and liberties thereof, were very numerous, and did frequently perish for want of due care and provision for them,’ enacted, ‘that as soon as the workhouse should be built, the governors of the workhouse should receive from the churchwardens of the respective parishes in the said city, suburbs, and liberties, all the exposed or foundling children that should be in the said city and the liberties thereof; and from thenceforward the said governor should receive such children as should be left to be maintained by any parish in the said city and liberties, and should have such children clothed, maintained, and educated within the establishment.

“ On the 12th May, 1736, the governors of the workhouse first met.

“ On the 2nd January, 1737, a site was selected; in 1743, the house was commenced, and on the 12th March, 1747, it was opened and children were received.

“ From that time to the present the workhouse has been used as a foundling hospital only; no admissions of the persons first described having ever been made, or attempted.

“ It will be observed that the term ‘ workhouse ’ is used throughout, that the suppression and punishment of mendicity was the primary object of the Act, and that the receipt of exposed and foundling children was only its secondary object.

“ It also appears, on inspection, that no inquiry is made after the parents of the foundlings; that they are sent in by the churchwardens, in great numbers, with certificates, stating their names and ages, and that they receive education in the house, although the school-hours are, I think, too protracted; being from ten to three, without intermission, except for the youngest classes.

“ The governors justify the exclusive appropriation of their funds to foundlings, on the plea that the 11 and 12 Geo. III. cap. 15, makes provision for the support of foundlings in every city in Ireland, except Dublin and Cork, and ‘ that the Legislature considered their institution as superseding the necessity of applying that law to Cork;’ and again: ‘ that the city of Cork was expressly included in the 11 and 12 Geo. III. cap. 30, because ‘ the establishment was at that time considered unsuited to the reception of vagabonds,’ &c. They also rely upon the 13 and 14 Geo. III. cap. 24; and 17 and 18 Geo. III. cap. 38, sec. 20.”

No. 8.

EXTRACT from a SECOND REPORT to the Poor Law Commissioners on the CORK FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.—By WM. J. VOULES, Esq., *Assistant Commissioner.*

30th November, 1839.

“ 1. In a Report which I had the honour to transmit, on the 27th September, 1838, in conformity with your instructions, I briefly explained the origin of the Foundling Hospital in this city, and I also apprized your Board that, with a view to the gradual reduction and ultimate extinguishment of the coal tax, pursuant to the 34th section of the Poor Relief Act for Ireland, the governors had determined not to receive any fresh applications for admission into the establishment.

“ 2. This resolution was communicated to your Board, and to the officers of the several parishes in the district, and on the 6th of November following, your Board addressed a letter to the governors, approving of and sanctioning their proceedings in this respect.

3. “ Since that period the domestic arrangements of the institution have undergone considerable alteration and improvement, by which the health and comfort of the inmates have been greatly promoted; and the following statements will show the present circumstances and future prospects of the institution; exhibiting its average annual income, its available assets at this time, and an estimate, upon data carefully collected, of its probable income and expenditure for the ensuing three years; and including such suggestions for retrenchment as have presented themselves during the inquiry.

“ 4. The average annual expenditure of the Foundling Hospital for five years, ending April, 1838, appears to have been 5,442*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; of this sum 1,968*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* was expended in the payment of nurses for extern children; 2,702*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* for the support of the institution and its inmates, and 768*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* for salaries, law expenses, and gratuities.

“ The average number of children during this period, was—

Externs	860
Interns	403
	<hr/>
	1263

“The expenditure for the year ending on the 26th of September last, is stated to have been 6,482*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.*: that is—

	£	s.	d.
Extern children	1,494	14	3
Interns and establishment	3,916	10	6½
Salaries and cost of collection	1,071	9	7

“And the numbers to have been—

Externs	455
Interns	473
	<hr/>
	928

“Thus showing an increased expenditure, with a diminished number of objects.

“It appears, however, that although the gross number of children supported by the institution has been less during the last year, the number of inmates has been greater than that of the average of the five years preceding, and as the cost of an intern child is estimated at 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* per annum, whereas an extern child costs only 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; this circumstance will, in a great degree, account for the difference in the expenditure for the two periods. The comparatively higher price of provisions, has also contributed to increase the expenditure during the last year.

“5. It is obvious that the support of the inmates or intern children forms the heaviest charge upon the funds of the institution, and, notwithstanding the resolution of the 24th September, 1838, prohibiting the admission of more children on the books, no reduction in the numbers of this class (that is the interns) has been up to this time effected, as the house has been supplied with inmates from the children at nurse, who are from time to time transferred from the class of externs to that of interns; and thus although the whole number will be subject to constant diminution by calls to the house, and the casualties of the period of infancy, yet the expenditure of the institution will not, under the present system, be reduced in an equal proportion to the diminished number of the children.

“6. The following is a statement of the officers and servants of the institution, each of whom I have personally examined as to the nature and extent of the duties required, and I am of opinion that considerable retrenchment may be made by a judicious consolidation of some of these offices.

Chaplain.—“A saving of 100*l.* per annum has been effected by the resignation of one of the chaplains, the Reverend Mr. Poer, and I certainly should not propose any reduction in the salary of the remaining chaplain, the Reverend Mr. Chatterton, whose duties have been necessarily rendered more onerous by the retirement of his coadjutor.

Secretary.—“The salary of the secretary is, nominally, 20 guineas; but as he is also the legal adviser of the Board of Governors, he has usually a bill to receive in his professional capacity, it may be desirable

either to impose on this officer the duty of keeping the accounts of the institution, or to merge the office of secretary in that of accountant hereinafter mentioned.

Physician.—"The remuneration to the physician appears to be reasonable, especially as he attends at the house daily, and more frequently if required by the state of the health of the inmates.

Steward and Stewardess.—"The salaries of the steward and stewardess are not too high, considering the intelligence and activity of the persons now holding these situations; but I think that the duty of keeping the accounts, analogous to those kept by master and mistresses of the workhouses, should be imposed upon them.

Nurse-Payer.—"The office of nurse-payer requires some observation: it appears that the person now filling it was formerly the steward of the establishment; that by a resolution of the governors, 18th May, 1835, he was 'declared incompetent,' and dismissed; that on the 8th of June following he was appointed to his new office, at a salary of 40*l.* per annum. The duties of the office are to attend twice in the year to assist the steward and stewardess, schoolmaster, collector, and one governor, in examining the children, and paying the nurses, and the time occupied in the proceeding is three days.

Retired Accountant.—"Regarded officially, the payment of 50 guineas a year to a superannuated accountant, may be considered as superfluous; but when it is stated that the individual now receiving it served the institution faithfully and effectively for upwards of 23 years, in the capacity of accountant, and is now upwards of 70 years of age, and bedridden, I consider myself warranted in recommending the continuance of his pension.

Accountant.—"The present accountant appears to have discharged not only the duties of this office, but also some of those which are by the regulations of the governors prescribed for the secretary. It appears to me that if the secretary, and the master and mistress of the institution, were each to perform the duties attached to their respective offices, the continuance of the office of accountant will be unnecessary.

Work Mistress.—"The office of work mistress, for which is paid not only a salary of 36 guineas a year, but an added allowance of 20*l.* a year for house-rent, and 4*l.* a year for coals, appears to be wholly unnecessary; the duties which are attached to it being partly such as ought to devolve on the master and mistress, and partly such as actually do devolve upon the schoolmistresses. These duties consist in purchasing and receiving the materials, and in making and cutting out the clothing for the children, of which the former will cease under the contract system, and the latter, as has been just said, is now performed by the schoolmistress.

Schoolmaster and Mistress.—"The schoolmasters and mistresses generally appear to be active and intelligent, and I cannot recommend any deduction from their salaries, though it is my intention to suggest some alterations in their department, in which they entirely concur.

Servants.—"As regards the servants employed in household work, their remuneration appears reasonable, but I would strongly recommend that those employed in the cleaning of the house, making beds, &c., and in the laundry should be superseded by some of the stronger inmates of the establishment, who will thus have an opportunity of

instructing and improving themselves in those occupations for which they are designed in after life.

"7. As regards the funds of the establishment, it appears, on an examination of the accounts, that the present available assets of the institution are as follows:—

" Balance in saving's bank on 3rd November instant	1,640	0	2
" Balance at Bank of Ireland	454	5	6
" Cash in steward's hands	0	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£2,094	5	8

"The income of the institution for the next three years may be computed as under:—

" Produce of coal tax annually	5,500	0	0
" Alderman Austen's Annuity, 20 <i>l.</i> Irish, per annum	18	9	3
" Miss Meylor's Legacy, 400 <i>l.</i> Irish, part at 5 per cent., and part in saving's bank	18	9	3
" Offal, as per quarterly contract	12	0	0
" Church collections	20	0	0
" Fines and carriage licences	26	0	0
" Weigh-house dues	40	0	0
" Interest on the balance, if not appropriated	75	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£5,709	0	0

"8. The probable expenditure for the ensuing year will be as follows:—

" Cost of 500 inmates (which is the maximum that the house will conveniently contain).			
" Maintenance, including clothing at 5 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> per annum	2,875	0	0
" Furniture, household implements, stationery, repairs, labour, including hospital, and coals and candles	600	0	0
" Funerals, insurances, &c.	40	0	0
" Premiums on faithful service	100	0	0
" Salaries	650	0	0
" Costs of collecting coal tax	150	0	0
	<hr/>		
	4,415	0	0
" Cost of 425 externs, at 2 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per annum	1,009	7	6
	<hr/>		
" Total	£5,424	7	6

which, being deducted from the income of 5,709*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, leaves a balance of 285*l.* 11*s.* in favour of the institution for the first year, besides the present balance of 2,094*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* in hand.

"The estimate of the probable expenditure for the house will remain nearly the same, or be only affected by the fluctuations in the price of provisions for some years to come, that is to say, until the whole number of children shall be reduced below 500, the number which can be accommodated as interns; for the decrease, which, with reference to the whole number, may be estimated at 70 per annum, will, in a financial point of view, affect only the payments to the externs, as the numbers in the house will be, I presume, constantly kept up.

"10. In this view of the subject it would appear that if the coal tax

is continued for two years from the 1st of January, 1840, the balance, now amounting to 2,094*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* in favour of the institution, will then be increased by the two years' saving of 285*l.* 11*s.* to 2,665*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* But a question may arise whether, under the specific directions of the Act of Parliament, it is competent to the Commissioners to permit the continuance of the tax at its present rate, with a view to the accumulation of a surplus, whereby they would be enabled to make a more extensive, and therefore more acceptable, reduction of the tax on coal at a future period.

“11. If your Board should desire to appropriate the present balance towards the current support of the institution, and to reduce the coal tax to (say) 9*d.* on the first of January next, the account will stand thus:—

“The annual income will in this case be reduced from 5,709*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* to 4,334*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, and the annual expenditure of 5,424*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* would be only subject to the reduction arising from the diminished numbers of the externs, as the vacancies in the house would be filled up from the children at nurse. This diminution in number may be calculated at 70 per annum, and in money at 166*l.* 5*s.*; thus there would be a deficiency

“In the first year of . . .	923	4	0	} To be met by the balance in hand.
“In the second year . . .	756	19	0	
“In the third year . . .	590	14	0	

£2,270 17 0

whereby at the end of the third year the balance of 2,094*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, now in hand, would be absorbed, and a debt of 170*l.* incurred, whilst the income would still be less than the expenditure.

“It is right here to observe that the foregoing calculations are made upon data furnished by the officers of the institution, and that whilst the probable amount of income is taken at the lowest estimate, being that of the average net produce of the coal tax for ten years, the cost of supporting the inmates and maintaining the house, is framed upon the highest calculation, such, indeed, as under vigilant and systematic management it may hardly be expected to reach.

“13. As regards the administration generally, I feel assured that I shall best consult the wishes of your Board, by reconciling all suggested alterations and improvements, in the management of the institution, to the feelings of the governors, and by carrying their concurrence with me in every stage of the proceedings; and I trust that the construction of a new code of bye-laws whereby the domestic arrangements may be in some degree assimilated to the establishments under the Poor Relief Act, will not be deemed too great an innovation; the governors themselves having recently seen the necessity for revising the existing bye-laws, and having come to a resolution to that effect. In this assurance, the annexed rules and regulations are submitted for your approval in the first instance, before laying them before the governors.”

BYE-LAWS for the Government of the CORK FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

No new bye-law, rule, or regulation shall be made, or old one altered or repealed, unless a proposition to that effect be made and entered in

the regular book at one General Board, and decided by a majority of votes, *vivâ voce*, at a second; which second General Board shall not be held in less than a fortnight, nor protracted beyond three months, nor shall any such alteration be made without the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners; and that seven days' notice, at the least, shall be given of the discussion of such proposition, to the several governors, and to the Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

All vacant offices of the establishment shall be filled up by the General Board, with the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners.

No officer of the establishment shall be dismissed without the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners, but the governors may suspend any such officer until the charge or charges preferred against him, or her, shall have been investigated by the Board and the Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

That the master and mistress be authorised to select fit persons to fill the situations of menial servants in the several departments, and that the appointment of such persons shall be confirmed or annulled at the next meeting of the General Board or Court of Assistants.

That no salary shall be appointed for any new officer, nor the salary of any old officer increased or diminished without the sanction, in writing, of the Poor Law Commissioners.

No contract or agreement shall be made with any governor, or member of the Court of Assistants, nor shall any such be interested, either directly or indirectly, in the supply of any provisions, clothing, or other thing whatsoever.

No officer or servant of this institution shall take any reward or compensation for anything done in the house, or appertaining thereto, but from the governors, or Court of Assistants, upon pain of dismissal.

No governor shall be eligible to be elected to any office connected with, or under, this foundation; and if any officer (the physician excepted) shall become a governor, *ex-officio* or otherwise, he shall resign either the governorship or the office.

On the Monday after the 10th of October, annually, there shall be elected from the governors at large, a committee of ten, to be called the House Committee; three to form a quorum.

The General Board, or Court of Assistants, shall have power to order a sum, not exceeding three guineas, to any boy or girl belonging to this institution who shall have served the term of apprenticeship diligently and faithfully, and shall have regularly and devoutly attended church during their apprenticeship. These facts to be certified by the respective masters or mistresses, and by the clergyman of the parish in which they have resided. And that in every possible case, on the binding out of a child, the clergyman of the parish in which he or she is bound, shall be apprised of the circumstance, and be furnished with a copy of this regulation.

That the treasurer shall, annually, lay before the Board, at the first meeting in January, his accounts for the preceding year.

That every officer of this institution shall give security, for the due and faithful discharge of the duties of his office, if called upon so to do by the governors or the Poor Law Commissioners.

Court of Assistants.

The Court of Assistants shall meet on the first and third Wednesday

in every month, at the Foundling Hospital, or oftener, if five sign a requisition for that purpose.

The Court of Assistants shall have power to expend a sum not exceeding 5*l.* on any child, bound out of this house, for clothes, or in any other way that the court shall think most to the advantage of such child.

No General Board or Court of Assistants shall be held at any other place than the Foundling Hospital, except in case of emergency.

The Court of Assistants shall, monthly, or oftener if they shall think proper, examine the accounts of the house as to the receipts and expenditure, and require the production of legal vouchers, and they shall see them balanced every quarter; and immediately after the last quarter has closed, an annual statement shall be made out, and submitted to the General Board, and to the Poor Law Commissioners.

The Court of Assistants shall require to be produced to them at every court, a list of the children who are bound out, and are yet serving their time, together with the names of the master or mistress to whom such children are bound; also an account of their treatment and conduct, that they may, either by visiting the children themselves, or by directing some officer of the institution to visit them, endeavour to correct anything wrong, either in the conduct of the child, or in the treatment of the master or mistress.

The Court of Assistants shall have the same power as the General Board in the disposition of truant children.

House Committee.

The House Committee shall meet every Wednesday at eleven o'clock, or at such other hour as may be hereafter agreed on, and inspect the house, furniture, provisions, and stores, and make their report thereon, in a book to be kept for the purpose.

They shall appoint one or two of their number, in rotation, for each week, to visit the house frequently, and to report their observations in a book to be kept for that purpose.

They shall, from time to time, compare the furniture and stores with the inventory.

They shall visit occasionally at meal times, and see that the food is good, and in proper quantity, according to the dietary.

They shall visit the schools, and see that the respective masters and mistresses do their duty, and shall examine into the progress of the children, and, in case of any deficiency, they shall ascertain whether the same arises from neglect in the teacher, or incapacity in the child: they shall visit the children employed in the different works, and see that they are attentive and attended to.

They shall attend particularly to the chapel, and see that the books, and all other articles belonging to it, are kept in proper order.

Chaplain.

The Chaplain shall perform Divine Service twice, and preach once, every Sunday, at the hours hereinafter mentioned, and shall read the Church Service every Wednesday, and read and preach, or lecture, on Christmas-day and Good Friday.

He shall administer the Holy Sacrament on one Sunday in every month, and also on all the chief Festivals.

He shall catechise the children of the respective schools weekly, and report to the Court of Assistants and General Board their general progress, and shall enter his visits, together with the number of children examined at each visit, in the book provided for that purpose in each school.

He shall visit the schools daily, and take under his especial care and instruction such children as are of an age to be bound as apprentices, together with the servants of the establishment, and endeavour to instil into their minds a proper sense of religious duty and moral propriety.

He shall exercise a general superintendence over the officers of the establishment, and shall see that all the regulations, formed with a view to the children's health, comfort, and moral and religious instruction, are strictly carried into effect.

He shall narrowly observe the conduct of every person resident in the house, and make a report of any irregularities or improprieties that may come to his knowledge to the Court of Assistants.

He shall correspond, when requested so to do, with the several clergymen in whose parishes the children may reside, either at nurse, or during their apprenticeship.

He shall be an Episcopally-ordained minister of the Church of England, according to the rites and ceremonies of the said church; but he shall not be chaplain, curate, rector, or lecturer to any parish, or to any other foundation, nor hold any church preferment (sinecure excepted), or have any occupation that may withdraw his attention from the duties appointed for him.

Hours to be observed on Sundays.

	Summer.			Winter.		
Rising	6	.	.	7
Breakfast	7 to 8	.	.	8 to 9
Recreation	8 to 9	.	.	9 to 10
Sunday School	9 to 10	.	.	10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Recreation	10 to 11	.	.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11
Church Service	11 to 1	.	.	11 to 1
Dinner	1 to 2	.	.	1 to 2
Recreation	2 to 3	.	.	2 to 3
Evening Service	3 to 4	.	.	3 to 4
Recreation	4 to 6	.	.	4 to 5
Supper	6 to 7	.	.	5 to 6
Recreation	7 to 8	.	.	6 to 7
Bedtime	8	.	.	7

Master of the House.

The Master of the house shall be responsible for the regular supply of such provisions as are directed to be provided for the children, and for its distribution according to the dietary; and with this view shall submit to the Governors, at every meeting, an estimate of such provisions, and other articles, as will be required for the use of the establishment, and receive and execute the directions of the Board thereon.

He shall take charge of all provisions, clothing, linen, and other articles belonging to the establishment, and receive all such articles as shall be purchased, or procured for the use of the house; and before placing them in store, shall weigh, examine, and compare the same

with the samples and bills of parcels, severally relating thereto, and after having proved the accuracy of such bills, in all respects, shall authenticate the same with his signature, and submit the same to the Governors at their next meeting.

He shall not purchase or procure any articles for the use of the house, nor order any alterations or repairs of any part of the premises, or of the furniture or articles belonging thereto; nor pay any money on account of the institution, without an order in writing from the Governors, assembled at a meeting, and entered on the minutes.

He shall take care that the wards, kitchen, larder, and other rooms and offices, are kept clean and in good order, and shall visit the sleeping wards, and see that they are all duly cleaned and ventilated.

He shall see that the meals of the children are properly prepared and served.

He shall say, or cause to be said, Grace before and after meals.

He shall see that the dining-rooms, tables, and seats are cleaned after each meal.

He shall receive from the porter the keys of the house at nine o'clock every night, and deliver them again at seven in the morning.

He shall have the young children daily combed and washed, and see that the elder children comb and wash themselves regularly; and shall have their linen changed twice in the week, and their sheets once in three weeks, or a month at farthest.

He shall see everything done that can contribute to cleanliness, and shall not suffer any child, recently admitted into the house, or taken from nurse, to mix with the other children, until such child has been examined by the physician, and has been washed, cleaned, and clothed.

He shall not suffer any child, with an eruption on its head, or any part of its body, or in any manner sick, to remain with, or have intercourse with, the other children, but shall have such child instantly removed to the infirmary.

He shall attend in the gallery with the children on all the appointed hours for church service, and shall watch and control their conduct during Divine Service.

Matron.

She shall see that the making and repairing the children's clothes and the in-door and domestic work of the establishment shall be, as far as possible, performed by the children, and the schoolmistresses and others in the house.

She shall superintend, and give the necessary directions for cutting out, making, and mending the clothing.

She shall pay particular attention to the moral conduct and the cleanliness of the female inmates, and take charge of their linen and clothing, and of the stores, and deliver the same to the proper persons.

She shall give the necessary directions for the washing, drying, and getting up of the children's linen, and, when required, shall superintend the same.

She shall attend to the comforts of the children, and provide such diet for the sick as the medical officer shall direct.

She shall assist the master in preserving order, cleanliness, and ventilation; in placing in store and taking charge of the provisions, linen and clothing; and in the general management of the house.

She shall report to the governors, at every meeting, the state and condition of the female children, and any irregularity or misconduct in the servants of the establishment, and any deficiencies or defalcations in the stores of provisions or clothing.

She shall attend chapel with the children at all times during Divine Service.

School Masters.

The schools shall be arranged according to the proficiency of the children.

Each master shall be responsible for the cleanliness of the children under his charge, and shall see that their clothes are in repair.

Each master shall be responsible for the orderly conduct of his class at all times.

Each master shall read prayers in the morning, and then proceed with the business of his school at the appointed hours; and he shall attend, with the boys of his class, upon all occasions of Divine Service in the chapel.

Each master shall teach each individual in his school to repeat the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, and the Morning and Evening Prayers of the house; and the more advanced classes shall be instructed, both by reading and committing to memory, the Church Catechism, the Holy Scriptures, and such other books as the governors may appoint.

Each master shall have a roll of his school, and shall notify the absence of each boy, and the cause of such absence, to the governors.

The masters shall not suffer any boy, with an eruption of any kind, to remain in their schools, but shall send him to the infirmary, and give notice to the physician that he has done so.

They shall not suffer any boy to go out of school without a pass, and shall not allow more than three out at the same time.

School Mistresses.

Similar duties are required of the schoolmistresses, so far as they are applicable.

They shall, moreover, assist in cutting out, and superintend the making and mending, of the children's clothing.

The hours to be observed on week-days shall be as under:—

	Summer.				Winter.			
Rising . . .		6				7		
Breakfast . . .		7 to 8				8 to 9		
Recreation . . .		8 to 9				9 to 10		
School . . .		9 to 12				10 to 12		
Recreation . . .		12 to 1				12 to 1		
Dinner . . .		1 to 2				1 to 2		
Recreation . . .		2 to 3				2 to 3		
School . . .		3 to 6				3 to 6		
Recreation . . .		6 to 7				6 to 6½		
Supper . . .		7 to 8				6½ to 7½		
Bed-time . . .		8½				8		

Generally.

All provisions, fuel, clothing, or materials for clothing, and other articles and supplies whatsoever, the cost of which may be reasonably

estimated to exceed 5*l.*, shall be purchased upon contracts, upon advertisement for sealed tenders, to be opened only at a meeting of the governors.

The competition for such contracts shall be perfectly free to all persons, and the governors shall be bound to accept the lowest tender which shall be made; unless some objection to the terms of the tender, or the quality of the supplies, or the character of the applicant, or the security proposed, shall be made and entertained at the meeting; and in that case the lowest unobjectionable tender shall be accepted.

On the acceptance of every tender, a contract bond, or other instruments in writing, shall be entered into, in such form as the Poor Law Commissioners shall direct.

Physician.

He shall visit the infirmary daily, and also visit and attend the young children in the nursery, and vaccinate them.

He shall give the necessary directions as to the diet and treatment of the sick and see that the requisite medicines are provided.

He shall prescribe medicine for such sick children, at nurse, as shall be brought to him at the infirmary.

He shall examine all children admitted into the house, and shall not permit any of them to have intercourse with the other children, until he has ascertained that they have not any contagious or infectious disease.

He shall keep a register of the sickness and mortality of the children of the institution, and shall make a report to the governors, at each meeting, of the state of the children, and of the periods of his attendance.

He shall attend the meetings of the governors at all times when required.

The Clerk.

The clerk shall give notice of the periodical and other meetings of the governors and the Court of Assistants; he shall attend all meetings of the Board, and enter punctually in the minute-book the minutes of all the proceedings at every meeting, and shall submit such minutes to the presiding chairman for signature.

He shall keep minutes of all matters, the consideration of which has been deferred, and of all business and orders unexecuted, and duly and punctually submit the same to the consideration of the governors.

He shall conduct the correspondence of the governors according to their directions, and keep copies of all letters sent, and preserve all letters received, and all books, papers, and documents belonging to the institution, in convenient order for reference, in a chest or safe, in some room belonging to the institution.

He shall prepare and attest the due execution of all contracts and securities to be entered into by the officers of the establishment, or by persons with whom contracts for supplies may be made.

He shall be responsible for the regularity and correctness of all the accounts and books of the institution, and once in every month shall submit an abstract of the accounts of the house for the inspection of the general Board and Court of Assistants, and of the Assistant Poor Law Commissioners of the district.

The Collector of the Coal Tax.

The collector shall be remunerated by a per centage (not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$) upon the gross amount of his collection.

He shall punctually ascertain and minutely enter in a book, to be kept by him for that purpose, the name, tonnage, and captain's name of every coal or culm vessel which shall enter the harbour or port, and the actual amount of freightage in such vessel, and the amount actually received as the tonnage of such freight.

He shall pay the amount of his receipts and collections monthly, or as often as they shall amount to 50*l.*, into the hands of the treasurer, whose receipt alone shall be a sufficient discharge for such payments.

That the book containing the full and detailed particulars of such receipts and payments, together with an abstract or balance-sheet showing the state of his account, shall be produced to the Court of Asisstants on the first Wednesday in every month.

He shall personally attend the meetings of the General Board at their four parliamentary quarterly meetings, namely, first Monday after 25th March, first Monday after 24th June, first Monday after 29th September, and the first Monday after 25th December in every year, and shall produce all his books and accounts, regularly balanced, and the vouchers for such lodgments or payments as have been made by him, and account for and pay over such balance as he may have in hand, unless the governors, or the Poor Law Commissioners shall otherwise direct.

Porter.

He shall keep the gate, and be responsible for the exclusion of all improper persons and articles from the establishment.

He shall examine all parcels taken out of the house, and shall prevent the undue removal of any goods from the premises.

He shall deliver the keys of the gate to the master at nine o'clock every evening, and receive them again at seven o'clock every morning.

He shall keep the master and the governors informed of all things affecting the security, order, and interests of the establishment.

I have the honour, &c.,

W. J. VOULES,

Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 9.

THIRD REPORT ON THE CORK FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.—By WM. J. VOULES, Esq., *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.*

GENTLEMEN,

Cork, January 20th, 1840.

In continuation of the Report upon the Cork Foundling Hospital, which I had the honour to forward on the 31st of November last, and in obedience to your instructions to inquire specially into the comparative condition and training of the extern and intern children with a view to determining how far it may be expedient, or otherwise, to put all the children out as externs, as in the case of the Dublin foundlings; I beg to offer the following suggestions and observations, after having

minutely examined the accounts of the institution for the year just ended on the 31st December last.

“The result of this examination is the belief that a saving of expenditure, beyond that indicated in my former report, may yet be effected.

“Firstly—By adopting the principle that the objects of this institution are destitute persons, and, as such, that their treatment, as regards maintenance and education should be assimilated to that of pauper children; or—

“Secondly—By adopting the least expensive mode of supporting those objects, consistently with their being religiously and industriously brought up.

“As to their maintenance, it appears, by the account of the expenditure of the last year, that the expense of maintaining each inmate of the establishment has been 4*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.*, and of clothing 1*l.* 12*s.* 2½*d.*, making together 5*l.* 16*s.* 9½*d.*; that the numbers of each sex are about the same, and that the ages range from 6 to 16. Now the estimated cost of maintaining and clothing the inmates of the new workhouses is only 3*l.* 18*s.* per annum.

“This estimate is founded upon the well-ascertained fact that, although 1*s.* 6*d.* per week may not be adequate to the support and clothing of an individual, or rather of some individuals, yet that the aggregate of 400 or 800 inmates will present such varieties of constitution, and bodily health and appetite, that at no one meal will the number of messes, corresponding with the number at table, be consumed; and if this holds with reference to an assembly of adults, of both sexes, the same results will be produced in an assembly consisting of children only.

“The same principle should also, I apprehend, be adopted with reference to education, which had perhaps been conducted hitherto with less attention than is desirable, to the more useful though homely instruction and training, which would have fitted the inmates to become good servants and industrious artisans; domestic servants being employed to perform those duties in the establishment, the discharge of which, by the older and stronger children would have made them both healthy and handy, and tended to form habits of activity, cleanliness, and order.

“The superiority of the intellectual education of the objects of this charity, over that of other persons of the same class in life, has naturally increased the jealousy with which the institution has been regarded, whilst experience shows that it has not conducted to the welfare of the children.

“As regards the least expensive mode of carrying on the institution to its termination, it must be assumed that the object of the 34th section of the Poor Relief Act for Ireland was to abolish the Foundling Hospital, and to extinguish the coal tax at the earliest period consistent with a due regard to the welfare and protection of the objects of the charity; and if it can be shown that a more speedy reduction of the tax can be effected by decreasing the number of inmates, and by increasing that of the externs, and that such arrangement is not incompatible with the welfare and protection of the children, it will follow

that this is the course most in accordance with the intentions of the legislature.

“It was stated in my previous Report that the cost of each inmate is 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* per annum; and by a more minute calculation founded on the expenditure of the last year, it now appears to be actually 5*l.* 16*s.* 9½*d.* per head; the cost of an extern child is only 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; a possibility therefore seems to exist, by making them all externs, of effecting a saving of the difference, viz. of 3*l.* 9*s.* 3½*d.* per annum on each object of the charity, who is now kept in the hospital. This would amount in the aggregate to a saving of more than half the present charge upon the coal tax, and would enable the Commissioners to reduce that tax certainly to 9*d.*, and possibly to 6*d.* per ton forthwith.

“But it is requisite first to consider whether this disparity in the expense of intern and extern children is attended with corresponding, or, indeed, with any disadvantages to the latter class.

“So far as I have been able to ascertain, the reverse of this may be said to be the case; the extern children are, for the most part, carefully located in parishes, where the resident clergyman undertakes the superintendence of their religious and moral instruction. They are described as regularly attending the Protestant schools in these parishes, the schoolmasters receiving a small gratuity for their instruction; and they are, I believe, found on being brought into the house not to fall materially short of the inmates of the same age in knowledge and intelligence, whilst they excel them in bodily health and activity.

“In conclusion, I have to state my conviction that, if by adopting the alternative of putting out all the children as externs, the Commissioners shall be enabled to effect reduction of the coal tax, concurrently with the establishment of the poor rate, it would be highly acceptable to the public; and if this can be done without injury to the foundlings, and in furtherance of the intentions of the legislature, as embodied in the Poor Relief Act, I presume your Board will not hesitate to issue the requisite orders for carrying it into effect.”

I have the honour, &c.,

W. J. VOULES,

Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

To

The Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 10.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE GOVERNORS OF THE CORK FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

Poor Law Commissioners' Letter to the Governors.

23rd January, 1840.

It appearing by reports received from Mr. Voules that the cost of the foundling children maintained in the house is 5*l.* 16*s.* 9½*d.* per annum, while that of the externs is only 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum; and that the latter generally are as well, if not better, trained, and educated, and fitted to gain their living, than the former,—the Poor Law Commissioners request the Governors of the Cork Foundling Hospital to state, with as little delay as possible, for the Commissioners' information, whether there are any, and, if so, what, objections to the children being all

maintained out of the house, whereby it appears a great saving would be effected, and the children in no way injured. This has been done in the case of the Dublin foundling children, all of whom have been kept as externs since 1830, with manifest advantage to the children themselves. Should this be adopted at Cork, it will be necessary that the children shall be inspected periodically by visitors to be appointed by the Governors, to ensure the children being properly educated and attended to.

Governors' Reply.

29th February, 1840.

THE governors of the Foundling Hospital of Cork have given their most anxious consideration to the communication of the Poor Law Commissioners, in which they desire the opinion of the governors, as to the expediency of maintaining out of the house all the children of the establishment.

The Commissioners, after contrasting the expense of maintenance of the foundling children in the house with that of the externs, have added, that it appeared by Mr. Voules's report, that the latter were as well, generally, if not better, trained, and educated, and fitted to gain their living, than the former. The governors being convinced that some misconception must have occurred, requested from Mr. Voules (he being then in Cork) a copy of his report, and begged of him to favour them with an interview.

Mr. Voules replied, that his report had become a public document, and was no longer at his command, and declined the interview.

It will be in the recollection of the Commissioners that the governors then applied to the Commissioners for a copy of the report, but that, in conformity with their general rule, the Commissioners declined to supply it.

The governors refer to this correspondence only to keep in view of the Commissioners, that the governors, having no means of ascertaining the particulars from which the conclusion stated in the Commissioners' letter was drawn, cannot direct their observations to those which must have led to the misconception of the system acted on by the governors, in respect to the Cork Foundling Hospital.†

The points to which the governors are called upon to give their attention are these:—

Reduction of expenditure, and an improvement in the training and education of the children.

The governors are bound, under the Act of Parliament which regulates their proceedings, to cause the children to be nursed, clad, and taught to read and write, and thoroughly instructed in the principles of the Protestant religion.

The law further directs, that as the male children should severally be fit and capable, they should be taught and instructed in trades or callings within the house, until they should respectively attain the age of 21 years; but it provides that in case the number of such male children should become so great, that the funds of the institution should fall short of continuing them in the house until they should severally attain the age of 21 years, the governors should put them out as apprentices.

Acting in conformity with this law, the governors placed out at nurse the infant children, allowing them to remain as externs until they arrived at the age of seven years, or thereabouts, at which training and education may be considered to commence; and then, or as soon afterwards as the funds of the institution permitted, received them into the house, where they were clothed, maintained, and educated, until they arrived at ages fit for them to be bound out apprentices,—usually about the age of 14.

To compare the average expense of the extern with the intern children, as appears to have been done by the Commissioners, with a view to economy, and to draw the conclusion, that the putting out all the children would be attended with a saving of the difference of the expense, proceeds upon a complete mistake; for a moment's consideration will suggest the difference between the expense of mere sustenance and clothing from infancy to seven years, and the maintenance and clothing of children in the more advanced ages.

The expenses, for the last year, of the children maintained in the house, and of those which have been with nurses, are accurately stated at 5*l.* 16*s.* 9½*d.* per annum for the intern, and 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum for the extern; but the last year and the preceding were years of scarcity, and peculiarly high prices; and the governors find that the average charge for seven years, including the last two years, for the support of the interns, was 3*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per head; and they are satisfied that if the children now within the walls were to be placed out for maintenance, and to be clothed at the expense of the institution, very little, if anything, could be saved upon that amount.

To pass to the second ground of change suggested by the Commissioners, namely, the imagined advantages which extern children possess over those residing in the house, in “being as well, if not better, trained and educated, and fitted to gain their living, than the others;” the governors have only to say that no opinion can be more erroneous.

The governors find it impossible to procure, for the annual sum which they give to nurses of extern children, any but persons of the most humble and ignorant description, utterly incapable of affording the children any benefit of education; and, in consequence of their residing in remote districts, without an opportunity for sending them to parochial schools, under the charge of clergymen of the parishes; and the children, in some instances, being returned incapable of speaking English.

For these reasons it became the bounden duty of the governors to take into the house such children as arrived at an age capable of being trained and educated; and they invariably found that when, from the inadequacy of their funds, they were obliged to let children remain longer with their nurses than the usual time, the children, so far from being better trained and educated than those in the house, came in under greater disadvantages.

The governors consider that children, as so early an age, could not be fitted to gain their living; but even in respect to being trained and educated, they think it their duty to state that it has not, to the knowledge of the oldest governor, happened in any one instance, that a child has been [brought into the institution better, or so well trained or

educated, as children of the same age, or of any age, within the house, but precisely the reverse.

The externs are of tender age, and of necessity are scattered amongst a poor and illiterate peasantry, there not being in this part of Ireland respectable farmers who, for the small sums paid by the governors, would undertake the support and care of the children; and the nurses to whom the governors are thus obliged to commit them, are almost exclusively Roman Catholics, there not being, amongst the nurses now in care of above 400 children, more than eight who are of the Protestant religion.

The children within the house have the benefit of suitable teachers, under the anxious superintendence of the governors; and their improvement is fast progressing, so as to promise a rapid reduction in their numbers; whilst their religious and moral culture is attended to by the chaplain and Protestant masters and mistresses; so that when they leave the house, they are not only fitted to become apprentices to tradespeople, or as servants, but, in the words of the Act of Parliament under which the institution has been founded, they are "thoroughly instructed in the principles of the Protestant religion;" a benefit which it would be impossible to secure for the present extern children, if, instead of being taken into the house, they should remain out.

The governors have already observed, with reference to the children now in the hospital, that if they were to be again sent out for support, but a trifling saving would be made.

But they are decidedly of opinion that such small economy in these particulars is a matter of no moment compared with the many and serious disadvantages to so many children now in various stages of instruction, by dispersing them throughout the country, where it would be altogether impracticable to carry on their education under the superintendence of this establishment, or indeed at all.

The governors feel that they have a solemn duty to perform to these children, which it would be impossible to discharge under the casual visits of inspectors; and that it would be also impossible, in the south of Ireland, to find proper guardians for them individually, with a view to their education, general, moral, and religious. If it were practicable to establish schools in situations where several of the children might be located in a neighbourhood, expense would be incurred counter-vailing all the projected economy, and be very inefficient: but it would, in the judgment of the governors, be impracticable to place so many children as are now under their care, with Protestant householders in this part of Ireland.

The governors are also of opinion that it would be inconsistent with the principles upon which the institution was founded, to break up the establishment, by scattering upon society again, in the helplessness of childhood, so many orphans now in a course of preparation for earning their own livelihood, and, at the same time, of moral and religious instruction; and the governors doubt the power to apply the funds in such a manner, or whether the raising those funds could be justified, were the establishment applied to other uses than the present.

Allusion has been made by the Commissioners to the Dublin Foundling Hospital, and its governors having placed out all their children.

The governors of the Cork Foundling Hospital beg leave to observe

that they are not informed by the Commissioners under what circumstances that change was adopted in Dublin, nor what expense attended it; but they understand that the annual expenditure of the Dublin externs much exceeds that which is paid for the extern children of the Cork house; and that large premiums were paid with children apprenticed out in order to clear the Dublin Hospital rapidly.

And the governors of the Cork Hospital are convinced that, so far as relates to this part of Ireland, the opportunities afforded for finding masters and mistresses for the children, by having the institution in a large city, where persons desirous to take them can visit and select, will, by contributing to the quick and satisfactory disposal in that manner of the children, diminish the expense in a more important degree than could be effected by any present endeavour made in the way proposed.

The governors apprehend that it was not the intention of the Legislature, in passing the Act for the Relief of the Poor, to alter the principles laid down in the original Act, for the education and management of the children, but that its design was to provide for the gradual reduction and final extinction of the establishment; and it appears to the governors that both these objects can be best attained by continuing the institution in operation, drawing in the younger children as the more advanced shall be apprenticed out, gradually reducing the expense of the establishment, and relieving the public burdens accordingly.

The governors of the Cork Foundling Hospital, having bestowed upon this important subject the most anxious and deliberate investigation, feel themselves unanimously called upon to express, in the most decided terms, their opinion against the expediency of the proposed arrangement, under the firm conviction that such a plan would be highly detrimental to the temporal as well as spiritual interests of the children over whom they have been appointed guardians, and wholly inconsistent with the charter, which provides that they shall be brought up in the doctrines and principles of Protestantism.

No. 11.

REPORT on the PROPOSED LONDONDERRY UNION.—By the Hon.
CHAS. S. CLEMENTS, *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.*

GENTLEMEN, *Londonderry, 3rd January, 1839.*

I have the honour to transmit herewith the documents necessary for the declaration of the Londonderry Union, and to recommend their adoption by your Board.

2. In a former report I explained my general views of the manner in which the different districts in this part of the country should be united. The Union of Londonderry, which I now submit for your consideration, corresponds with that sketch excepting in the district about Banagher. It may be remembered that my former report expressed a doubt whether Dungiven should be made the centre of a Union. I have gone into the question very carefully since, and am now decidedly of opinion that the most desirable organization of the baronies of Tirkeeran and Keenaght, will be to bring almost the whole of Tirkeeran into Londonderry, and to form the remainder with Keenaght into one Union, with Newtown Limavady for its centre. But as this view of the case differs materially from that of Mr. Ogilby, the

principal proprietor of the country around Dungiven, and as it is a question upon which there has been much discussion, it is necessary that I should enter into some detail respecting it.

3. The original objection to the arrangement now recommended was, that the southern portions of the parishes of Banagher and Dungiven would be too far distant from Newtown Limavady to be united with it; but it appears that the country in question is uninhabited mountain. Mr. Ogilby has a very large property, which is much scattered in every direction; the principal portion is held by a determinable lease under the London Company of Skinners, and he conceives that by having a Union at Dungiven, the great bulk of it might be brought, as far as regards the operation of the Poor Law, under his own eye.

4. The letter which he has addressed to me on the subject has been already before your Board; for more convenient reference I transmit a copy herewith. The arrangements therein proposed would cause such inconvenience that I could not venture to recommend them. The Ballynascreen property proposed to be joined with Dungiven, is at a distance of nine or ten Irish miles from that town, over mountains which may be safely taken as a natural boundary for any local organization. Mr. Ogilby is also anxious to bring to Dungiven his property near Londonderry, which forms the proposed Bond's Glen Division, as laid down in the accompanying map.

5. Looking dispassionately upon the question, without any view but that of forming the best local organization of which circumstances will admit, it is clear that the western half of Banagher is the only portion of country likely to be inconvenienced by the adoption of the arrangement I recommend. The whole of the Upper Cumber people frequent Derry as their market town. The centre of the Banagher division is about 15 statute miles from Derry, and the adjoining division, which will go to Newtown Limavady, is about the same distance from that town. It may be asked, then, is it desirable, for the sake of a mountainous tract of 14,700 acres, with a population of 3700 persons, to form a small and expensive Union at Dungiven?

6. It is not without regret that I am compelled, at the outset of my proceedings, to act contrary to the wishes of a person occupying the position which Mr. Ogilby does; but I have reason to believe he stands alone in his opinion; and I may add that my arrangements meet with the entire concurrence of Mr. J. B. Beresford, residing at Learmount, on the borders of Banagher, between the two divisions furthest from Derry.

7. I will now proceed to give a general description of the proposed Union. The accompanying map will point out the parishes of which it is composed. My reasons for adopting the boundaries laid down is the first thing to be considered.

8. In the parish of Faughanvale, on the Derry side, the boundary runs about half way from Derry to Newtown Limavady, between the estates of the two London Companies of Grocers and Fishmongers. In Upper Cumber, and the northern part of West Banagher, the property of the Fishmongers is again taken as the boundary, so as to send the whole of it to Newtown Limavady. I should have wished to have brought the whole of the remainder of West Banagher into Derry,

but the part below Feeny, which is left to go to Newtown Limavady, belongs to Mr. Ogilby, and to his estate in the other half of the parish.

9. In Donegal I have been able to make the same satisfactory division by properties. The part of the parish of Muff which is omitted is the townland of Tromaty, partly in the parish of Moville Upper, and the property of a person living in a far part of Inishowen. The townland of Ballybegly Little, in Allsaints, is also omitted, being left to go with the rest of Lord Londonderry's property in Ragsmoghly to the Union which will be formed at Letterkenny. It would have been desirable to have made Allsaints the boundary of the Union in that direction, but I was anxious not to separate Lord Wicklow's two estates, which, though different in name, do in fact adjoin each other, the one in Allsaints, the other in Ragsmoghly; a portion of this latter parish is consequently included in the Union.

10. Looking at the map, it would appear as if the townland of Dooish, situated between the parts of Ragsmoghly and Taughboyne brought into the Derry Union, should be included with them. Dooish is a mountain, the top of which is taken as the boundary; it is partially inhabited at the extremity towards St. Johnstown, and belonging to Lord Abercorn, may with propriety be sent with the bulk of his property to Strabane.

11. The parish of Taughboyne is necessarily divided between the Unions of Strabane and Derry. Only two townlands belonging to Lord Abercorn are brought into Derry. The village of St. Johnstown, rather nearer than half way from Derry to Strabane, might also have been included; but the townland, a narrow strip running towards Strabane, would from its position have obliged me to take from that Union a greater portion of Lord Abercorn's estate than would have been desirable.

12. The formation of electoral divisions is the next point deserving explanation. It is perhaps almost needless for me to assure you how much alive I am to its importance, and my time and attention have been proportionably taken up, in endeavouring to make such arrangements as are correct in principle, and likely to secure the active co-operation of all classes towards the objects we have in view. While looking to the interests of the proprietors, I have not lost sight of those of the inhabitants. By studying the direction of the roads, the general features of the country, and its natural and acknowledged boundaries either of estates or parishes, I have endeavoured to form each division into a compact area, the people of which know and are accustomed to meet each other in their ordinary avocations. I think I have been tolerably successful in accomplishing these objects with as little division and separation of properties as could be made. I have taken every opportunity to consult those interested, and as far as I can learn, I may speak confidently as to the satisfaction generally expressed in my arrangements.

13. The division of the upper and lower liberties, though unequal in extent and population, has always existed. Almost the whole of the one is held directly from the Irish Society, while the other is let by them in perpetuity; I have therefore adhered to the known boundary.

14. On the Derry side the properties are very much scattered, but

the proprietors of those most detached have expressed themselves satisfied with my arrangements.

15. In Donegal I have been able to avoid any division of estates. The divisions of Kilderry, Three Trees, and Birdstown, considered with reference to the number of cultivated acres in each, might be deemed small. The mountains run up from the water, thus leaving a mere strip of cultivated land of great length, which I have therefore been obliged to make into three divisions.

16. I propose to throw the whole city and suburbs of Derry into one division, giving them four guardians. The separation between them is merely nominal, and might give rise to disputes were they distinct. To the division of Ballymullins and Banagher I propose to give two guardians each, on account of their distance from Derry, and to each of the other divisions, one guardian.

17. The general prospects of the Union remain now to be considered, of which a favourable view may be taken. Some districts are reputed to be very poor, but I do not hear that even there destitution is prevalent to any extent. On the whole the country bears a thriving aspect, and I am led to believe the supply of labour does not exceed the demand. Generally speaking, there are a number of substantial farmers, but too seldom met with elsewhere, who will afford ample materials for the choice of guardians, and there is a good proportion of gentlemen, whose residences are so situated as to leave scarcely any electoral division without one to superintend and assist in its local organization.

18. In the town itself, a thriving trade will naturally keep down all but unavoidable pauperism. With a population which is said to reach at present to 20,000, the destitute are estimated not to exceed 250 persons.

19. The Mendicity Association appears to be economically and well managed. There were 239 persons on the books of the establishment at the close of their last report (July, 1838) of which only 54 adults and 41 children (total 95) were maintained in the house, and therefore to be considered destitute. It must be observed, however, that the house would not hold a greater number. I do not attempt to give any description of this or the other charitable institutions of the town, as every detail respecting them may be found in Appendix C of the Report of the Commission of Inquiry.

20. The collection of data on which to form an estimate of the amount of workhouse accommodation requisite for this Union is not yet quite complete, but from the information already obtained, I am inclined to think that a workhouse for 800 paupers will be sufficient. I regret to say there is no building in the neighbourhood which could be rendered available for that purpose.

21. In completing the Tabular Return I have taken the arrangements of townlands as given in the Ordnance survey, but it must be observed that they do not always correspond with the townlands or sub-denominations, known and acknowledged in the country. The names besides are often spelt quite differently, and I have been credibly informed that the appellations and orthography found in old and obsolete documents have been preferred to those used at the present day. In the county of Derry this will occasion no difficulty, as the cess has been levied upon

the new valuation, but to avoid all mistakes, in Donegal I would recommend that the order declaring the Union should be worded so as to include any sub-denominations, or supposed townlands, contained within the boundaries laid down as townlands in the Ordnance survey.

22. I am not aware of any additional information which your Board would require before deciding on the declaration of this Union. It is very desirable that the order should be issued as soon as possible, for a delay would bring the elections on just when the collection of county cess was being made. It may be indispensable to secure the assistance of the sub-collectors for contests in places where the applotments have been irregularly made, and this could not easily be done when the collection was in progress.

23. I have purposely kept back this report one week after my arrangements had been made public, in order to give any one desirous of making objections the opportunity of having them considered, but those principally interested had been consulted previously, and the general tenor of my arrangements have therefore been known for some time.

24. Mr. Ogilby was also informed by me through his agent, on the 5th ult., of the decision I had come to on the Dungiven question, and that should he desire to have the case further investigated he must apply to your Board without delay. There does not therefore appear to be any reason for postponing the declaration, should the proposed arrangements meet with your approbation.

I have the honour, &c.,

CHARLES S. CLEMENTS,

Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

To

The Poor Law Commissioners.

Enclosure in foregoing Report.

SIR,

Pellipar House, Dungiven, 29th November, 1838.

As I think I understood from you, when I had the pleasure of seeing you here, that it is proposed to build poor-houses in the city of Derry and town of Coleraine, and to form the intermediate district of country into an Union, I would beg leave to call your attention to the many advantages, in point of economy to the rate-payers, and convenience to the unfortunate class for whom the law was intended as a boon, which would be likely to result from having the poor-house for this middle Union situated at Dungiven. The site for the house can be obtained at little or no expense; building materials, stone and lime, are abundant and cheap; and manual labour easily procured; fuel plentiful in the immediate vicinity of the town; and provisions of all kinds as cheap as in any place in the country. Dungiven is the market town nearest to the centre of that portion of the district, from whence it is to be expected the poor-house would be furnished with a great majority of its inmates, as the parish of Dungiven itself, and the adjoining parishes of Boveva, Banagher, Upper Cumber, and Ballinascreen are mountainous, and the population, generally speaking, poor, owing to the strong propensity which the native Irish have for dividing their farms amongst their children; and the attractions which the mountains offer to the poor of the adjacent districts, by the facility with which they can there procure

fuel and a shelter for their families. By having the poor-house conveniently situated for the destitute of the parishes above named, you would prevent the lower and richer portion of the Union, lying along Lough Foyle, from being inundated by the paupers who now periodically migrate to it from the mountains. Although I am aware some advantages, so far as economy is concerned, are to be expected, from having the Unions as large as possible, yet, so convinced am I of the necessity of having a poor-house at Dungiven, that I should much prefer seeing the mountain district formed into a separate Union, to sending persons requiring relief to such a distance as Newtownlimavady, and, indeed, this itself would be attended with considerable expense. It would also be my wish to have the manor of Pellipar connected with but one Union; and to show you the practicability of this, I beg to lay before you an abstract from the Government valuation of the value and extent of the estates of the different landed proprietors in the parishes of Dungiven, Banagher, Boveva, Upper Cumber, and that portion of my Pellipar estate situated in the parishes of Lower Cumber and Ballinascreen. The rental of these would be about 32,000*l.* yearly, and all within about eight miles of Dungiven. If this district was formed into an Union, and a poor-house built at Dungiven, which would contain 500 persons—say 100 for the parish of Dungiven; 100 for Banagher; 100 for Boveva; 100 for Upper Cumber; 30 for part of Lower Cumber; and 70 for part of Ballinascreen. This, I have no doubt, from my own local knowledge and all the information I have been able to collect, would meet the wishes of the rate-payers, and afford ample accommodation for the destitute poor.

I am inclined to think that your calculation as to the expense of supporting the poor in this country is rather too flattering; but when I consider the economy with which an establishment might be conducted here, I have reason to believe, although the Union here suggested might be smaller than many others, that our rates would not be greater than if we were united to the parishes along the Foyle, with the poor-house at Newtownlimavady.

As you may suppose, from the extent and locality of my property, that this is a question on which I feel considerable anxiety, I hope you will do me the favour to take this communication into your own serious consideration, and also to lay it before the Board of Commissioners.

I have the honour, &c.

The Hon. Charles S. Clements,
&c. &c. &c.

ROBERT OGILBY.

TABULAR RETURNS.

Name of proposed Union	. . . LONDONDERRY.
Address of clerks of the peace of the county or counties within which the Union is situate	<div> <div>James Gregg, Esq., clerk of peace, Londonderry.</div> <div>James Cochran, Esq., clerk of peace Lifford, Strabane.</div> </div>
Petty sessional divisions included in the Union	<div> <div>Londonderry.</div> <div>Muff.</div> <div>Claudy.</div> <div>Burnfoot.</div> <div>Newtown Cunningham.</div> </div>

Names and addresses to clerks to petty sessional divisions, if any .	{	William Ellis, Londonderry petty sessions, Londonderry.
		James Cairnes, Muff petty sessions, Londonderry.
		John Adair, Claudy petty sessions, Ardkill, Londonderry.
		G. Kearns, Burnfoot petty sessions, Newtown Cunningham, Londonderry.
		G. Kearns, Newtown Cunningham petty sessions, Newtown Cunningham, Londonderry.

Extreme length of Union 28 statute miles.
 Extreme breadth 16 statute miles.
 Proposed qualification for guardian, } £10.
 annual value of
 Date of declaration 17th January, 1839.
 Day on which Union is to take effect 28th January.
 Time and place at which justices of the }
 peace are to meet to appoint *ex* } 30th January, at the Court-house,
officio guardians } Londonderry, at 12 o'clock.
 Notice to be given of election of }
 guardians } 26th January.
 Nomination day for election of guar- }
 dians at } 6th February.
 Day of election 20th February.
 First meeting of guardians to be held }
 at the Court-house in Londonderry } 6th March.

CHAS. S. CLEMENTS,
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

 3 January, 1839.

NAMES and ADDRESSES of Justices of the Peace qualified to act as *ex-officio* Guardians.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Sir Robert A. Ferguson, Bart., M.P.	The Farm, Londonderry.
William Boyd, Esq.	Londonderry.
Sir Robert Bateson, Bart. M.P.	„
J. Gillespie, Esq.	„
John A. Smyth, Esq.	Ardmore, Londonderry.
George Hill, Esq.	St. Columbs, Londonderry.
Richard Young, Esq.	Culkeeragh, Londonderry.
Thomas Scott, Esq.	Willsborough, Londonderry.
Acheson Lyle, Esq.	Oaks, Londonderry.
Robert Stevenson, Esq.	Ardkill, Londonderry.
J. B. Beresford, Esq.	Learmount, Claudy, Londonderry.
Thomas Richardson Browne, Esq.	{ Cumber House, Cumber Claudy, Londonderry.
William Kerr M'Clintock, Esq.	Green Haw House, Londonderry.
Andrew Ferguson, Esq.	Burt House, Londonderry.
Charles Norman, Esq.	Fahan House, Londonderry.
John Kennedy, Esq.	Inch, Londonderry.
Robert M'Clintock, Esq.	Dunmore, Londonderry.
William H. Ashe, Esq.	Ashbrook, Londonderry.
Leslie Alexander, Esq.	Foyle Park, Muff, Londonderry.

SUMMARY.

No.	ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Population.	Number of Guardians proposed to be elected for each Division.	AREA, IN STATUTE ACRES.			
				Cultivated, including Wood.	Mountain, Waste and Bog.*	Water.	Total.
							A.
1	City and Suburbs . .	13,750	4	..	..	..	767
2	Upper Liberties . .	1,824	1	..	..	..	4,251
3	Lower Liberties . .	4,236	1	..	..	..	7,589
4	Waterside	3,331	1	..	..	..	4,144
5	Lough Enagh . . .	2,648	1	..	..	..	6,786
6	Muff	2,910	1	..	..	..	6,966
7	Tamnaherin	3,094	1	..	3,000	..	9,925
8	Glendermot	3,188	1	..	1,000	..	7,260
9	Ardmore	1,975	1	..	1,200	..	5,358
10	Bond's Glen	2,369	1	..	..	..	6,980
11	Claudy	2,202	1	..	..	..	5,208
12	Ballymullins	2,767	2	..	3,000	..	8,737
13	Banagher	2,435	2	..	3,500	..	9,370
14	Kilderry	2,475	1	..	2,600	..	7,604
15	Three Trees	1,275	1	..	3,500	..	6,993
16	Birdstown	1,635	1	..	1,200	..	5,927
17	Fahan	2,684	1	..	1,800	..	6,986
18	Inch Island	1,068	1	..	..	..	3,099
19	Burt	2,508	1	..	..	..	7,873
20	Newtown and Cunningham	1,850	1	..	..	..	4,933
21	Castle Forward . . .	2,258	1	..	..	..	4,882
22	Killea	2,974	1	..	..	..	7,561
	Total	65,326	27	..	20,800	..	139,199

Workhouse accommodation proposed for 800 inmates.

No. 12.

REPORT on the PROPOSED KILKENNY UNION.—By JOHN O'DONOGHUE, Esq., *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.*

GENTLEMEN,

Waterford, 4th June, 1839.

IN presenting for your approbation the details of the proposed Kilkenny Union, the first point that will suggest itself for remark is the size of the Union. This, however, does not seem disproportioned to the population, which is, in round numbers, 111,000 to an area of something over 250,000 statute acres.

The size of this Union arises from peculiar local circumstances. The city of Kilkenny, situated in the northern part of the county, is almost equally distant from its western, northern, and eastern boundaries. Towards the south there is scarcely a village between it and Waterford, the nearest southern centre distant 25 Irish miles. Being thus without any competition for several miles around, it naturally draws to it whatever of commercial or social intercourse the country affords. To this is added the fact of its being the greatest thoroughfare in Ireland, the road to Waterford, Dungarvan, Clonmel, and Cork, necessarily passing through it.

The county of Kilkenny does not afford much convenience for the establishment of Union centres. With the exception of Callan, which stands on the borders of the county of Tipperary, there is not, after Kil-

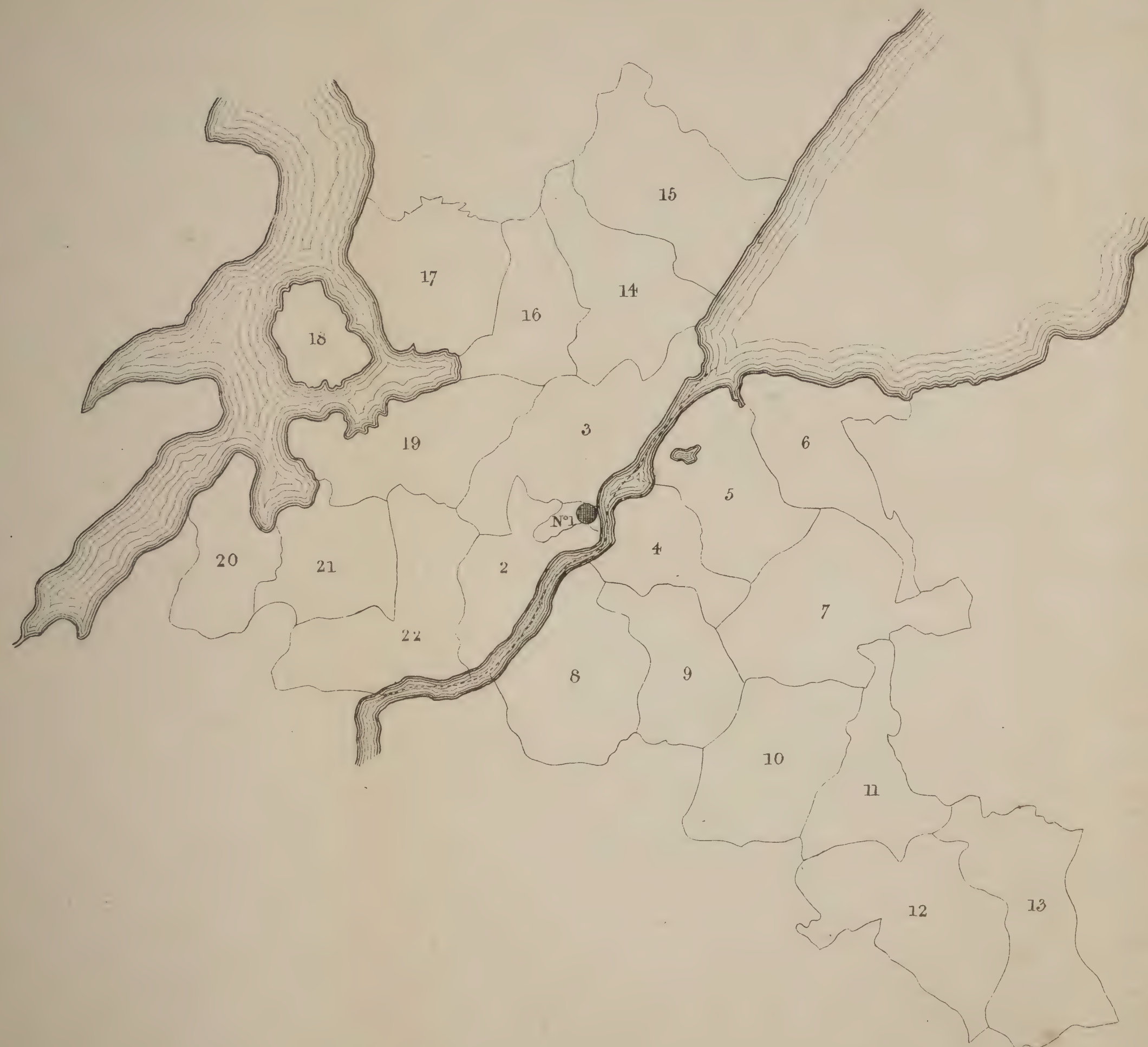
* The numbers in this Column do not pretend to accuracy; they are mere estimates made from the shading on the Ordnance Map, and may be said to be under the actual extent of waste land.

M^r Clement's Report

LONDONDERRY UNION.

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.

N ^o 1	<i>City & Suburbs</i>
2	<i>Upper Liberties</i>
3	<i>Lower Liberties</i>
4	<i>Waterside</i>
5	<i>Lough Enagh</i>
6	<i>Muff</i>
7	<i>Tamnaherin</i>
8	<i>Glendermot</i>
9	<i>Ardmore</i>
10	<i>Bonds Glen</i>
11	<i>Claudy</i>
12	<i>Ballymullins</i>
13	<i>Banagher</i>
14	<i>Kilderry</i>
15	<i>Three Trees</i>
16	<i>Birdstown</i>
17	<i>Fahan</i>
18	<i>Inch Island</i>
19	<i>Burt</i>
20	<i>Newtown Cunningham</i>
21	<i>Castle Forward</i>
22	<i>Killea</i>



kenny and Graigue Unions shall have been formed, another Union centre in the county. Four of its nine baronies, with portions of three others, are comprehended in the Callan, Carrick-on-Suir, and Waterford Unions already formed, or in the proposed Unions of New Ross or Graigue. After this distribution of the southern half of the county, the remaining portion, although large, appeared to lie conveniently around Kilkenny as a centre.

The only question which remained to be settled was, whether the Union should be made commensurate with the county towards the north and north-west. Having made very extensive inquiries on this subject among the best-informed persons, and having learned that a great dread of being circumscribed within narrow limits prevailed in Kilkenny, I, on the 3rd of May, submitted to a public meeting, convened by advertisement, and which stated the then proposed extent of the Union, the arrangements which I had proposed to submit to the Board, and I invited the fullest and freest discussion thereon. The result was an unanimous desire on the part of the proprietors of the barony of Galmoy, which I had excluded from the advertisement, and also to a great degree on the part of the people of Castlecomer, which were similarly situated, to be included in the Union of Kilkenny. Mr. Butler, son of one of the county members, and Mr. Staunton, the agent of Captain Bryan, the other member, attended me privately, and at the meeting were earnest in requiring me to extend the Union to the bounds of the county. They stated what I found in every instance supported by subsequent extensive inquiry, that the whole fall of the business of Galmoy and Castlecomer was into Kilkenny, and that the administration of the Poor Law would be greatly facilitated by the annexation of those districts to the Kilkenny Union.

According to these views, and considering that as the Unions of Thurles and Rocrea were formed, those districts before named must be referred to Kilkenny, or to some Union in the Queen's County, the centre of which was not yet fixed; considering too, the instructional letter of the 5th November last, on the formation of Unions and electoral divisions, I determined on making the Union and county boundaries on the west, north, and north-east identical. This, however, was not done without previous communication with the office.

The Union, as will appear by reference to the map and tabular return, is divided into twenty electoral divisions. I had originally fixed on twenty-two, but this number I found it necessary to depart from, both because of leaving out the parishes of Powerstown and Grangesylvæ to be included in the Union of Graigue, as also from finding it necessary to consolidate divisions in one of which a large town or village might happen to be situated, agreeably to the wishes of parties whose local knowledge was considerable, and whose co-operation it was desirable to obtain. Of such towns, exclusive of Kilkenny, there are no fewer than fifteen, containing an aggregate population (by the census of 1831) of 15,077 persons, and pretty equally distributed through the electoral divisions of the Union.

With respect to the electoral division of Kilkenny, which I had proposed to restrict to the limits of the county of the city, a demand of further extension was made at the meeting to which I have already referred. This I have proposed to extend to the eastward, in the direction where

the liberty boundaries approach nearest to the city, by the addition of five small parishes. Some of these, and one of the city parishes intersect townlands, Lyrath, for instance; and this was another reason for making the addition on that side. To keep, however, the limits of the county of the city distinct, I have included in a separate ward (by name Blackrath), the parishes added to make up the electoral division.

In adopting the system of wards I have followed that division which comprises the whole of the county of the city. This division is very arbitrary, and the adoption of the parochial boundaries would have been much simpler, and would produce equality of area quite as well, but there may be a great utility in following the plan as it were chalked out for us, and with which the public are, at all events, now familiar.

With respect to the amount of destitution for which workhouse accommodation should be provided, it is impossible to speak with anything approaching to certainty. For the merely rural population *one per cent.* would unquestionably not be too low an estimate, while for the town population, comprising altogether within the Union the number of 38,818, *two per cent.*, it is stated, would be no exaggeration. The following calculation might give some idea as to the probable amount of destitution:—

One per cent. on the rural population, 72,226, gives	-	722
Two per cent. on the town population, 38,818, gives	-	776

Total destitute according to this estimate - - 1498

Taking *one per cent.* on the whole population, 111,044, gives 1110.

These two numbers, 1498 and 1110, may represent the extreme views of persons. It might not be imprudent to adopt the mean, and to provide accommodation for something very near 1300 persons.

It may be proper to state, that there is at present unoccupied in Kilkenny one of the Houses of Industry, built in pursuance of the 11th and 12th Geo. III, ch. 30 (Irish Act), in perfect repair. I visited it on the 17th April last, and found it to be a solid, roomy, and spacious building, somewhat in its ground-plan resembling those recently transmitted to us from the office; and with four yards, one corresponding to each angle of the building, but quite separate, and each being a parallelogram of 26 yards by 20. The house and yards, with certain spare space round them, now used as a garden, occupy somewhat about three Irish acres.

The number of guardians of the Kilkenny Union may, at first sight, appear too large. This notion will disappear when the size of the Union, and the remoteness of some of its parts are considered. On this latter ground two or more guardians have been assigned to certain divisions, in order that attendance from those districts may be calculated on with tolerable certainty. The divisions of Castlecomer and Thomastown being, after that of Kilkenny, the largest, have had three guardians each assigned to them.

Until the Ordnance Survey is completed, the exact area of the Kilkenny Union cannot be ascertained. The acreage, in the tabular return herewith sent, is taken from the fourth Report of the Commissioners on Ecclesiastical Revenue and Patronage in Ireland, corrected by occasional reference to the registry of the diocese of Ossory. The registrar, how-

ever, is unable in some instances to state whether the area appearing on his books be plantation or statute measure. The Ordnance Survey for the county of Kilkenny is, however, in such a forward state, that no inconvenience can be long felt on this subject.

The enumeration of townlands, in the tabular return of the Kilkenny Union, is on a peculiar plan. The parishes, the names of which are taken from the Boundary Survey as being the designation which must be hereafter used, have, opposite to them, and in the column for inserting the authorities for naming townlands, two brackets for the most part. The first of these comprises all the townlands of the parish, as they will hereafter appear on the Ordnance Maps and Survey. Such names as are not comprised in this list, but appear in the population returns, are inserted in a second bracket, so as that the whole population at least may appear, and that no townland should escape. These townlands are extracted from a volume containing the bonds given by the meersmen, who perambulate the respective parishes with the boundary surveyors, and in which they enumerate all the townlands of the parish, and at foot bind themselves to show the bounds to the officers of the ordnance, when required to do so. These bonds have been kindly furnished to me by William Jones, Esq., deputy boundary-surveyor, who has been also so obliging as to prepare for me the map of the Union from his sketches. This last piece of service is of so much the greater value, as there is no map of the county of Kilkenny published.

The map accordingly contains upon it all the townlands of the Ordnance Survey, and I have compared them with the lists in the meersmen's bonds and found them to agree. The tabular return will thus continue always to be of authority for the number and names of the townlands, although not for the area, for the reasons already mentioned.

I have the honour, &c.

JOHN O'DONOGHUE,

Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

To

The Poor Law Commissioners.

TABULAR RETURNS.

Name of Proposed Union . . . KILKENNY.

Address of Clerks of the Peace of the { John Flood, Esq., View Mount,
county or counties within which the { Goresbridge.
Union is situate . . . { Patrick Watters, Esq., Kilkenny.

Petty sessional divisions included in { Ballyragget, Castlecomer, Freshford,
the Union . . . { Gowran, Johnstown, Kilkenny,
Stoneyford, Thomastown.

Names and addresses to clerks to { Joseph Walsh, Ballyragget.
petty sessional divisions (if any) . { Edward Cassin, Castlecomer.
Thomas Griffith, Freshford.
Patrick Prendergast, Gowran.
D. C. Ridge, Johnstown.
Henry Anderson, Kilkenny.
William Davis, Stoneyford.
Thomas Willis, Thomastown.

	Stat. Miles.	Fur.
Extreme length of Union	30	4
Extreme breadth	28	5
Proposed qualification for guardian ; } annual value	£10.	
Date of declaratiou	1st July, 1839.	
Day on which Union is to take effect	15th July, ..	
Time and place at which justices of the peace are to meet to appoint <i>ex officio</i> guardians	12th July. Court House, Kilkenny.	
Nomination day for election of guar- dians	17th July.	
Day of election of guardians	31st July.	
First meeting of guardians to be held at the Court-house, Kilkenny	15th August.	

4th June, 1839.

JOHN O'DONOGHUE,
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

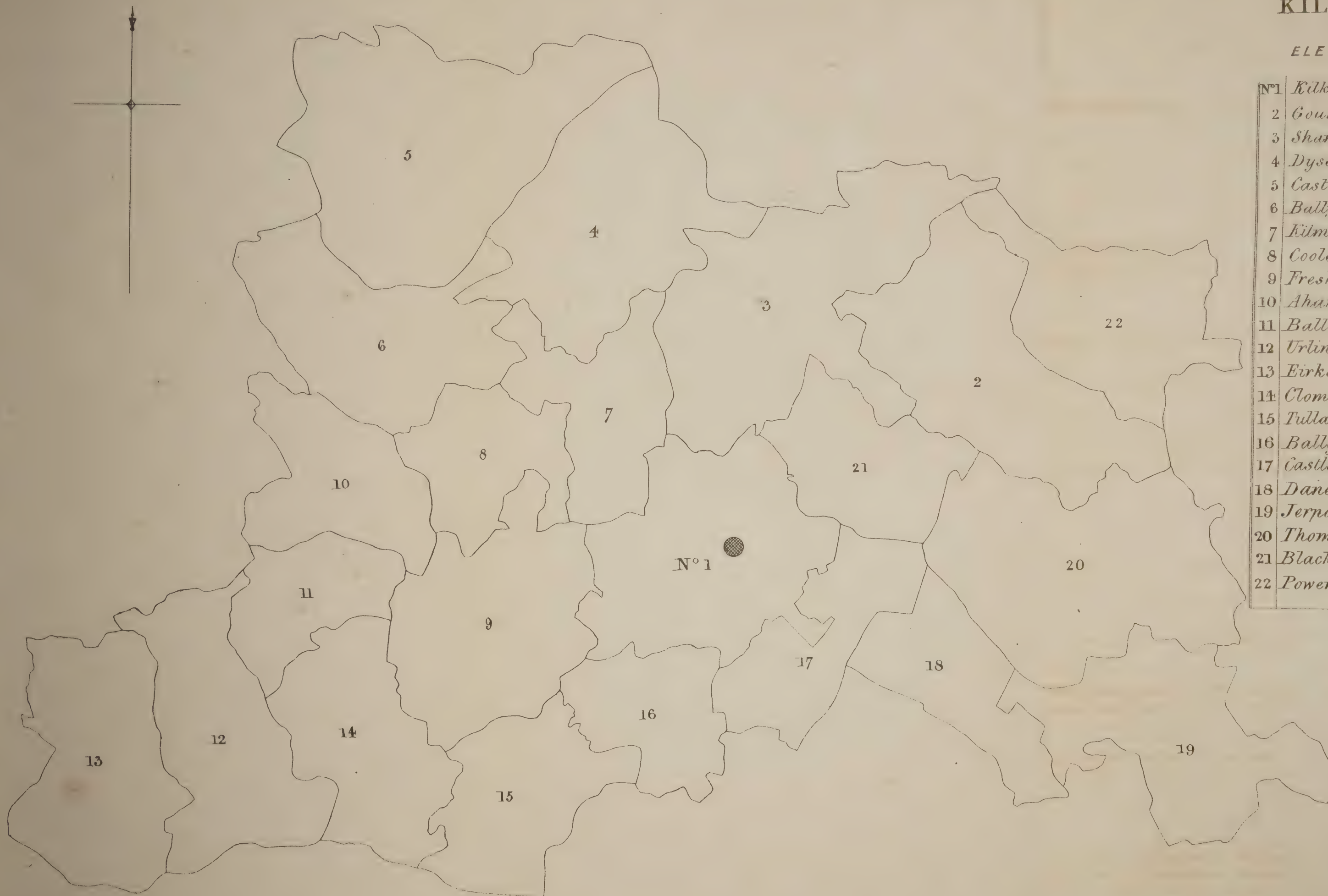
NAMES and ADDRESSES of JUSTICES of the PEACE qualified to act as
ex officio GUARDIANS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
The Mayor of Kilkenny	Kilkenny.
The Recorder	ditto.
Sir Jonah Wheeler Denny Cuffe, Bart.	Lyrath, ditto.
Henry Wemyss, Esq.	Danesfort, ditto.
Charles Madden, Esq.	Kilkenny,
Henry Gore, Esq.	ditto.
William Robertson, Esq.	ditto.
John M'Craith, Esq.	ditto.
William Grace, Esq.	ditto.
Parr Kingsmill, Esq.	ditto.
Redmond Read, Esq.	ditto.
Richard Sullivan, Esq.	ditto.
Sir John Power, Bart.	Kilfane, Thomastown.
John Power, Esq.	Sion, Kilkenny.
James Kearney Aylward, Esq.	Shankill Castle, Bagnalstown.
Hon. Charles B. C. Wandesford	Castlecomer.
Richard Eaton, Esq.	ditto.
George Bryan, Esq., M.P.	Jeninstown, Kilkenny, and London.
Hon. Pierse S. Butler, Esq., M.P.	Ballyconra, Ballyragget, and London.
Thomas Butler, Esq.	ditto ditto.
Robert Neville, Esq.	Marymount, Johnstown.
Gorges Hely, Esq.	Violet Hill, ditto.
George Delany, Esq.	Ballyspellan, ditto.
Arthur St. George, Esq.	Kilrush, Freshford.
Robert St. George, Esq.	Balief, ditto.
William De Mountmerency, Esq.	Upper Court, ditto.
William Francis Finn, Esq.	Tullaroan, Kilkenny.
Richard Lalor, Esq.	Cascade, Freshford.
John Shee, Esq.	Prospect, Kilkenny.
William Bayley, Esq.	Norelands, Thomastown.
Theophilus St. George, Esq.	Woodsgift, Johnstown.
Peter Connellan, Esq.	Coolmore, Thomastown.

M^r O'Donoghue's Report
KILKENNY UNION.

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS

N° 1	Kilkenny	.....
2	Gouran	.....
3	Shankill	.....
4	Dysart	.....
5	Castlecomer	.....
6	Ballyragget	.....
7	Kilmadum	.....
8	Cooleraheen	.....
9	Freshford	.....
10	Aharney	.....
11	Balleen	.....
12	Urlingford	.....
13	Eirke	.....
14	Clomanta	.....
15	Tullaroan	.....
16	Ballycallan	.....
17	Castleinch	.....
18	Danesfort	.....
19	Jerpoint	.....
20	Thomastown	.....
21	Blackrath	.....
22	Powerstown	.....



SUMMARY.

No.	ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Population.	Number of Guardians proposed to be elected for each Division.	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.			
				Cultivated, including Wood.	Mountain, Waste, and Bog.	Water.	Total.
							A. R. P.
1	Kilkenny . . .	23,741	9	{ Area of No.21, included in No.1, except that of the Townlands of Tascoffin, unascertained			{ 26,353 28
2	Gowran . . .	5,907	2	..	..	..	16,275 2 5
3	Shankill . . .	5,384	2	..	..	..	21,232 1 0
4	Dysart . . .	4,432	2	..	..	..	14,235 0 0
5	Castlecomor . . .	14,446	4	..	..	..	21,057 3 14
6	Ballyragget . . .	5,242	3	..	..	..	10,186 1 7
7	Kilmadum . . .	3,405	1	..	..	..	13,514 3 21
8	Coolcraheen . . .	2,401	1	..	..	..	10,033 1 14
9	Freshford . . .	5,725	2	..	..	..	12,717 0 0
10	Aharney . . .	2,572	1	..	..	..	9,404 0 0
11	Balleen . . .	1,629	1	..	..	..	6,650 0 0
12	Urlingford . . .	6,925	3	..	..	..	14,640 0 0
13	Eirke . . .	3,802	2	..	..	..	13,000 0 0
14	Clomanta . . .	3,092	2	..	..	..	11,740 0 0
15	Tullaroan . . .	3,183	1	..	..	..	9,400 0 0
16	Ballycallan . . .	1,807	1	..	..	..	5,505 2 10
17	Castleinch . . .	2,238	1	..	..	..	8,282 3 0
18	Danesfort . . .	2,205	1	..	..	..	6,239 0 0
19	Jerpoint . . .	2,577	2	..	..	..	11,542 3 36
20	Thomastown . . .	6,663	3	..	..	..	21,110 0 0
21	Blackrath . . .	2,663	1	Area included in No. 1.			
22	Powerstown . . .	4,030	2	..	..	..	13,169 0 0
	Total . .	115,074	47	..	..	..	276,289 0 15

Workhouse accommodation proposed for 1300 inmates.

No. 13.

REPORT on the FORMATION of the SLIGO UNION.—By WM. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq., Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

GENTLEMEN,

Sligo, 22nd June, 1839.

I have the honour of transmitting for your approval the tabular forms, and a map of the Union of Sligo. The sea bounds the Union on the north—the county of Leitrim on the east—the southern boundary of the Union has been arranged with a view of having Boyle for the next centre.

I have taken a line from Kesh Mountain by the north of Lough Arrow, to the boundary of the county Leitrim, the southern boundary of the parish of Kilmacallan forming a well-marked boundary for the Union; from the west of Kesh Mountain I proceed along the north of the parishes of Drumrat, Kelshalvy, and Kilturagh, to the boundary of the county Mayo, leaving that part of the county Sligo lying to the south of the line I have described to go to the Boyle Union. The south-west boundary is formed by dividing the parish of Achonry, a little south of the town of Tobercurry. The parish of Achonry then forms the boundary on the south-west and west, until it joins the parish of Templeboy; and this parish boundary I take as the boundary of the Union on the west, leaving all that part of the county Sligo, from the county of Mayo at Achonry parish to the sea to go to Ballina and Swineford Unions.

The arrangements for this Union have been made with reference to the mountains and the facilities of communication. At Ahamlish parish

in the north, is the village of Cliffony, the whole communication is with Sligo, and at Tobercurry in the south-west, though the village is equidistant from Sligo, Ballina, and Boyle, the intercourse for all commercial purposes is with Sligo.

I propose to divide the Union into twenty-three electoral divisions, returning thirty-nine guardians. The population in 1831 was 109,550; and the number of acres in the Union, according to the Ordnance Survey, is 249,379 acres 1r. 37p.

I propose to divide the Sligo Electoral Division into three wards, each ward to return two Guardians. The Sligo Electoral Division comprises the borough of Sligo, as settled by the 2nd and 3rd William IV. chap. 89, "An Act to settle and describe the Limits of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs in Ireland, in so far as respects the election of Members to serve in Parliament."

The division of the wards is taken from "The Report upon the Proposed Municipal Boundary and Division into Wards of the Borough of Sligo;" ordered to be printed by the House of Commons on the 10th May, 1837.

A public meeting was held in Sligo on the 15th instant, Owen Wynne, Esq. in the chair, at which the proposed arrangements were explained, and the meeting was highly respectable and well attended. It is very difficult to form any accurate calculation of the number of destitute persons within the Union.

A great number of the poor subsist by fishing, which is precarious, and, in many cases, their boats are not such as are suitable for deep sea fishing; a great traffic is also carried on in sea-weed for manure; it is cut and dried along the shore, and brought into Sligo market, and purchased by the small farmers and carried to the neighbourhood of Boyle, and often many miles farther into the county of Roscommon. The cart-load of this manure varies in price according to the season, from 30s. to 40s. per load. This year it was in great demand, and as the season was fine, great quantities of manure were saved. It is calculated the load of manure is sufficient for half an acre of potatoes.

Along the coast from Ballysadere Bay to Donegal Bay, great quantity of land has been destroyed by blowing sands; great exertions have been successfully made by Lord Palmerston to resist the encroachment of the sands, by planting bent. The townland of Mullaghmore exhibits a fine specimen of what can be done by a landed proprietor for the improvement of his estate; indeed the whole of the Cliffoney Electoral Division may be exhibited as a specimen of the way in which Irish proprietors may improve their estates, and the condition of their tenantry, by the judicious outlay of capital. The landlord of this division is Lord Palmerston, and his arrangements for the occupation of the small landholders, does great credit to his humane feelings. As landlord, he seems to consider, by every means in his power, how he can best promote the happiness and prosperity of *all* persons living upon his estate, be the holding ever so small. On the expiration of the leases his Lordship takes all persons on the lands as tenants, and regulates their holdings by squaring the farms, and encouraging the building of new and more comfortable houses.

I have the honour, &c.

W. J. HANCOCK,

Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

TABULAR RETURNS

Name of proposed Union	SLIGO.
Address of clerks of the peace of the county or counties within which the Union is situate	Richard B. Wynne, Esq., Sligo.
Petty sessional divisions included in the Union	Ardnaglass. Ballydoogan. Ballymote. Collooney. Comeall. Coolany. Sligo. Sooeey. Teeson. Tobercurry. Riverstown.
Names and addresses to clerks to petty sessional divisions (if any) .	William Graham, Ardnaglass, Collooney. Arthur Charlton, Ballydoogan, Sligo Jackson Hawker, Ballymote. Joshua Woodland, Collooney. Andrew Gilgan, Comeall, Dromore West. James Smith, Coolany, Collooney. William Allen, Sligo. Edward Daley, Sooeey, Collooney. Arthur Charleton, Teeson, Sligo. Robert Armstrong, Tobercurry, Ballymote. Edward Daley, Riverstown, Collooney.
Extreme length of Union	26 statute miles.
Extreme breadth	24 ditto.
Proposed qualification for guardian, annual value of	£10.
Date of declaration	17th July, 1839.
Day on which Union is to take effect	1st August.
Time and place at which justices of the peace are to meet to appoint <i>ex officio</i> guardians	24th July, the Court-House, Sligo.
Nomination-day for election of guardians at ———	26th July.
Day of election of guardians	9th August
First meeting of guardians to be held at the Court-House, Sligo	20th August.

Sligo, 22nd June, 1839.

W. JOHN HANCOCK,
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

NAMES and ADDRESSES of JUSTICES of the PEACE qualified to act as *ex officio* GUARDIANS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
John Armstrong, Esq.	Chaffpoole, Ballymote.
Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart. . . .	Lissadill, Sligo.
Major Edward Gonville Broomhead	Carnsfort, Sligo.

Bernard Owen Cogan, Esq.	Rockbrook, Collooney.
Sir James Crofton, Bart., D.L.	Longford House, Collooney.
James Crofton Dowdell, Esq.	Knockraney, Keadeu.
Jemmett Duke, Esq.	Newpark, Ballymote.
Lieutenant Henry Faussett	Sligo.
William Faussett, Esq.	Willsborough, Sligo.
Gowan Gilmore, Esq.	Ballyglass, Sligo.
Henry Griffith, Esq.	Ballytivnan, Sligo.
Colonel John Irwin	Tanregoe, Sligo.
John Jones, Esq.	Raughley, Sligo.
Abraham Martin, Esq.	Sligo.
John Martin, Esq., D.L.	Sligo.
Edward Loftus Neynoe, Esq.	Castle Neynoe, Collooney.
Charles King O'Hara, Esq.	Annaghmore, Collooney.
Lieut.-Col. Sir William Parke, D.L.	Doonally, Sligo.
Charles Martin, Esq.	Finisklin, Sligo.
Colonel Alexander Percival, M.P.	Temple House, Ballymote.
Laurence Vernon, Esq.	Finisklin, Sligo.
John West, Esq.	Ballinaglough, Ballymote.
James Wood, Esq.	Woodville, Sligo.
Owen Wynne, Esq.	Hazlewood, Sligo.
John Wynne, Esq.	Hazlewood, Sligo.
Thomas Hillas, Esq.	Seaview, Dromore West.
William Hutchinson Hillas, Esq.	Seaview House, Dromore West.
Jeremy Jones, Esq.	Tober Patrick, Dromore West.
John Ormsby, Esq.	Castledangan, Collooney.
Henry Hercules Slade, Esq.	Mountshannon, Sligo.
William Weir, Esq.	Lakeview, Ballymote.

SUMMARY.

No.	ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Population.	Number of Guardians proposed to be elected for each Division.	AREA, IN STATUTE ACRES.			
				Cultivated, including Wood.	Mountain, Waste, and Bog.	Water.	Total.
				A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1	Sligo. . . .	15,518	6	2,883 0 25	..	..	2,883 0 25
2	Knocknarea	3,886	1	5,842 1 15	..	..	5,842 1 15
3	Kilmacowen	4,449	1	7,869 2 0	..	769 0 11	8,638 2 11
4	Calry . . .	2,597	1	8,943 2 20	..	1,634 1 34	10,578 0 14
5	Drumcliff .	4,622	2	8,386 0 6	..	56 1 20	8,442 1 26
6	Carney . .	3,994	1	10,956 2 6	..	56 2 39	11,013 1 5
7	Lissadill. .	6,682	2	9,729 2 22	..	66 2 0	9,796 1 22
8	Rossinver .	2,025	1	11,713 3 36	..	..	11,713 3 36
9	Cliffony . .	5,125	2	10,051 2 26	..	22 2 35	10,073 3 21
10	Ballysadare.	4,425	2	8,537 2 14	..	99 2 11	8,637 0 25
11	Coolaney .	6,331	2	20,190 3 1	..	261 2 5	20,452 1 6
12	Collooney .	4,344	2	9,117 1 22	..	114 1 24	9,231 3 6
13	Ballintogher	4,199	1	11,011 2 24	..	932 2 24	11,944 1 8
14	Ballynakill .	4,241	1	10,694 2 23	..	57 2 3	10,752 0 26
15	Riverstown .	4,284	1	8,534 2 22	..	591 1 19	9,126 0 1
16	Drumfin . .	4,913	2	13,430 2 36	..	120 0 37	13,550 3 23
17	Ballymote .	4,652	2	9,242 3 15	..	210 1 32	9,453 1 7
18	Cloonoghill .	2,241	1	6,811 2 39	..	286 0 28	7,097 3 27
19	Tobercurry .	6,705	3	26,865 3 32	..	235 2 19	27,101 2 11
20	Cloonacool .	3,532	1	19,228 1 24	..	49 1 13	19,277 2 37
21	Templeboy .	3,616	1	8,727 2 25	..	..	8,727 2 25
22	Skreen . . .	4,567	2	13,205 3 23	..	31 3 16	13,237 2 39
23	Dromard . .	2,613	1	7,413 1 30	..	8 3 37	7,422 1 28
	Total . . .	109,561	39	249,379 1 37	..	5,615 2 7	254,995 0 4

Workhouse accommodation proposed for 1200 Inmates.

M^r Hancock's Report.

SLIGO UNION.

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS

N°1	Sligo	.....
2	Knockarea	.....
3	S ^r John's	.....
4	Calry	.....
5	Drumcliff	.....
6	Carney	.....
7	Lissadill	.....
8	Rossinver	.....
9	Cliffony	.....
10	Ballysadare	.....
11	Coolaney	.....
12	Collooney	.....
13	Ballintogher	.....
14	Ballynakill	.....
15	Riverstown	.....
16	Drumfin	.....
17	Ballymote	.....
18	Cloonoghill	.....
19	Tobercurry	.....
20	Cloonacool	.....
21	Templeboy	.....
22	Skreen	.....
23	Dromard	.....



No. 14.

REPORT on the PROPOSED RATHDOWN UNION. — By RICHARD M. MUGGERIDGE, Esq., *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.*

GENTLEMEN,

11th July, 1839.

I have the honour to transmit for your consideration a tabular form and map of an Union of a portion of the counties of Dublin and Wicklow, which I propose to denominate the Rathdown Union.

It comprises the entire barony of Half Rathdown, in the county of Dublin, except a small part previously attached by Mr. Earl to the Naas Union; the barony of Half Rathdown, in the county of Wicklow; and a mountain district in the parish of Kilbride, in the barony of Lower Talbotstown, in the same county—which latter might, I think, upon the whole, have been more advantageously attached to the Naas Union on its formation, but not being so,* and no objection having been made to its union with Rathdown, I propose to include it.

I have bestowed considerable time, labour, and attention in the formation of the electoral divisions of this Union, and in personal communication with the landowners and others most directly interested in it, because, from its proximity to Dublin, and its combination of diversified and beautiful scenery, it embraces the residences of perhaps a greater portion of opulent and intelligent gentry, than any other Union in this kingdom, the metropolis alone excepted; and therefore the present arrangements, making in pursuance of the provisions of the law, have been, and in their future working are likely to be observed with great interest and attention.

It has, besides, as varied a population, whether regarded in their relative condition, habits, or pursuits, as will probably be found in any Union, embracing in one portion a purely mountain population, actively employed in endeavouring to raise from a sterile and unwilling soil a scanty subsistence, where each man has so little for himself, that he has nothing to bestow, and which I therefore found to be comparatively free from paupers, being too poor to maintain any; in other parts, as Bray, Kingstown, &c., mendicancy may be observed in its greatest vigour and strength, spreading its enervating and debasing influences on all around, and carried to an extent complained of, by most of the inhabitants, as almost intolerable.

From such a state of things they look alone for relief to the operation of the Poor Laws, and ulterior measures in reference to mendicancy, which they demand as imperative from the Legislature, and which they regard as essential to the well-working and probable success of the law we are engaged in carrying out.

In another district, the Glencullen, we have a rural population in union with an extensive and hardy class of quarrymen and stone-cutters, earning comparatively high wages, and peculiarly manifesting in their condition the advantages of steady and regular employment. In others, embracing the extensive parishes of Powerscourt and Delgany, we have a purely agricultural population, mostly working for wages, and strongly evidencing the superiority of so wholesome a system of employment and remuneration. The suburban divisions are strikingly dissimilar to either of the above; besides which, the Union includes several fishing

* The district here adverted to has been subsequently attached to the Union of Naas.

villages, the condition of the population of which, necessarily influenced as it is by the seasons and the state of the weather, is as diversified as their pursuits are successful or otherwise.

I trust that the several electoral divisions I have proposed for your adoption, have been so framed as to meet, as equitably as possible, the legitimate burthens and responsibilities which each ought to bear. With the exception of the Delgany Electoral Division, the objections to the construction of which have been fully laid before you, and which (I am satisfied, justly and prudently) you have been pleased to over-rule, no serious opposition has been made to the arrangements I propose; and which will therefore, I trust, receive your approval.

The most eligible site for the workhouse, and the number of paupers for whom it would be expedient to provide accommodation therein, have engaged much of my attention, and been the subject of anxious inquiry and investigation.

An unoccupied barrack at Glanchree was recommended to me by Sir George Cockburn of Shangannah, as available for workhouse purposes; but the situation is so inaccessible, being quite in the mountains (marked * in the accompanying map), that I am persuaded the regular attendance of guardians could not be secured; the supply of necessaries and provisions would be obtained with so much difficulty and at such increased cost; and the hardship of sending the poor to so remote a place be so deservedly unpopular, and so entirely opposed to my feelings, that I should much prefer building a new workhouse to adopting the suggested barrack, however low, and apparently advantageous the terms on which it might be obtained. The most eligible site would be, I think, at Bray, or within two miles of that place, on or near the high road to Dublin.

Considering the probable number of paupers in the suburban divisions, and the extent of mendicancy in these and in other parts of the Union, to which I have before adverted, I should not deem it desirable to provide accommodation for a less number than 600 persons; which would be rather under one and a-half per cent. on the entire population of the Union.

I beg to accompany this Report by recommending for the appointment of Returning Officer, Mr. Edward Alma, of Blackrock; he is the Baronial Cess Collector for the Half Rathdown Barony, in the county of Dublin; he is a very intelligent, and as I am informed, a highly respectable person. His application is subjoined.

I have the honour, &c.

RICHARD M. MUGGERIDGE,
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
 &c. &c. &c.

TABULAR RETURNS.

Name of proposed Union	RATHDOWN.
Address of Clerks of the Peace of the County or Counties within which the Union is situate	{ A. H. C. Pollock, Esq., 4, Harcourt street, county Dublin. Charles Hamilton, Esq., county Wicklow.
Petty Sessional Divisions included in the Union	{ Bray. Dundrum. Kingstown. Enniskerry.
Names and Addresses to Clerks to Petty Sessional Divisions (if any)	{ Michael M'Genty, Enniskerry. Paul Stewart, Bray. Patrick Byrne, Dundrum, and 8, Molesworth-street, Dublin. James Williams, Kingstown.
	! Statute Miles.
Extreme length of Union	15.
Extreme breadth	10.
Proposed qualification for Guardian, annual value of	} £10.
Date of Declaration	8th August, 1839.
Day on which Union is to take effect	10th August.
Time and Place at which Justices of the Peace are to meet to appoint <i>ex officio</i> Guardians	{ On Monday, 19th August, Court House, Bray.
Nomination day for Election of Guardians	} Thursday, 22nd August.
Day of Election of Guardians . . .	Thursday, 5th September.
First Meeting of Guardians to be held at the Court House, Bray	} Monday, 16th September.

11th July, 1839.

RICHARD M. MUGGERIDGE,
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

NAMES and ADDRESSES of JUSTICES of the PEACE qualified to act as *ex officio* GUARDIANS.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>
1. Sir William Betham, Knight .	Stradbrook, Blackrock.
2. Right Hon. A. R. Blake . .	Stillorgan.
3. Viscount Brabazon	Kilruddery, Bray.
4. Willoughby H. Carter, Esq. .	Newtown Park, Blackrock.
5. Lieut.-Col. Cash	Rochestown, Cabinteely.
6. General Sir George Cockburne	Shanganagh, Bray.
7. Arthur B. Crofton, Esq. . .	Roebuck Castle, Dundrum.
8. C. Fitzsimon, Esq.	Glencullen House.
9. James Grattan, Esq., M.P. .	Tinnehinch, Bray.
10. R. H. Graydon, Esq. . . .	Ballymorris, ditto.
11. Sir George Hodson, Bart. .	Hollybrooke House, ditto.
12. W. A. Minchin, Esq. . . .	Taney, Dundrum.
13. B. Molloy, Esq.	Rochestown, Cabinteely.
14. Thomas O'Meara, Esq. . .	Williamstown Castle, Blackrock.
15. Frederick S. Parker, Esq. .	Killiney.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>
16. Viscount Powerscourt, M.P.	Powerscourt, Bray.
17. The Earl of Rathdown . . .	Chareleville, ditto.
18. Robert Sandys, Esq. . . .	Dargle Cottage, ditto.
19. Hon. A. F. Southwell . . .	Riversdale, Stillorgan.
20. Isaac Weld, Esq.	Ravenswell, Bray.
21. Henry White, Esq., M.P. . .	Stillorgan.
22. Hon. Edward Wingfield . .	Cork Abbey, Bray.
23. I. K. Edwards, Esq.	Old Court, ditto.
24. Sir Ralph Howard, Bart. . .	Bushy Park, ditto.
25. Arthur Jones, Esq.	Killincarrig, Delgany.
26. Sir William Leeson, Knight .	Kingstown (1, Gresham Terrace).
27. David M'Kay, Esq.	Moreen, Dundrum.
28. Cornelius Sullivan, Esq. . .	Mount Merrion, Stillorgan.

SUMMARY.

No.	ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Population.	Number of Guardians proposed to be elected for each Division.	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.			
				Cultivated, including Wood.	Mountain, Waste, and Bog.	Water.	Total.
1	Dundrum. .	4,020	2	..	..	..	3,691
2	Blackrock .	6,136	4	..	..	..	816
3	Kingstown .	6,571	4	..	..	..	1,658
4	Stillorgan .	2,799	2	..	..	..	2,505
5	Killiney . .	3,713	2	..	..	..	4,830
6	Glencullen .	2,282	2	..	..	..	7,321
7	Rathmichael	1,296	1	..	..	..	2,599
8	Bray	5,710	3	..	..	..	4,648
9	Powerscourt .	4,002	2	..	..	..	12,267
10	Delgany . . .	3,404	2	..	..	..	10,819
	Total . . .	39,933	24	..	..	..	51,154

Workhouse accommodation proposed for 600 Inmates.

No. 15.

REPORT on the FORMATION of the COOTEHILL UNION.—By C. G. OTWAY, Esq., *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.*

GENTLEMEN,

26th July, 1839.

IN conformity to a minute of your Board of the 22nd of last May, I proceeded on the 6th of June to take the necessary steps for the formation of Unions in the county of Cavan, having previously arranged with Mr. Gulson a general outline of the division of our districts, and the most eligible points of contact for our contiguous Unions.

On my arrival in the county of Cavan, I first directed my attention to the acquisition of local information respecting the general condition and habits of the people; to what extent, and under what form mendicancy prevailed; the nature of the relief generally given; by whom afforded, and under what regulations. I made inquiries as to the name and residence of each landed proprietor or his agent, and the average extent of the several properties within the district.

M^r Muggerridge's Report
RATHDOWN UNION.

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.

Nº 1	Dundrum	11
2	Blackrock	12
3	Kingstown	13
4	Stillorgan	14
5	Killiney	15
6	Glencullen	16
7	Rathmichael	17
8	Bray	18
9	Powerscourt	19
10	Delgany	20



I carefully observed the position, size, and character of the different towns; the nature of their markets, the extent of the district surrounding, and the amount of population frequenting and depending on each.

I waited on the principal resident proprietors and agents, obtained or made arrangements for obtaining a Return of the extent and position of the several properties in which they were interested, and took a note of any peculiar circumstances affecting them. I endeavoured to remove any doubts and misconceptions I may have found existing respecting the nature or the provisions of the Poor Law; and to assure all classes and conditions of the people of the anxious desire of the board and every member of the commission, as was compatible with the due performance of their duties, to carry the law into operation in the manner most calculated to meet their interests, conciliate their feelings, and gain their confidence.

Having instituted these, and such like inquiries, as far as time and circumstances would permit, I sketched out, and made a rough calculation of the area and population of three Unions, taking an imaginary centre for the seat of the workhouse, and having due regard to the boundaries or (as far as I had been informed) probable boundaries of my colleagues' Unions. From the position and shape of the county of Cavan, the boundaries of all my Unions are, in a great measure, dependent on the arrangements of other Unions in separate districts.

When I had formed a rough outline, such as I have alluded to, and communicated with my colleagues who had the formation of the adjacent districts, my next step was to consider the best part of the district for the commencement of my operations, and the best position in that district for the centre of a Union.

I was led to select the north-eastern portion of the county of Cavan, and the south-western portion of the county of Monaghan as the best portion of my district to commence the formation of my Unions; from its contiguity to, and junction with three of the Unions of Mr. Gulson, in my intercourse with whom, for three days, I had received both practical and intellectual assistance, and whose advice and aid I was naturally anxious to be as near as possible; and besides I had previously made a visit of inquiry to that portion of the country.

The portion of the county Monaghan given me to provide for, it would have been out of my power to have formed into a separate and independent Union, both from its size and shape, and the position of the towns comprised within its area. Consequently, although I was aware of the general objections held by the local proprietors to the junction of separate counties in the same Union, and was fully alive to the many objections to which such a junction might be in most cases exposed, I was led to contemplate the eligibility of recommending the addition of a portion of the county Monaghan to a Cavan Union, having for its centre an adjacent and well circumstanced market town.

Cootehill lies on the border of the county Cavan, adjacent to the portion of Monaghan which it was necessary for me to provide for; it has one of the best attended markets in this portion of the North of Ireland on two days in the week; on Friday for meat, pigs, butter, meal, flax, yarn, linen, &c. &c.; and on Saturday for oats: those markets are attended by the gentry, farmers, and buyers, of the adjacent portions of the county

of Monaghan, and I feel assured that the population of the portion of the county Monaghan that I recommend should be added to the proposed Union of Cootehill, are in the habit of frequenting and are dependent on the markets of that town. From the constant influx of the resident proprietors in the parish of Ematris, and the portions of the parishes of Currin, Aghabog, and Aghnamullen, to the weekly markets, monthly fairs, quarter and petty sessions, and the banking accommodation of Cootehill, no inconvenience will, I should hope, be felt by the guardians of the Monaghan Electoral Divisions coming to attend the meetings of the Board of Guardians at a place where their own business must necessarily bring them so often.

With respect to the eligibility of Cootehill as a centre for the Cavan portion of the Union which I now submit for your consideration, the same reasons apply with greater force; and moreover it is not merely the principal, but the only town in that portion of the county Cavan which I was unable to include in the Cavan or Bailieborough Unions.

Having decided on Cootehill as the most advantageous centre of the proposed Union, I marked off the property of each proprietor that had furnished me with Returns of his property with different coloured wafers on my maps, lest I should ignorantly divide any property either by the bounds of the Union or the bounds of my electoral divisions, that the due formation of the Union did not require of me so to do, and in order that by not merely knowing the extent, but the relative position and exact bounds of each property, I might be the better able to discriminate between conflicting interests, and to give clear and definite reasons for the divisions and arrangements which I might deem it to be my duty to recommend to your board.

I submit for your consideration the following brief explanation of the nature of the boundaries, and my reasons for forming, as I have done, each of the electoral divisions, which I now propose should receive your sanction, and be immediately carried into effect.

Electoral Division No 1. is bounded on two sides, north and east by the county boundary; on the south by the barony boundary and the rivers Annaghlee and Dromore. In it is situate the town of Cootehill: it comprises an area of upwards of 8100 statute acres, and contains upwards of 7300 inhabitants according to the population returns of 1831. I recommend two guardians for this division.

The Electoral Division No. 2 is bounded on the north by the county boundary; on the east and south by the rivers Dromore and Annagh, and the barony boundary; on the west by the boundary which divides the parish of Kill from the parish of Drung, and by the townland boundaries which separate the properties of the see of Kilmore and Mr. Burrows of Stradone from those of Mr. Boyle and Mr. Lucas Clements. It contains a population of upwards of 6500 according to the Returns of 1831, and comprises an area of upwards of 10,920 acres. I recommend two guardians for this division. The northern portion of this electoral division adjoining the county boundary is rich and cultivated, studded with gentlemen's seats, and (excepting the townlands of Cortober and Corbeagh, containing the village of Clementstown) comprising a comparatively comfortable population. The lower and southern part is less cultivated, composed of a hilly cold soil, and if not less densely inhabited, its population is apparently much poorer. Had this

electoral division been divided into two, and a single guardian given to each, one of two evils must have resulted; the properties of two large proprietors must have been divided, or else one division would have been altogether composed of rich, cultivated, and well situated land, the other the reverse. As at present proposed to be constituted, it appears to me to contain all the elements of a well-formed division; the boundaries are clear, well known, and likely to be lasting; no property of any extent is separated by its limits, and the two great proprietors to whom belong two-thirds of the entire, have their properties together, and in the same electoral division.

The Electoral Division No. 3, is bounded on the north by the Anaghlee river, on the east by the townland boundaries, which divide the properties of the see of Kilmore and Mr. Boyle, from those of Mr. Burrowes and Mr. Coote; on the south by the boundary which separates the parish of Kill from the parishes of Larah and Drumgoon; and on the west by the boundary which separates the parish of Drumg from the parish of Larah. This division includes a tongue of the parish of Drumg which runs between the parishes of Kill and Larah; from consideration of the position, and other circumstances connected with the town lands contained in this portion of the parish of Drumg, I have thought it advisable to join it to that portion of the parish of Kill which I propose should form my third electoral division. Thus constituted, the division contains a population of 3033, and an area of 5692 acres. I recommend one guardian.

The Electoral Division No. 4, is bounded on the north by the river Annagh, and the boundary between the barony of Tullygarvy and the barony of Clankee; on the east by the county boundary; on the south and west by the boundary which separates the parish of Drumgoon from the parish of Knockbride. The entire of this division is contained in the parish of Drumgoon; its bounds are distinct, well known, and permanent; the land both as regards the nature of the soil, the description of the cultivation to which it is subjected, and the general indications of poverty, or the reverse, of its population, is equably and fairly apportioned; its area comprises 6573 acres, and its population amounts to 4269. I recommend that it should return one guardian.

Electoral Division No. 5, is bounded on the north by the county boundary; on the south by the river Annalee; on the east by the parochial boundary which separates the parish of Drumg from the parish of Annagh; and on the west by the town land boundary, which runs between the lakes of Claragh and Capponagh to the detached portion of the parish of Drumg. It contains a population of 5054, and comprises an area of 8323 acres. I found it necessary to take a portion of the parish of Annagh, both in order to make the division large enough, to round the bounds of the Union, and to enable me to take in the detached portion of Drumg parish. I recommend one guardian for this division.

Electoral Division No. 6, is bounded on the north by the river Annalee; on the south by the parishes of Drumg and Larah, and the boundaries of the town lands of Corglass and Drumheriff, the outside limit of Mr. L. Clement's property; on the east by the parishes of Kill and Drumg; on the west by the parish of Castleterra. It contains a population of 4270, and an area of 7260 acres. It is proposed to give it one guardian.

Electoral Division No. 7, comprises that portion of the parish of Larah; in the barony of Tullygarvey. It contains a population of 3171, and an area of 8681 acres. The boundaries of this electoral division are well defined, and the properties have been kept together. The greater part of the division is mountainous, poor, and badly cultivated. I have thought it advisable to recommend that the electoral division should be *large*, and to comprise that portion of the parish of Larah which is the richest and best cultivated.

Electoral Division No. 8, comprises a portion of Knockbride and a tongue of the parish of Drumgoon which runs into it. It is bounded on the north by the parish boundary of Drumgoon; on the south by a stream which runs from the Shercock lake to the river Annagh, and by the town land boundaries which form the limits of the Bellamont and Lord Garvagh's estates; on the east it is bounded by the county boundary; on the west by the boundary which separates the parish of Larah from Knockbride. It contains a population of 6819, and an area of 12,745 acres. I recommend that this division should have two guardians.

Electoral Division No. 9, is composed of that portion of the parish of Aghnamullen in the county of Monaghan, left for me to provide for by Mr. Gulson. It is bounded on the north by Mr. Gulson's boundary to his Monaghan Union; on the east by the boundary to his Castleblaney Union; and on the south by the boundary to his Carrickmacross Union; on the west by the county boundary, and the boundary which separates the parish of Ematris from the parish of Aghnamullen. It contains a population of 6654, and an area of 11,825 acres. I propose to recommend two guardians.

Electoral Division No. 10, is composed of the parish of Ematris, and is almost altogether composed of the property of Lord Cremorne. Its boundaries are distinct and permanent; its population and soil properly apportioned, and the owners of the property in it have their estates undivided, and in the same electoral division. It contains a population of 7511, and comprises an area of 12,267 acres. I propose to recommend two guardians for this division.

Electoral Division No. 11, is composed of that portion of the parish of Aghabog left for me to provide for by Mr. Gulson. It is bounded on the north-east by Mr. Gulson's town-land boundary to his Monaghan Union; on the south by the parish of Ematris; and on the west by the parish of Currin. It contains a population of 5405, and comprises an area of 7733 acres. I am inclined to recommend two guardians for this division also.

Electoral Division No. 12, is composed of a portion of the parish of Currin. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Aghabog, on the south by the county boundary; on the east by the parish of Ematris; and on the west by the town-lands which separate a part of Colonel Madden's properties from those of Lord Cremorne and other proprietors. It contains a population of 3394, and comprises an area of 5199 acres. I would recommend *one* guardian for this division.

On the 10th instant I held a public meeting at the Court-house of Cootehill, which was most numerous, respectfully, and influentially attended. I explained to the owners and occupiers of land in the district the arrangements I intended to propose for the formation of the proposed Union of Cootehill. These arrangements, as specified in the tabular forms, and as laid down in the accompanying map, not only

met with the entire concurrence of the meeting, but have not since been objected to.

The area of the district I propose should be united under the denomination of the Cootehill Union, and having that town for the seat of the workhouse, comprises, according to the ordnance survey, 102,768 statute acres of cultivated land, including wood, without any mountain, waste, or unprofitable bog, and about 2382 acres of water. The population, according to the census of 1831, amounts to 63,472 persons. This district I propose to divide into 12 electoral divisions, for the reasons and according to the boundaries already explained. I propose to give 18 elected Guardians to these 12 divisions; consequently a Board will thus be formed (with the requisite number of *ex-officio* Guardians) of 24 Guardians, which, considering the extent and population of the Union, I consider will not be too small for efficiently transacting the business of the Union.

I visited any buildings that could be obtained in the town of Cootehill for the purposes of a workhouse, and found none except the market-house (not eligibly situated), and I consider that it would cost more to alter it (even if sufficient space could be procured) so as to suit the purposes of a workhouse, than to build a new one from the foundation on the most approved principles.

There are no consolidated public funds, or institutions for the general relief of the poor. Once a week the shopkeepers of Cootehill dole out a small portion of tobacco, sugar, tea, or whatever commodity is the cheapest and worst in their shop, to each beggar who asks of them, on condition of their not asking again for the remainder of the week. This mode of *relief* (if it can be so miscalled), or rather this selfish and indolent mode of getting rid of importunity, I need not say is productive of the most injurious consequences, and aggravates the evil it would pretend to relieve; it impoverishes both the receiver and the giver. Those little luxuries which would, if discriminately administered, strengthen weakness, and perhaps soothe suffering, are snatched up by the more sturdy and less deserving objects, and either exchanged for intoxicating stimulants or made to pander to the indulgence of appetites for unprofitable and unbefitting luxuries. The town on “dole-day,” as it is called, presents a disgusting and lamentable spectacle, a frightful example of the evils of indiscriminate and voluntary almsgiving.

In no part of Ireland that I have been in, have I found so many trampers, or *shoulers* (as the wandering beggars are called), as in the county Cavan. Most of the Leitrim, Longford, and Roscommon beggars, on their route either to the north-east or east of Ireland, pass through Cavan, and it is so convenient that it is first used as a kind of *training-ground*; and the *beat* of a young hand is at first tried on Cavan. I feel assured that one-half of the money value of the alms now wasted in unprofitable and indiscriminate charity, wrung in most cases from the pressing necessities of the deserving poor, would be found, if computed, more than equal to any equable rate that it will be necessary to raise for the relief of the really destitute poor in the workhouse, under the provisions of the Poor Relief Act.

Medical relief is afforded at a dispensary in Cootehill, Rockcurry, and Drum, within the proposed Union. At Cootehill dispensary there

are from 60 to 100 poor, who get medicine and advice gratis twice a week, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 3 o'clock; in bad and dangerous cases the medical attendant visits them at their own houses. Last year the number relieved with medicine or advice, or both, at the dispensary, amounted to 2461; visited at their own houses, 311; and 57 children vaccinated. There is also in the town a small fever hospital, which has been supported by subscriptions from the inhabitants: it contains six beds. This little hospital was of great use the last year, while fever was very prevalent. The patients were attended by the dispensary doctor gratis, and they got medicine from the dispensary, and were well taken care of by a good nurse-tender: out of 80 cases, since the first of last October, there were only *two* deaths. There is *one* general fever hospital in the county at Cavan, but the distance from Cootehill is so great, and the means of carriage for the poor so imperfect, that the going to the hospital would be worse than the disease. Although the Cavan hospital is really only available for the use of a small district around Cavan, it is mainly supported by presentment off the entire county.

In the village of Drum, three miles from Cootehill, there is also a dispensary which is supported by 44*l.* 2*s.* raised as subscriptions, and 44*l.* 2*s.* granted by presentment off the county. The total number of persons relieved last year were 1103, of which there were 294 surgical cases, 741 medical, 23 midwifery, and 45 vaccinated: 11 died, 20 were discharged as incurable, and 137 remaining under treatment. Of these cases 210 were visited at their own houses, 97 of the medical cases were typhus fever of a bad character, and there were no means of hospital relief.

At the village of Rockcurry there is also another dispensary, which is supported by 42*l.* 18*s.* raised by subscriptions, and 42*l.* 18*s.* raised by presentment off the county. The numbers relieved during the year were 2113: of these there were 340 visited at their own houses.

The portions of the baronies of Tullygarvy, in the county of Cavan, and of Dartrey in the county of Monaghan, of which the proposed Union of Cootehill is formed, are densely inhabited; and I do not think that in any other portion of Ireland, of the same area, with a town population not above 3000, there could be found a denser, if perhaps so dense a population. I also regret to state that the general poverty of the people is as striking as the amount of the population; and considering the nature of the soil, and the cultivation which it appears to receive, I found much fewer of what are called strong farmers than I should have expected, or than exists in the portions of the south of Ireland with which I am acquainted. There are not so many of the very lowest class—the common squatters that you see in the south of Ireland—but then there are more of the next worse class in the scale of Irish misery, cottiers, as they are called. This miserable order of the peasantry generally hold under others very little removed from the poverty they are in themselves, to whom they are under-tenants, and to whom they pay a labour rent. During the only period of the year at which labour is in demand, they are obliged to work for the person they hold under: having in most cases a running account with them, they are generally in their debt, and completely in their power. The land is subdivided to a great extent, from five to six acres being about

the average of the holdings. The rent of land averages from 25s. to 35s. per acre, which appears to me as very high, considering the nature of the soil, the conveniences for the disposal of produce, and the amount of the population to be supplied with the necessaries of life, in the first instance; yet these rents are cheerfully and punctually paid, and the people appear contented and quiet.

At this period considerable distress prevails, it being the time between the going out of the old and the coming in of the new crop of potatoes. These periods of distress are becoming more frequent, and almost regular in their occurrence; and year after year less provision appears to be made in order to meet them: they were formerly confined to the west and extreme north-west of Ireland, and were generally accounted for by a failure in the potato crop. Latterly, the seasons of distress to which I allude have not only become more regular in their occurrence, but more extended as to their limits.

The habits of industry of the labouring population in this district appear not to differ from that of their fellow countrymen in the same class of life: when work is presented to them they will work, but they will not look for work, or rather endeavour to make out work. If a wet day breaks in upon their labour they do not look for employment with which the inclemency of the weather will not interfere. A glance at the Irish peasant's cabin and garden, where so much is to be done, and so much manual labour running waste, proves this.

The periodical seasons of a total want of work, and a sudden demand for the most active work to which the Irish labourer is subjected, operates injuriously on his industrious habits. Under strong exciting circumstances the Irish peasant will work harder than the labourer of any other country, but his toil is neither so steady nor continuous: the season of inactivity comes as regularly as the season of violent exertion. Were the amount of labour already required more equally divided over the year by a proper rotation of crops, or any other circumstances which would keep up a succession of labour, these evils would in a great measure be avoided, and the want of abstinence and forethought of an ignorant and impoverished population would not be submitted to such unfair temptations, or be required to adapt themselves to fluctuations which would require all the abstinence of an enlightened, industrious, and comfortable people to provide against.

For the direct relief of the general *poverty* to which I allude, I do not so far forget the principles or the objects of the law, in the administration of which, under your Board, I am employed, as to propose workhouse accommodation; but I do anxiously and confidently propose what I deem sufficient workhouse provision for all those who may be driven beyond the verge of even the low standard of subsistence on which the class I have treated on are forced to subsist. I propose workhouse accommodation for those to whom alone the provisions of the Poor Law are applicable, without fostering the evil to be remedied, and towards whom its provisions can fairly and ought promptly to be applied; for those who are at present left dependent on indiscriminate, voluntary almsgiving, and subjected to all the train of reproducing evils attendant on such a mode of relief.

For the Union which I now respectfully submit for your considera-

tion and approval, I recommend workhouse accommodation to be provided for 800 inmates.

I feel bound to state that on the part of all classes with whom I have come in contact, I have found a general desire to promote the objects, and to facilitate the introduction of the Poor Law, and every information and assistance that I have sought for has been cheerfully and promptly afforded.

I have the honour, &c.

C. G. OTWAY,
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

TABULAR RETURNS.

Name of proposed Union	COOTEHILL.
Address of Clerks of the Peace of the county or counties within which the Union is situate	A. Daulton, Cavan. Robert Smith, Monaghan.
Petty Sessional Divisions included in the Union.	The entire petty sessional division of Cootehill and Rockcarry, with portions of the petty sessional divisions of Cavan, Bailieboro', Shircock, Ballybay, and Clones.
Names and addresses to Clerks to petty sessional divisions (if any)	For Rockcarry, Clement Read, Monage, Cootehill. For Cootehill, Andrew McFadden, Cootehill.
Extreme length of Union	16 statute miles.
Extreme breadth	15 statute miles.
Proposed qualification for Guardian, annual value of	£10.
Date of declaration	10th August, 1839.
Day on which Union is to take effect	20th August, 1839.
Time and place at which justices of the peace are to meet to appoint <i>ex-officio</i> Guardians	22nd August, at the court-house, Cootehill.
Nomination Day for Election of guardians	27th August.
Day of election	10th September.
First meeting of guardians to be held at the court-house	18th September.

C. G. OTWAY,
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

27th July, 1839.

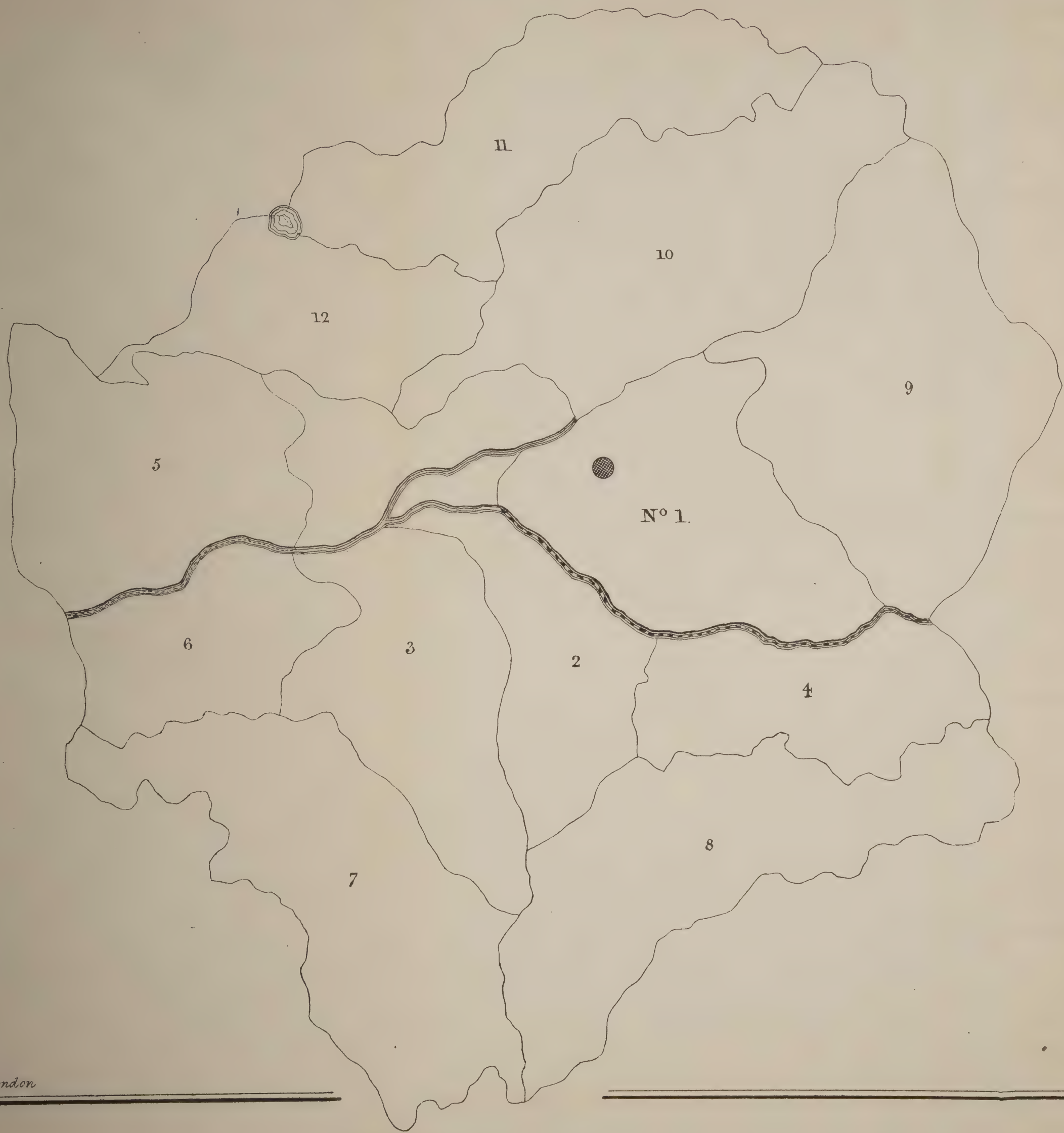
NAMES and ADDRESSES of JUSTICES of the PEACE qualified to act as *ex-officio* GUARDIANS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Lord Cremorne	Dawson Grove, Cootehill.
Charles Coote	Bellamont Forest, Cootehill.
Colonel Clements	Ashfield, Cootehill.
Thos. C. Stewart Corry, Esq.	Glenbourny, Rockcarry.

M^r Olway's Reports.
COOTEHILL UNION.

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.

N° 1	<i>Cootehill</i>
2	<i>Ashfield</i>
3	<i>Tullyvin</i>
4	<i>Drumgoon</i>
5	<i>Drung</i>
6	<i>Rakenny</i>
7	<i>Laragh</i>
8	<i>Knockbride</i>
9	<i>Cormeen</i>
10	<i>Dawson Grove</i>
11	<i>Aghabog</i>
12	<i>Drum</i>



Name.	Residence.
Theophilus Lucas Clements, Esq.	Rathkenny, Cootehill.
Colonel Kerr	Mountain Lodge, Cootehill.
Charles Dawson	Yanagh, Cootehill.
Thomas Cottnam	Minore, Drum.
Charles James Adams	Retreat, Cootehill.
Thomas Coote	Fortwilliam, Cootehill.
Maxwell James Boyle	Tullyvin, Cootehill.
Thomas Phillip	Drumbrain, Newbliss.
Samuel Moorhead	Annamakirgh, Newbliss.

SUMMARY.

No.	ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Popu-lation.	Number of Guar- dians proposed to be elected for each Division.	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.			
				Cultivated, including Wood.	Mountain, Waste, and Bog.	Water.	Total.
1	Cootehill . .	7,335	2	7,885	..	287	8,172
2	Ashfield . .	6,557	2	10,887	..	63	10,950
3	Tullyvin . .	3,033	1	5,692	..	..	5,692
4	Drumgoon . .	4,269	1	6,573	..	..	6,573
5	Drung . .	5,054	1	8,323	..	..	8,323
6	Rakenny . .	4,270	1	7,250	..	10	7,260
7	Larah . .	3,171	1	8,616	..	65	8,681
8	Knockbride . .	6,819	2	11,935	..	540	12,475
9	Cormeen . .	6,654	2	11,173	..	652	11,825
10	Dawson Grove	7,511	2	11,776	..	491	12,267
11	Aghabog . .	5,405	2	7,543	..	190	7,733
12	Drum . .	3,394	1	5,115	..	84	5,199
Total . .		63,472	18	102,768	..	2,382	105,150

Workhouse accommodation proposed for 800 inmates.

No. 16.

REPORT on the FORMATION of the NEWTOWN ARDS UNION.—By
EDWARD GULSON, Esq., *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.*

GENTLEMEN, 9th August, 1839.

I beg to forward, for your adoption, the annexed Tabular Form for the Union, of which the town of Newtown Ards is proposed to be the centre.

This Union will be bounded on the north and east by the sea, on the west by the Belfast and Lisburn Unions, and on the south by the intended Union of Downpatrick.

The town of Newtown Ards contains a population of 4,442, and is much the most important place in the district proposed to be united. It is also tolerably central, as regards the area which is intended to be comprised within the Union, and, as is shown by the accompanying map, is convenient in every respect as a point of communication for the district around it.

The Union, as proposed, will contain 53,873 population, by the census of 1831, and 93,924 acres of land. The district is rich and

highly cultivated, and the holdings or occupations are generally larger than in any Union I have yet recommended. The Marquis of Londonderry possesses a fine estate around Newtown Ards, which evidently has been remarkably well managed.

The farms, both on this estate and on the property of the Marquis of Downshire, in the adjoining Union of Lisburn, are much more extensive than is usual in this part of Ireland. An improved mode of culture has been introduced; a large outlay of capital is evident; and both, as regards the land and its inhabitants, there is a general appearance of prosperity and comfort which is strikingly contrasted with the aspect of other parts of Ireland in which I have been officially employed.

The farmers here approach much nearer to that highly respectable class, the pride of England, so well known by the appellation of "English Yeomen." Their houses are clean, substantial, and in good repair; their farms extensive and well cultivated, and fences in good repair, their homesteads well furnished; all presenting visual evidence of prosperity, and of that good understanding between landlord and tenant so essential to the interests of both. The distinctive character of the people of the North is no where more clearly discernible than in the district I am now describing. The barony of Lecale, in this county, of which I have not yet seen much, appears to me also to present much of the same character. Great care and attention have for many years been bestowed upon the poor, and their relief, in the parishes of Newtown Ards, Comber, and Bangor, and also at Hillsborough, on the estate of Lord Downshire. Mendicity societies have long existed, which have been very carefully managed, and from which the localities have derived great advantage. And, as the greatest proof that these institutions have operated beneficially, I may state that I have carefully investigated the books, both of proceedings and of accounts, from the year 1824 to the present time, and I find that the number of poor have gradually lessened in each year since the commencement.

A system of in-door relief has been acted upon to a considerable degree; work has been found for the inmates, and chiefly to this cause, and to the vigilant care which has been exercised by the local visitors, I attribute the good which has been effected.

It is interesting to trace the progress of the mendicity institutions here from their first establishment.

The commencement of the Mendicity Institution in this part of the country, appears from the book, to have taken place in January, 1824; on the 13th a meeting was held of the parishes of Newtown Ards and Comber, at the request of the Marquis of Londonderry.

The proceedings of the day are thus entered:—

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of the parishes of Newtown Ards and Comber, held in Newtown Ards on the 13th January, 1824, at the request of the Marquis of Londonderry,—

"The Rev. Mr. Cassidy in the chair.—The Marquis of Londonderry communicated to the meeting his anxious desire to promote and to aid the establishment of any institution of the nature of a house of industry for the relief of the poor in each parish, and that he would be ready to furnish a house for the purpose, and would give such an

annual subscription as he might consider necessary when the plans agreed upon by each parish should be submitted to him.

“ It was then resolved,—

“ ‘ 1st. That it is extremely desirable, for the abolition of mendicity, the relief of the absolutely destitute, and the aid of the distressed, that an institution be established in each parish, of the nature of a House of Industry, to be supported by the collections in the places of worship, aided by private voluntary subscriptions.

“ ‘ 2nd. That a meeting be called in each parish, to take into consideration the suggestion of the Marquis of Londonderry, and to organize a plan for carrying this measure into effect.’ ”

At the next meeting it was—

“ Resolved, that the following statement be submitted to the Marquis of Londonderry, as containing the sentiments of the meetings on the subject recommended by him for their consideration.

“ That the evils of mendicity are now so generally known and admitted, that it must form the basis of every attempt at the amelioration of the condition of the poor to suppress it altogether.

“ That it should be the grand object of every institution for the relief of the poor, to afford the most complete and effectual support to those who, from age, infirmity, disease, and absolute poverty, are unable to do anything towards their own; but by all means to avoid giving gratuitous aid to those who are merely placed in situations of want and difficulty by idleness, improvidence, or want of employment; the remedy naturally suggested by the situation of such, being to assist them in finding employment, and to furnish them with materials for industry.”

After some other resolutions, as to subscriptions and details, the Minutes state—

“ Shortly after these resolutions were adopted the Marquis of Londonderry arrived, by appointment, and the proceedings of the meeting having been read to him, he was pleased to express his high approbation. He seemed to prefer the establishment of a single house to that of a number of cottages. He addressed the meeting at considerable length, exposing the evils of the old system of public begging, repeating his anxious desire that the poor should be aided and relieved by a well-regulated system, and promising his patronage and support to the proposed institution.”

Persons were then appointed to solicit subscriptions, and the meeting adjourned.

Houses were engaged in each parish as Houses of Industry, in which the destitute poor have since been maintained, and such work has been found for them as time and circumstances would admit.

The proceedings, both in Newtown Ards and Comber, appear to have been very regularly conducted for some years. The greatest vigilance seems to have been exercised by the visitors appointed for each district—whose business it was personally to visit and inquire into each individual case of necessity before relief was afforded—and a periodical revision of all cases on the books was carefully entered into by the monthly committees, whose regular and voluntary exertions entitle them to the highest praise, and prove that where the public interests are concerned, the aid of persons of station and character may be relied upon, equally in Ireland as in England.

After some years, however, the subscriptions appear to have fallen off, and the efforts of the directors and committees were from time to time directed to the obtaining further support. The difficulties in this respect, however, went on increasing. Resolutions appear on the books stating the decrease in subscriptions, and the difficulties arising therefrom, as regarded the relief of the poor. The funds of the institution appear, at length, to have fallen off so much as to produce a new and important change in the principle on which the institution had been founded and hitherto conducted. The resolutions on this subject state that “three gentlemen are requested to wait on Lord Londonderry, and represent to him the poverty and want which exist in the town, and the inadequacy of the institution, from the lowness of its funds, to relieve the distress which abounds, and beg of his Lordship to resort to such means as he may think advisable to uphold the House of Industry till some Poor-Law Bill may be passed for Ireland, and that the secretary write to Lord Londonderry to know when it would be convenient to his Lordship to receive the deputation.”

The deputation having conferred with his Lordship, it appears that a meeting of the tenantry was held in the Court House at Newtown Ards, at which the following resolutions were agreed to:—

“Resolved, That until the legislature shall establish some system of Poor-Laws, we, the holders of land on the Londonderry estate, in order to uphold the excellent institutions of our Houses of Industry, have agreed to pay 2*d.* an acre twice a year, with the county cess, for the furtherance of the laudable and humane purpose of keeping the poor from want and misery in our neighbourhoods, in aid of the subscriptions which have been regularly paid in the town.

“A list of all persons refusing this small, but greatly important contribution, to be delivered into the Marquis of Londonderry’s office half-yearly.

“This cess to be collected and handed to the treasurer of the House of Industry, and to be collected in such a manner as he may point out.

“That in order to carry into operation the same principle in the town, which has been adopted in the country, it is resolved that in addition to the acreable assessment on the town parks, the sum of 6*d.* in the pound shall be paid by all occupants according to the value of their holdings; this rate to be laid on by the applotters, who, should they find it in any case amount to less than the voluntary subscription, a discretionary power is left with them which of the two shall be collected.

“That for the purpose of carrying the foregoing resolutions into effect, Lord Londonderry’s agent shall be requested to furnish the committee of this house with a list of all the landholders in the parish, the number of acres possessed by each, together with the different tenements held by residents in the town.

“That the constables who collect the county cess in their respective districts be requested to take up those rates, at the same per centage, and the committee to furnish a list to each collector for this purpose.”

These resolutions were signed by the present Marquis of Londonderry.

In 12 months after the following resolutions appear:—

“That it appears from the treasurer’s book, that after the payment of the accounts, he will be in advance 15*l.*; it is therefore resolved that

a deputation be requested to wait on Lord Londonderry's agent to advise with him as to the best means of keeping up this establishment.

"The deputation having waited on his Lordship's agent, he declared his willingness to enforce the payment of the poor-rate agreed to last year, but feared it would be impossible to increase that rate, and urged the necessity of reducing the expense of the House of Industry to its income."

It thus appears that a compulsory rate was established upon the large estates of the Marquis of Londonderry for the relief of the destitute and for the suppression of mendicancy. This compulsory rate consisted of an acreable assessment of 4*d.* per acre, per annum, on the land, and a rate of 6*d.* in the pound on the value of all houses in the towns; and the payments, as shown by the last resolution, were enforced by the land agent where it became necessary.

I find that, on an average of the last 14 years, 20 persons have been in the receipt of in-door relief during the whole time in Cumber parish, and about the same number in Newtown Ards.

In the parish of Cumber there appear to have been 120 extern poor on the average; and in Newtown Ards parish about 180, but the extent of relief afforded is very small compared to the number of recipients.

The total amount of expenditure of Newtown Ards Mendicity Institution, from its commencement in 1824, has been an average of 26*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

Bangor parish, comprising an area of 17,000 acres, and a population of 9,355, very shortly followed the example of Newtown Ards and Comber.

A mendicity institution was established in 1826, and I extract from the book of their proceedings some of the resolutions unanimously agreed to, as they bear a close relation to matters intimately connected with our proceedings.

At a meeting held April 2nd, 1826, for the purpose of taking into consideration some plan for the support of their own poor, the following, amongst other resolutions, were unanimously agreed to:—

"That no person who has not been a resident in the parish for at least two years be entitled to assistance, unless in cases of extraordinary emergency.

"That no person or persons who have come into and settled in this parish as a travelling beggar be entitled to any assistance.

"That any person whose name is on the list of this institution, and who shall be found lodging strolling beggars, shall immediately cease to receive support.

"That any person receiving assistance from the funds of this parish, and afterwards found begging, shall immediately cease to receive such assistance.

"That the object of this institution being the suppression of mendicancy and the encouragement of industry, our visitors be instructed to enforce habits of industry and of economy among the poor of their districts, and that they do not recommend more assistance to be given than is absolutely necessary.

"That the objects of this institution may be fully carried into effect, the inhabitants of this parish be requested to cease affording relief to any travelling beggar."

In this parish the institution appears to have been conducted with the same care and attention, and with the same beneficial results as in the parishes before described. In the course of time the same difficulties were experienced by a falling off in the subscriptions, but the steady perseverance and praiseworthy exertions of those who have devoted their services to the management of this institution, have maintained it up to the present time in its original usefulness.

The means which have been adopted in this district for the relief of the poor, the vigilance exercised, and the success which has attended their efforts, have rendered this locality more free from pauperism, mendicancy, or destitution, than any which has yet come within my notice since I have been in Ireland. Few or no beggars are to be seen; to the eye of a stranger a most marked difference in this respect is visible throughout the district, and a general aspect of comfort prevails, which exhibits, in a striking degree, the advantages which the inhabitants have generally derived from the carefully conducted institutions which have been so long established for the suppression of mendicancy and for the relief of the destitute: hence the inhabitants feel that the Poor Law was less required here than elsewhere; I beg, however, to state that the best spirit prevails regarding the introduction of the law. I have received the kindest and most cordial assistance from every one with whom I have communicated; and I venture to predict that, as the district contains so many gentlemen who have for years devoted their attention to the subject, and who understand the true principle of a Poor Law, as is shown by their proceedings, the Newtown Ards Union will be a pattern of good management and of beneficial operation.

In arranging the Union into electoral districts I have proceeded upon the principle of dividing properties as little as possible, and (keeping this in view) of adhering to recognised and established boundaries, as far as I have been able. No difficulty has occurred in this respect, except as regards the parish of Bangor, to which it is necessary to advert.

The parish of Bangor contains 9,355 population and an area of 17,023 acres, and I had proposed to divide it into three electoral divisions. On proceeding to do so, however, I found Lord Dufferin's property so situated that it could not be kept entire. I also found the Ward property similarly circumstanced. I also found that a considerable charity fund existed in this parish which has been bequeathed for the relief of the poor of Bangor parish, and is vested in the churchwardens for the time being. It is intended to devote this fund, amounting to a considerable sum, to the relief of the rate, either by keeping up the Mendicity institution, and thereby relieving the same objects as otherwise must come into the workhouse, or in payment of their maintenance in the Union establishment. The possession of this fund by the parish as a whole, renders it very difficult to divide the parish into electoral districts, because as each electoral district will have to pay for its own poor only, and as this fund will lessen the number of poor to be relieved in each district by the rate, or will go towards their maintenance in the workhouse, it would depend, if the parish were divided, upon the distribution of this charity fund in the several electoral divisions, how much rate would be required in each. If the churchwardens lived in electoral division No. 1, of Bangor parish, and chose to relieve the poor of that district only, the electoral division No. 1 would pro-

bably pay no rate; whilst the other electoral districts of the parish would thus in no way partake of the benefits which the donor intended should belong equally to all.

Again, however justly and equitably the churchwardens endeavoured to act in the distribution of this fund, they would, if the parish was divided, certainly labour under extreme difficulty in satisfying the rate-payers of each district, that they had a fair share, and that no favour was shown.

I have seen the churchwardens and many of the most influential inhabitants of the parish, and have conferred with them in reference to this subject. They are unanimous in strongly pressing upon the Commissioners the non-division of the parish. They say they have acted harmoniously and cordially, hitherto, in everything relative to the relief of the poor (and as they have had a well-managed mendicity institution for 14 years, they have some experience in this respect). They urge that this charity fund, if the parish is divided, will necessarily give rise to much unpleasantness and jealousy as regards its appropriation in proper proportions between the electoral divisions, and that the churchwardens will be placed in an unpleasant position in consequence.

All the landed proprietors in the parish, as well as the influential occupiers, are very anxious that the parish should remain undivided. Considering, therefore, all these circumstances, and that by the 18th section of the Act the Commissioners can at any future time divide the parish, if found practically expedient so to do, I beg to suggest that it will be best to make only one electoral district of the parish of Bangor, and to give four guardians to it. I am confident the good sense of the rate-payers will cause them to elect the guardians in such a manner as will fairly represent each part of the parish. On this subject I have cautioned them, by stating that unless they do elect the guardians fairly, and from different parts of the parish, the Commissioners will doubtless exercise the powers given by the 18th section to divide the parish, and thus alter the electoral division, as now proposed, in accordance with their wishes. I feel confident, however, that experience will prove this to be unnecessary in a parish so well regulated, and in which so much cordiality exists as in that of Bangor.

No building exists in this Union which will be fit to alter for a workhouse; a new house will therefore be necessary, and referring to the affluent state of the district, to the vigilant care which has hitherto been exercised over the greater proportion of it, as well as to the best information I can obtain as to the number of poor, which are certainly less in this district than in most others of similar extent, I suggest that a workhouse capable of containing 600 inmates, with facility of enlargement for 300 more (or 900 in all) will be sufficient.

I beg leave, therefore, to recommend that the Newtown Ards Union be declared, under seal, according to the annexed tabular form.

I have the honour, &c.,

EDWARD GULSON,

Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

TABULAR RETURNS.

Name of proposed Union	NEWTOWN ARDS.
Address of Clerks of the Peace of the County or Counties within which the Union is situate	Rowland Craig, Esq., Downpatrick.
Petty Sessional Divisions included in the Union	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bangor. 2. Donaghadee. 3. Dromara. 4. Florida, Killinchy. 5. Kircubbin. 6. Newtown Ards.
Names and Addresses to Clerks to Petty Sessional Divisions (if any)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. William Prichard, Bangor. 2. John Clelland, Donaghadee. 3. Hugh Carothers, Dromore. 4. Alexander M'Kee, Florida, Killinchy. 5. Charles Hannah, Kircubbin. 6. Robert Bell, Newtown Ards.
Extreme Length of Union	16 statute miles.
Extreme Breadth „	14 „
Proposed Qualification for Guardian, Annual Value of	£10.
Date of Declaration	3rd September, 1839.
Day on which Union is to take effect	10th September, 1839.
Time and Place at which Justices of the Peace are to meet to appoint <i>ex-officio</i> Guardians	12th September, 1839—Court- House, Newtown Ards.
Nomination Day for Election of Guar- dians	19th September.
Day of Election of Guardians	3rd October.
First Meeting of Guardians to be held at the Court House, Newtown Ards	10th October.
7th August, 1839.	

EDWARD GULSON,
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

NAMES and ADDRESSES of JUSTICES of the PEACE qualified to act
as *ex-officio* GUARDIANS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
The Marquis of Londonderry	Mount-Stewart, Newtown Ards, and Holderness House, London.
Viscount Castlereagh	Do. do.
Baron Dufferin	Ballylaidy, Bangor.
William Sharman Crawford, Esq.	Crawfordsburn, Bangor.
John Sharman Crawford, Esq.	Do.
John Andrews, Esq.	Comber.
R. B. Blackiston, Esq.	Orangefield, Belfast.
J. R. Clelland, Esq.	Rathgeal, Bangor.
N. D. Crommelin, Esq.	Carrowdore Castle, Donaghadee.
Daniel Delacherois, Esq.	Donaghadee.
G. G. Dunbar, Esq.	Do.
John Echlin, Esq.	Echlinville, Kircubbin.
W. A. Getty, Esq.	Donaghadee.
Robert Gordon, Esq.	Florida, Killinchy.
David Kerr, Esq., M.P.	Portavo, Bangor.
Captain S. Leslie	Donaghadee.

M^r Gulson's Report
NEWTOWN ARDS UNION.

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.

N°1	<i>Newtown Ards</i>
2	<i>Mount Stewart</i>
3	<i>Grey Abbey</i>
4	<i>Kircubbin</i>
5	<i>Ballyhalbert</i>
6	<i>Donaghadee</i>
7	<i>Carrowdore</i>
8	<i>Ballywalter</i>
9	<i>Bangor</i>
10	<i>Newtown Ards South</i>
11	<i>Comber</i>
12	<i>Ballymaglaff</i>
13	<i>Moneyreagh</i>
14	<i>Ballygowan</i>
15	<i>Kilmood</i>
16	<i>Tullynakill</i>





<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
George Matthews, Esq.	Spring-Vale, Grey Abbey.
Thomas M'Leroth, Esq.	Killynether House, Comber.
Peter Johnson, Esq.	Newtown Ards.
Francis Savage, Esq.	Glastry, Kircubbin.
Colonel J. R. Ward	Bangor Castle, Bangor.

SUMMARY.

No.	ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Population.	Number of Guardians proposed to be elected for each Division.	AREA, IN STATUTE ACRES.			
				Cultivated, including Wood.	Mountain, Waste, and Bog.	Water.	Total.
1	Newtown Ards . . .	5,668	2	5,709	..	..	5,709
2	Mount-Stewart . . .	1,983	1	5,027	..	..	5,027
3	Grey Abbey . . .	2,858	1	5,175	..	..	5,175
4	Kircubbin . . .	2,984	1	5,515	..	..	5,515
5	Ballyhalbert . . .	3,100	1	4,972	..	..	4,972
6	Donaghadee . . .	5,056	2	4,730	..	..	4,730
7	Carrowdore . . .	2,770	1	4,857	..	..	4,857
8	Ballywalter . . .	1,760	1	3,012	..	..	3,012
9	Bangor . . .	9,355	4	17,083	..	..	17,083
10	Newtown Ards, South . . .	3,172	2	6,580	..	..	6,580
11	Comber . . .	3,511	2	5,580	..	..	5,580
12	Ballymaglaff . . .	1,696	1	5,102	..	..	5,102
13	Moneyreagh . . .	2,295	1	6,050	..	..	6,050
14	Rallygowan . . .	2,919	1	5,203	..	..	5,203
15	Kilmeod . . .	3,003	2	8,730	..	..	8,730
16	Tullynakill . . .	1,743	1	3,659	..	..	3,659
Total . . .		53,873	24	93,924	..	..	93,924

Workhouse accommodation proposed for 600 Inmates, with facility of enlargement for 900.

No. 17.

REPORT on the FORMATION of the BALLINROBE UNION.—By JOSEPH BURKE, Esq., *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.*

GENTLEMEN,

Tuam, 18th October, 1839.

1. Having completed the formation of the Unions of Galway, Gort, Loughrea, and Tuam, in the county of Galway, I proceeded to Ballinrobe, in pursuance of your instructions, to commence operations in the county of Mayo.

The Unions above referred to, with the portions of the county of Galway included by Mr. Hancock in the Ballinasloe Union, and by Mr. Hawley in the Scariff Union, leave the following parts of that county still undisposed of, viz. :—

The barony of Ballinahinch, comprising in itself the district of Cunnemara, which I propose hereafter to form into a Union with its capital at Clifden.

The parishes of Killannin and Kilcummin, in the barony of Moycullen, which must either form a Union in themselves, with the small population of 18,815, having Oughterard as its capital, or what I should consider much preferable, be annexed to the already-formed Union of Galway.

The barony of Ross, commonly called "Joyce's Country," which I

propose to include in the Union of Ballinrobe, the details connected with which I have now the honour of submitting for your consideration and approval.

2. In taking Ballinrobe in preference to Hollymount, which was also suggested to me as the capital of the Union, I was influenced by the following facts:—

1st. That Ballinrobe is a town of some note, having, as by the census returns of 1831, a population of 2,604, and that Hollymount is much inferior to it in size and importance, with about 500 inhabitants.

2ndly. That Ballinrobe has a good weekly market abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds, and that Hollymount, although possessing for many years a patent for holding a market, has never been able to establish one.

3rdly. That Ballinrobe is much more central, as regards the Union now proposed, than Hollymount. I may also add, that Ballinrobe is a sessions town, and was formerly an assizes town of the county alternately with Castlebar, and that it is the constabulary depôt for the province of Connaught; the chief claim put forward for Hollymount was, that it had a resident gentry about it, but I find that Ballinrobe has the advantage even in this respect. I forward with this Report letters received from Alexander C. Lambert, Esq., a Deputy-lieutenant, and the Treasurer of the county of Mayo; Courtney Kenny, Esq., J. P.; John F. Lynch, Esq., J. P., Partry; and the Rev. James Anderson, rector of Ballinrobe; all setting forth the advantages of Ballinrobe over Hollymount; and from the Rev. James MacHale, P. P., of Hollymount, the only communications which I received in favour of the latter town: I also transmit a copy of resolutions adopted at a meeting held at Ballinrobe on the 19th August, 1839, the High Sheriff of the county of Mayo in the chair, which was presented to me at Tuam, by a deputation, on the following day; the object being to suggest to me, in forming this Union, the propriety of including within it a district nearly the same as that which I have decided on.

3. I convened a meeting of the landed proprietors, &c., of the district proposed to be united, and which took place in the Court House of Ballinrobe, on Monday, the 23rd September, 1839; it was numerous and respectably attended, the High Sheriff of the county of Mayo in the chair; there were also present the Right Honourable Lord Oranmore, Vice-Lieutenant of the county; Sir Samuel O'Malley, Bart.; five deputy-lieutenants, and above twenty magistrates; besides many of the parochial clergy, and a large concourse of the farming, trading, and labouring classes.

After giving a general statement of the nature and provisions of the Poor Law Act, I submitted the details connected with the intended Union as comprised in this Report, which met, I am happy to say, with the entire approval of the meeting; there was no question raised as to the respective claims of Ballinrobe and Hollymount; this fact in itself evincing the very general concurrence of the inhabitants of the proposed Union in the selection made of Ballinrobe as the capital of it.

4. The Union of Ballinrobe will include the barony of Kilmain; the barony of Clonmorris, with the exception of the parish of Balla; the parishes of Ballyovey and Touaghty, and part of the parish of Burriscara, in the barony of Carra, all in the county of Mayo; together with

the barony of Ross, in the county of Galway ; having altogether a population of 74,842, according to the census returns of 1831, and an area of 190,635 statute acres, as appears by the Tithe Composition Returns. The Union will be bounded on the north by the parishes of Ballintubber, Drum, Rosslee, Balla, and Killeaden ; on the east by the Castlereagh Union and the proposed Union of Swinford ; on the south by the Tuam Union, and the barony of Moycullen, in the county of Galway ; and on the west by the barony of Ballinahinch, in the county of Galway, and the barony of Murrisk, in the county of Mayo ; the greatest length of the Union is 20 Irish miles, and its greatest breadth about the same ; the most extreme point from Ballinrobe is 15 Irish miles.

5. I propose to divide the district included in this Union into 14 electoral divisions, returning 26 guardians ; these, with 8 *ex-officio* guardians, will form a board sufficiently numerous to manage the affairs of the Union.

6. The electoral division of Ballinrobe will include the parish of Ballinrobe, with the exception of that part of it in the barony of Ross and county of Galway, together with a small portion of the parish of Kilmainmore, both having a population of 9,415, and containing 9,719 acres, and will return three guardians. Ballinrobe, which, in 1831, had 2,604 inhabitants, was formerly the assizes town of the county, alternately with Castlebar, and was also the head-quarters of a regiment of cavalry : the assizes are no longer held here, and the barracks are latterly used as a depôt for the constabulary of the province of Connaught. The market on Mondays is well supplied with corn, potatoes, frieze, coarse flannel, and a strong grey linen ; it has some well-assorted shops, and an extensive flour-mill and brewery ; two fairs are held yearly ; general sessions of the peace are held twice a-year, and petty sessions every Monday.

The parish of Ballagholla, with the exception of that portion of it in the barony of Ross and county of Galway, and the parish of Kilmolara, will form the electoral division of Kilmolara, and with a population of 3,053 will return one guardian ; the land in these parishes is principally under tillage ; a good deal of waste land and bog is in Ballagholla. In Kilmolara are some fine limestone quarries : a remarkably large fair is held on the 20th September, at Lough Mask, in Ballagholla parish.

The electoral division of Cong will comprise the parish of that name, having an area of 19,000 acres, and with 8,378 inhabitants, will return three guardians. This parish, lying partly in the county of Mayo and partly in the county of Galway, is situate on Lough Corrib ; the land, with the exception of about one-fourth which is bog and waste, is good arable and pasture, chiefly under tillage and producing excellent crops. The town of Cong was formerly of some importance. The quarries at Cong produce the finest limestone in Ireland ; there are two large mills capable of grinding 300 tons of wheat annually. Petty sessions are held every Saturday, and fairs are held at Fanshinough twice a-year.

Shruil electoral division will consist of the parish of that name and a portion of the parish of Kilmainbeg insulated within it ; the population being 4,177, it will return one guardian.

The land is of good quality and chiefly under tillage ; the wheat which is produced being considered the best in the country.

At the village of Shruil, which contains 507 inhabitants, are an extensive brewery and large corn mills; a market for corn is held in it every Thursday, which is abundantly supplied, and there are two fairs held in the year; it is a constabulary station, and petty sessions are held every second Thursday.

The electoral division of Kilmain will include the parishes of Kilmainmore, Kilmainbeg, and Moregaga, the three having a population of 5,555, on an area of 11,957 acres, and will return two guardians. The land is of tolerably good quality, and in Kilmainmore are some excellent sheep pastures. Petty sessions are held weekly at the village of Kilmain, which has a sub-post-office to Hollymount, and is a constabulary station. Fairs are also held in it twice a-year, and are well supplied with black cattle and sheep.

Kilcommon parish will form the electoral division of Hollymount, and, having 6,507 inhabitants, will return two guardians. The land is very good in this parish; the country about is agreeably diversified, and adorned with numerous well-planted demesnes. Hollymount, situate in this parish, is a very neat town, with a population of about 500; it has fairs twice a-year; is a constabulary station, and petty sessions are held in it on alternate Saturdays.

The parishes of Crossboyne and Kilvine will form the electoral division of Ballindine, with a population of 7,690, and will return three guardians. In these parishes the land is pretty good; in Kilvine is some waste land, and in both parishes plenty of bog. In Crossboyne is the village of Ballindine, and there are several beautiful demesnes; amongst others Castlemacgarrett, enriched with excellent timber, the seat of Lord Oranmore.

The parish of Kilcoleman, and that portion of the parish of Knock which is in the barony of Clonmorris, will form the electoral division of Claremorris, with a population of 8,391, and an area of 21,863 acres, and will return three guardians. Of the parish of Kilcoleman about one-third is arable, one-fourth pasture, and the remainder waste and bog; limestone is plentiful. Clare, or Claremorris, is a sessions, market, and post-town, having 1,476 inhabitants; five fairs are also held in it yearly. It is a chief station of the constabulary and revenue police. General sessions of the peace are held twice a-year in a commodious court-house, and petty sessions every Wednesday.

The parish of Mayo will form the electoral division of that name; its population being 3,152, and area 11,491 acres; it will have one guardian. The land in this parish is of fair quality, and contains some excellent sheep pastures; a good deal of bog is being reclaimed in it, and there are several fine limestone quarries. A fair is held at Brize once a-year. It was my original intention to have placed this parish, and the parishes of Touaghty and Burriscarra, in the proposed Union of Castlebar; but finding that, by this arrangement, the boundary of the Union would divide the properties of two or three extensive proprietors, and that the parishes referred to were nearer to Ballinrobe than to Castlebar, I at once yielded to a suggestion made by Lord Oranmore, Mr. O'Connor Blake, the present High Sheriff, and others, to allow these parishes to be annexed to the Union of Ballinrobe, with the exception of a small portion of Burriscarra, which is so situated that it must go into the Castlebar Union.

The parishes of Touaghty and Burriscarra, with the exception of a small portion of the latter, proposed to be placed in the Castlebar Union, will form the electoral division of Burriscarra, and, with a population of 2,356, will return one guardian. The land in Touaghty is of good quality; that in Burriscarra rather light sandy soil. The village of Ballyglass, in Touaghty, has a post office, and is a constabulary station. Petty sessions are held there fortnightly.

Robeen electoral division will include the parishes of Robeen and Taugheen, their united population being 5,754, and will return two guardians. The land in these parishes is of medium quality, and chiefly under tillage. In Taugheen are large tracts of bog; in Robeen are some beautiful seats and extensive tracts of pasture.

The parish of Ballyovey will form the electoral division of Partry; the latter being the name by which the district comprised within the parish is best known. It has a population of 4,025, and an area of 12,000 acres, mostly mountainous, with extensive tracts of bog, and will return one guardian.

Those parts of the parishes of Ballagholla and Ballinrobe, in the barony of Ross, and county of Galway, will form the electoral division of Ballagholla, having a population of 2,028, and will return one guardian.

The extensive and interesting parish of Ross, in the barony of that name, and county of Galway, comprising 43,734 acres, and a thinly-scattered population of 4,361, will form the electoral division of Ross, and return two guardians. I at first intended to allow but one guardian for this electoral division; but it having been suggested to me at the meeting at Ballinrobe, that over so large a space, and the distance being rather remote from the capital of the Union, a second guardian would be required, I at once agreed to give it two guardians.

This parish, together with the adjoining parish of Cong, forms the narrow isthmus which separates the extensive Loughs Corrib and Mask. About two-fifths of the land are mountain pasture, which could be reclaimed and made available for agricultural purposes; about one-fifth waste, one-fifth bog, and the remainder, with the exception of about 500 acres of plantation, good arable land. A market is held on Saturday at Clonlue, where great quantities of oats are sold; and fairs are held there four times a-year. Some of the inhabitants are employed in spinning flax and woollen yarn for their own use. Boats are employed on Lough Mask in carrying turf, timber, grain, and other agricultural produce, to Cong, which is further conveyed on Lough Corrib to Galway. In the mountain of Glanloch is a slate-quarry, the property of Thomas Martin, Esq.

7. The land throughout about two-thirds of the Union, being that portion of it situate in the county of Mayo, is of tolerably fair quality, producing good crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes. Flax is grown, but not very generally, and the yarn wrought into a strong grey linen, which finds a ready sale at the linen markets of Castlebar and Westport. Large quantities of frieze are also manufactured here for home consumption. There are also many large sheep farms. The average value of land in the part of the Union above referred to may be taken at 25s. the Irish acre.

In the barony of Ross, the other portion of the Union, whi is

situate in the county of Galway, and comprises nearly one-third of the entire area of the Union, the land is almost wholly mountainous, at the same time very capable of improvement, and lets by bulk. The population in this part is but scanty, being only 8,658 over an area of 55,593 acres. Constant employment is not to be had within the Union, for the labouring class and the cottier system partially exist in it; the labourer being allowed at the rate of 8*d.* a-day in summer and 6*d.* a-day in winter, in the rent of a wretched cabin and badly-cultivated garden. As the cottier remains idle nearly the whole of the winter, I should say that he is employed not above one-third of the working days throughout the year, and the remuneration for this period barely balances his rent account with his employer, so that the poor man scarcely ever receives ready money for his labour. The cottier system is bad, both for the employer and the employed; the former allowing small remuneration for the labour, and the latter giving but little value in return. The principal employment in the barony of Ross is in the cultivation of mountain farms, and in the rearing of a small and indifferent breed of black cattle and sheep.

8. The condition of the peasantry is not worse than it is in the Galway Unions, and destitution does not appear to any great extent. I have remarked, through all the Unions which I have formed, that the population are much better housed in the rural districts than in the immediate outlets of the towns. In and about Ballinrobe the usual rows of wretched filthy cabins are to be found.

9. No establishments for the relief of the poor exist within the Union. Medical relief is dispensed at the following places, through the aid afforded by private subscriptions, and an equal sum being generally granted on presentment by the assizes grand jury:—

Names of Places.	Description of Institution.	Sums presented by the Grand Juries, for the Year ending 31st December, 1838.
		£. s. d.
Fairhill (County Galway) . .	Dispensary . .	44 16 0
Ballinrobe	Ditto	103 9 0
Claremorris	Ditto	93 1 8
Hollymount	Ditto	109 14 0
Partry	Ditto	49 12 0
		400 12 8

10. Taking 1 per cent. on the population of the rural portion of the Union, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the population of Ballinrobe, Claremorris, Hollymount, Cong, Shruil, &c., I consider that a workhouse for 800 paupers will be required. I visited, in company with Mr. Wilkinson (the Board's architect), the cavalry barracks at Ballinrobe, stated, in the deputy quarter-master general's return to the Commissioners, to be capable of accommodating 14 officers, 202 men, and 87 horses. They are well circumstanced, with, I should say, a sufficiency of land about

them; but they are at present occupied as the constabulary depôt for the province of Connaught; and it was stated to me that a clause in the original lease prohibited the conversion of the premises to any other purpose than a barrack, under pain of forfeiture to the head landlord.

Mr. Wilkinson also accompanied me to see the agricultural school at Hollymount, which it was stated might be easily converted into a workhouse. The Rev. James MacHale, the parish priest of Hollymount, was also with us. Mr. Wilkinson was of opinion (in which I quite agreed) that the building would cost a considerable sum to make it suitable for a workhouse, and even then it would not be capable of affording accommodation to one-third of the number required; the land, too, appeared to me to be cold and swampy, and the place is a mile at least from Hollymount. Since my visit there I have been informed that this building is vested in trustees, who would not be inclined to dispose of it much under its value, were it selected as the place for the workhouse.

Colonel Nesbit Knox, proprietor of the town of Ballinrobe, having offered, through his agent, Mr. Alexander Clendining Lambert, the choice of three or four sites, with four Irish acres of land, free of any charge, Mr. Wilkinson accompanied me in the inspection of them: they are all on the verge of the town of Ballinrobe. Mr. Wilkinson approved of one or two of them, so that no difficulty will occur in procuring a suitable site for the Union workhouse.

11. The following table will show the number of schools, and the children attending each, within the Union. I have no way by which I could distinguish those in connexion with the National Board of Education from the other schools:—

Parishes.	Schools.	Scholars.
Ballagholla	1	45
Ballinrobe	9	520
Ballyovey	6	340
Cong	8	580
Crossboyne	3	No return.
Kilcoleman	12	550
Kilcommon	8	450
Kilmainbeg	1	50
Kilmainmore	4	230
Kilmolara	2	180
Kilvine	1	110
Knock	6	230
Moregaga	1	160
Robeen	2	160
Ross	3	290
Taugheen	2	130
Shruil	3	100
Total	72	4,125

12. The following abstract shows the probable expenditure and income of the Union, as submitted by me to the meeting at Ballinrobe, on the 23rd ultimo:—

EXPENDITURE.		£.	s.	d.
Re-payment of one-twentieth part of £7,700, borrowed for building the workhouse		385	0	0
Salaries of officers.		350	0	0
Cost of relief to 800 paupers, at 1s. 10d. per head per week, for 52 weeks, supposing the workhouse to be continually full		3,813	6	8
Amount of Expenditure		4,548	6	8

INCOME.		£.	s.	d.
A rate of 7½d. per acre, on the number of acres according to the tithe composition returns, exclusive of 49,593 acres in the barony of Ross, supposed to be of little value, and therefore not taken into account, will produce		4,554	9	7½

13. I have recommended, in a separate Report, the appointment of Henry Augustus Dillon, Esq., solicitor, of Ballinrobe, as returning officer for the Ballinrobe Union.

I have the honour, &c.

To JOSEPH BURKE,
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.
The Poor Law Commissioners.

TABULAR RETURNS.

Name of proposed Union	Ballinrobe.
Address of Clerks of the Peace of the county or counties within which the Union is situate	Thomas Gildea, Esq., Ballinrobe (for Mayo). James Kelly, Esq., Galway (for Galway).
Petty sessional divisions included in the Union	Ballindine. Ballinrobe. Ballyglass. Claremorris. Cong. Hollymount. Kilmain. Shruil.
Names and addresses to clerks to petty sessional divisions, if any	Charles Killeen, Ballindine, Claremorris. Michael Carroll, Ballinrobe. Walter M'Eveely, Ballyglass. Simon Conway, Claremorris. Patrick Leonard, Cong. Henry Looskan, Hollymount. Michael Flanagan, Kilmain, Hollymount. John Nally, Shruil, Headfort.

Extreme length of Union	27 statute miles.
Extreme breadth	27 statute miles.
Proposed qualification for guardian, } annual value of	£10.
Date of Declaration	7th November, 1839.
Day on which Union is to take } effect	16th November.
Time and place at which justices of } the peace are to meet to appoint } <i>ex-officio</i> guardians	19th November. Court-house, Ballinrobe.
Nomination day for election of } guardians at Ballinrobe	25th November.
Day of Election of Guardians at } Ballinrobe	9th December, 1839.
First meeting of guardians to be } held at the court-house, Ballin- } robe	19th December.

JOSEPH BURKE,

18 October, 1839.

Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

NAMES and ADDRESSES of Justices of the Peace qualified to act as
ex-officio Guardians.

Name.	Residence.
Edward Gonne Bell, Esq. . . .	Farmhill, Claremorris.
Edward Blake, Esq.	Lakeview, Ballinrobe.
Isidore Blake, Esq.	" "
Robert Bowen, Esq.	Grehon, Hollymount.
Arthur Browne, Esq.	Glencorrib, Kilmain.
Colonel Browne	Browne Hall, Ballyglass.
James Arthur Browne, Esq. . .	" "
Robert Dillon Browne, Esq., M.P.	Glencorrib, Kilmain.
Samuel Lindsey Bucknall, Esq. .	Turin Castle, Kilmain.
Francis Crean, Esq.	Prospect, Claremorris.
Charles Henry Cromie, Esq. . .	Annefield, Hollymount.
St. George Cromie, Esq. . . .	Rathgranagher, Hollymount.
James Cuffe, Esq.	Creagh, Ballinrobe.
Martin D'Arcy, Esq.	Houndswood, Cong.
Thomas Elwood, Esq.	Strandhill, Cong.
Francis French, Esq.	Killaun, Ballinrobe.
John Fynn, Esq.	Ballymagibbon, Cong.
James Knox Gildea, Esq. . . .	Clooncormack, Hollymount.
Courtney Kenny, Esq.	Ballinrobe, Ballinrobe.
Charles Lionel Kirwan, Esq. . .	Dalgin Park, Headford.
Patrick Kirwan, Esq.	" "
Alexander C. Lambert, Esq. . .	Ballinrobe, Ballinrobe.
Thomas Spencer Lindsey, Esq. .	Hollymount House, Hollymount.
Andrew Crean Lynch, Esq. . . .	Hollybrook, Hollymount.
Captain Peter Lynch	Ballycurran, Headford.
John Finnis Lynch, Esq.	Partry, Ballinrobe.
Geoffrey Martin, Esq.	Curraghmore, Ballinrobe.

Name,	Residence.
George Moore, Esq.	Moorehall, Ballyglass.
The Baron Oranmore	Castlemacgarrett, Claremorris.
George Rutledge, Esq.	Togher, Ballyglass.

SUMMARY.

No.	Electoral Divisions.	Population.	Number of Guardians proposed to be elected for each Division.	Area, in Statute Acres.			
				Cultivated, including Wood.	Mountain, Waste, and Bog.	Water.	Total.
1	Ballinrobe	9,415	3	..	..	..	9,719
2	Kilmolara	3,053	1	..	..	..	10,500
3	Cong . .	8,378	3	..	..	..	19,000
4	Shruil . .	4,177	1	..	..	..	8,980
5	Kilmain .	5,555	2	..	..	..	11,957
6	Hollymount	6,507	2	..	..	..	10,273
7	Ballindine.	7,690	3	..	..	..	13,001
8	Claremorris	8,391	3	..	..	..	21,863
9	Mayo . .	3,152	1	..	..	..	11,491
10	Burriscarra	2,356	1	..	..	..	4,960
11	Robeen . .	5,754	2	..	..	..	7,579
12	Partry . .	4,025	1	..	..	..	12,000
13	Ballagholla	2,028	1	..	..	..	5,578
14	Ross . .	4,361	2	..	..	..	43,734
Total .		74,842	26	..	..	..	190,635

Workhouse accommodation proposed for 800 inmates.

No. 18.

REPORT on proposing the NAVAN UNION.—By DENIS PHELAN, Esq.,
M.D., *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.*

GENTLEMEN,

25th May, 1839.

BEING prepared to suggest the arrangements for a Union, of which Navan will be the centre, it is necessary I should inform you of some circumstances which caused much delay, and required consideration, before its boundaries and some of its electoral divisions could be decided on.

I stated in a former Report that though Dunshaughlin and Trim are less distant from each other, and also from Kells and Navan, than could be desired, each of the former towns is surrounded on three sides by so considerable an area of rich and fertile country that there could be no hesitation in making both the centres of Unions. The same observation applies to Kells. But Navan is differently circumstanced; its distance from Dunshaughlin is only $11\frac{1}{2}$ statute miles, from Trim $8\frac{1}{4}$, from Kells $10\frac{1}{4}$, from Drogheda 15, and from Ardee 18; each of which either has been made, or is likely to be, a centre,

M^r Burke's Report
BALLINROBE UNION

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.

Nº 1	<i>Ballinrobe</i>
2	<i>Kilmolara</i>
3	<i>Cong</i>
4	<i>Shruel</i>
5	<i>Kilmain</i>
6	<i>Hollymount</i>
7	<i>Ballindine</i>
8	<i>Claremorris</i>
9	<i>Mayo</i>
10	<i>Burriscarra</i>
11	<i>Robeen</i>
12	<i>Partry</i>
13	<i>Ballagholla</i>
14	<i>Ross</i>



This proximity of Navan to Trim and Kells disposed me to expect that the entire parish of Navan might, without any serious inconvenience, form a part of the Trim Union. But when I went to that town, and perceived it to be by far the most important in the county in respect to population, trade, and manufactures, and that a circle of four or five miles around it contains the residences of several magistrates and other wealthy and respectable persons, this proposal appeared to be liable to serious objections. And these were still more strengthened, when an examination of some parishes to the north of Navan convinced me that, in the event of such an arrangement, it would be difficult to provide for them satisfactorily.

But feeling it desirable that the number of workhouses should not be unnecessarily increased, it occurred to me that, if the Navan and Kells districts could be formed into one Union, the centre to be fixed at Donaghpatrick, or about midway, the expense of a second could be avoided without any great inconvenience. To satisfy myself on this point, and to learn the opinions of the owners and occupiers, I again went through both districts, when I found that the general feeling was against it, and in favour of a Union for each. But, to test the question more decisively, I had a public meeting convened at Kells, and another at Navan, when I stated the comparative advantages and disadvantages of having two workhouses, or only one. I calculated the greater expense which would be likely to attend the former arrangement, admitting, however, that fixing the centres in such places of public resort as these towns are, must be a matter not only of convenience to many, but a positive advantage in several respects. And I also observed, that in my Report to your Board, I should be much influenced by any opinions expressed by the meeting, perceiving that it was so respectably and so numerously attended as to warrant me in considering it a fair representation of the owners and occupiers at large.

In both places the meeting was quite unanimous in preferring to have a centre at or near each town, even at an additional expense, much greater than I stated it was likely to be, namely, about one penny and a farthing per acre per annum.

In coming to this conclusion I perceived that the meeting was chiefly influenced by the following considerations: First, It was apprehended that a sufficient attendance of guardians would not, in general, be had at the midway workhouse, there being no market, sessions, or other inducement to bring them there; and it was therefore feared that the management would, in a great measure, fall into the hands of the few who might reside in the immediate vicinity. Secondly, it was considered certain that a good attendance will be had both at Kells and Navan; (and here I may remark, that it was gratifying to perceive the stress which was laid on a regular discharge of their duties by the guardians); and thirdly, it was hoped that, through the Poor Law machinery, funds will hereafter be raised for the relief of the sick poor, it being difficult, if not impossible now to do so sufficiently; and it is expected that the workhouse will, in some time, be made available in affording infirmary and fever accommodation not only to the destitute, the proper objects of relief, but to the paupers and working classes next above the destitute, numbers of whom are known to be reduced to destitution for want of efficient medical attendance.

Should any such arrangements be effected, it is evident that it can be far more readily and more extensively carried into operation where the workhouse is in, or near, a populous town, than if it be in a mere rural locality.

The unanimity which prevailed at these meetings has induced me to depart from my original intention, and to suggest that Kells and Navan be each the centre of a Union; feeling satisfied not only that the rateable property in each is amply sufficient to meet the workhouse expenditure, without any pressure on owners or occupiers, but that it would be injudicious to oppose wishes so fully expressed by the parties concerned. Had I found that there was much difference of opinion, I should, on the contrary, recommend one possessing a greater area and population.

Navan is peculiarly well calculated for a centre. It is a place of considerable trade in corn, butter, pork, and other agricultural produce, being by far the best market town in the county. It is, beside, the place in which quarter and petty sessions are held, and immediately contiguous to it are a distillery, a flax manufactory, and some extensive flour-mills. Fuel (coals) is said to be had there cheap and in abundance, in consequence of the facility of carriage from Drogheda by Canal. And, as the land for miles round is rich, and produces corn and potatoes in great plenty, all the materials for workhouse consumption are readily obtained.

In consequence of the proximity of Navan to Trim and Kells, and from its central position in the county, the Union must necessarily be more extended in the northern direction towards Nobber, than in any other; and on this account its form will be less rounded than I could wish. But no inconvenience is likely to arise from this, as the greatest radius in that direction does not exceed eight or nine miles, and I have ascertained that a satisfactory site can be had on that side of Navan.

The formation of some of the electoral divisions of this Union has also required more than usual consideration. I allude to those of Navan and Ardbraccan. In the parishes bearing these names I have ascertained, from personal observation, that there is a far greater pauper population, compared with the area and probable amount of rateable property, than in any other part of the district, and that a greater proportion of this population is, apparently at least, in a state bordering on destitution, or likely to be destitute, under circumstances which would not cause the same condition in other places. This is said to be produced by the greater number of persons that come to Navan in search of employment in the stores, mills, and other mercantile concerns, but who, being unable to obtain it, or when thrown out of it, locate themselves there, as huts or lodgings can be had on very low terms. They thus become permanent residents, and many of them are said to become paupers and mendicants.

This cheapness of lodgings for the poor depends on a most pernicious practice, which prevails in Navan to a greater degree than in any other place that I know of. Some of the owners of the town and of the suburbs let small portions of land, a quarter, a sixth, or an eighth of an acre, to persons possessing some capital, who erect on it a number of huts of the most wretched description, which, of course, they are enabled to give at a very small rent. Some of this land the middleman sublets to poor persons, who contrive to build these huts themselves for their own residences and as lodging places for beggars. I have gone into

several of these wretched hovels, which far exceed, in point of filth and want of comfort, any that I have seen even in the south of Ireland, and I could not avoid expressing my surprise that persons should be found in the highest and middle classes of society who, for mere gain, contributed to congregate so great a mass of human beings bordering on, if not actually in, a state of destitution, or who can only preserve themselves from it by mendicancy or the commission of crime.

Navan is situated in an angle formed by the junction of the rivers Boyne and Blackwater, and is on the western bank of the former, and the southern of the latter. The town is immediately divided from the parishes of Athlumny and Donaghmore by these rivers, so that a portion of each parish lies quite contiguous to it, and the flax manufactory, and some of the mills and other stores to which I have alluded, are on the Athlumny side. The population of the parish of Navan is 6141, and its area is only 3322 statute acres. The town and suburbs contain 830 houses, the three-fourths of which I suspect will be occupied by persons unable to pay any rates. Considering this disproportion of population and of rateable property, and particularly the more pauperised condition of the population, it appears to be inexpedient to make the parish of Navan an electoral division, as apparently the pressure on it would be greatly disproportioned to that placed on the other parts of the Union.

The difficulty then was, how to enlarge the Navan division without doing some injustice. It was certain that if only small portions of the parishes of Athlumny and Donaghmore, those immediately adjoining Navan, were proposed to be included, the owners and occupiers of such property would consider that great partiality was exercised to their prejudice. But if a tolerably large circle be added, extending as far as, but no farther than the land is enhanced in value by its proximity to the town, then the burden will be so diffused and equalized, and placed on property which really derives advantages from its position, that no fair grounds of complaint will exist.

Another circumstance must be also stated. No small proportion of the surplus population of Navan is said to have come from the surrounding parishes, many small farmers and cottiers being dispossessed on the expiration of their tenures, and from other causes. But since I held the meeting in Navan, several such families who resided on the Athlumny side have been dispossessed of their holdings, and have gone to reside in the town; and as these are all labourers, or persons possessing no capital, the circumstance naturally increases the apprehensions of those who are likely to be the rate payers, and has been urged by them as a reason for enlarging the division.

Taking all these matters into consideration, I have formed the Navan electoral division by including within it an area of 15,000 statute acres, which contains a population of 9800. This arrangement, I have reason to expect, will not be objected to.

Ardbraccan parish is similarly circumstanced to Navan, though in smaller degree. From nearly the same causes a considerable pauper population has been located in some parts of it; and as many of these are the labourers of the farmers in the neighbouring parishes of Churchtown and Liscarton, these are included in the Ardbraccan electoral division.

I have considered it necessary to give this explanation, without which

the Board would not be aware why such delay and difficulties have occurred in preparing and sending in the arrangements for the formation of this Union.

But though I have laid such stress on the disproportionate population of Navan and Ardraccan, it is possible that no very great number of destitute persons will be found in either, fuel and dwellings being in both very cheap. In the other parts of the Union there is still less appearance of pauperism. The entire population is 34,482, and the area is 93,327 acres; on this there is no waste; the whole is rich, and well able to support any destitute that may be found in it. What that number may amount to I am unable to ascertain, but I consider it sufficient to provide workhouse accommodation, in the first instance, for 500 persons, increasing it to 650 when necessary.

Navan contains a county infirmary, and a county fever hospital—the former entirely, and the latter almost entirely, supported by county presentments. Both are attended by very competent medical officers; but though these establishments give relief chiefly to those who reside within five or six miles, and though the county funds are notoriously insufficient to meet the demands made on these institutions, scarcely any subscriptions are obtained from the gentry and other wealthy persons who reside within that district. The consequences are, as I myself witnessed, that wretched paupers, ill of bad fever, when brought to the hospital gates, are refused admittance, and sent back to disseminate disease in their own families.

But a still greater evil occurs here. For this population of Navan and Ardraccan the gentry, or local authorities, have provided no dispensary attendance; domiciliary visits are never paid in this part of the country to the sick poor; than which there can scarcely be a stronger proof of the necessity of a change in the laws which relate to the medical institutions of this country.

Beside the two charities alluded to, there are five dispensaries in the Union, in the following places—Slane, Kentstown, Wilkinstown, Castle-town, and Ross.

I have the honour, &c.,

DENIS PHELAN,

Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

To

The Poor Law Commissioners.

TABULAR RETURNS.

Name of proposed Union . . . NAVAN.

Address of Clerks of the Peace of { Robert Chambers, Newtown Park,
the County or Counties within { Trim; and 1, Upper Leeson-
which the Union is situate . . street, Dublin.

Petty Sessional Divisions included { Navan.
in the Union { Slane.
George's Cross, Navan,

Names and Addresses to Clerks to Petty Sessional Divisions (if any) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{H. N. Williams, Navan.} \\ \text{Thomas M'Mahon, Slane.} \\ \text{Henry Beatty, George's Cross,} \\ \text{Navan.} \end{array} \right.$

Extreme length of Union . . . 17½ Statute miles.

Extreme Breadth . . . 14.

Proposed Qualification for Guardian, Annual Value of . . . } £10.

Date of Declaration . . . 25th June, 1839

Day on which Union is to take effect . . . } 1st July.

Time and Place at which Justices of the Peace are to meet to appoint *ex-officio* Guardians . . . } $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{4th July. The Court House in} \\ \text{Navan.} \end{array} \right.$

Nomination Day for election of Guardians at . . . } 8th July.

Day of Election of Guardians . . 22nd July.

First Meeting of Guardians to be held at the Court-house, Navan } 30th July.

24th May, 1839.

DENIS PHELAN,
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

NAMES and ADDRESSES of JUSTICES of the PEACE qualified to act as
ex-officio GUARDIANS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Robert Burke, Esq.	Hayes, Navan.
Francis Murphy, Esq.	Kilcain, ditto.
Richard R. Fitzherbert, Esq.	Black-castle, do.
Samuel Garnet, Esq.	Arch-hall, do.
Thomas Gerrard, Esq.	Liscarton, do.
Thomas E. Hussey, Esq.	Rathkenny, do.
Gustavus Lambert, Esq.	Beau-park, Slane.
Patrick Lynch, Esq.	Tara-hall, Dunshaughlin.
Henry Meredith, Esq.	Randalstown, Navan.
Peter Ponsonby Metge, Esq.	Athlumny, do.
Brabazon Morris, Esq.	Mullaha, do.
Arthur H. C. Pollock, Esq.	Mountainstown, do.
Thomas Rothwell, Esq.	Black-castle, do.
Sir William Meredith Somerville, Bart.	Somerville, Ashbourne.
Robert Taaffe, Esq.	Ardmulcan Navan.
James N. Waller, Esq.	Allenstown, do.
Thomas White Smith, Esq.	Nevinstown, do.
John Young, Esq.	Phelpotstown, do.
William E. Grainger, Esq.	Causestown, do.
Robert Tighe Hopkins, Esq.	Tankardstown, do.

SUMMARY.

No.	ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Population.	Number of Guardians proposed to be elected for each Division.	AREA, IN STATUTE ACRES.			
				Cultivated, including Wood.	Mountain, Waste, and Bog.	Water.	Total.
1	Navan . . .	9,799	5	..	None.	..	A. R. P. 15,021 2 30
2	Ardbraccan . .	4,744	3	..	..	..	9,555 3 33
3	Bective . . .	1,041	1	..	..	..	5,017 3 15
4	Tara. . . .	1,550	1	..	..	..	7,491 2 9
5	Ardmulchan . .	1,459	1	..	..	..	4,779 0 22
6	Kentstown . .	1,475	1	..	..	..	7,585 0 27
7	Painestown . .	2,170	2	..	..	..	8,138 1 11
8	Donaghpatrick .	2,882	2	..	..	..	10,560 2 10
9	Castletown . .	3,042	2	..	..	..	8,544 3 23
10	Rathkenny . .	1,995	1	..	..	..	5,496 0 10
11	Stackallan . .	1,825	1	..	..	..	5,188 3 31
12	Slane	2,500	1	..	..	..	5,947 1 1
Total . .		34,482	21	..	..	..	93,327 1 22

Workhouse accommodation proposed for 500 Inmates.

No. 19.

REPORT on the FORMATION of the TRALEE UNION.*—By W. H. T. HAWLEY, Esq., *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.*

GENTLEMEN,

Limerick, Feb. 8, 1840.

Having received your instructions to take charge of that portion of the county of Kerry comprising the baronies of Iraghticonnor, Clannaurice, Trughanacmy, and Corkaguinny, I proceeded on the 6th of January last to Tralee, for the purpose of obtaining such local and statistical information as would enable me to expedite the formation of a Union in that district first, a preference to which it was entitled, from Tralee being the principal town in the county, and from the anxiety which I understood was very generally expressed for the introduction of the Poor Law. At the period of my first visit the business of the quarter sessions was proceeding there, which gave me an opportunity of meeting many of the influential owners of property, and others, with whom I held a conference on the subject of my proposed plans, and arranged that a public meeting should be held in the court-house at Tralee on Tuesday, the 28th of January.

2. Such meeting was accordingly held, and was very numerous and respectably attended; the provost (the Rev. A. B. Rowan) being in the chair. On that occasion I fully explained the nature and object of the law, and laid before the meeting the plan for the formation of the Union, which it is now my duty to submit to your Board for your consideration

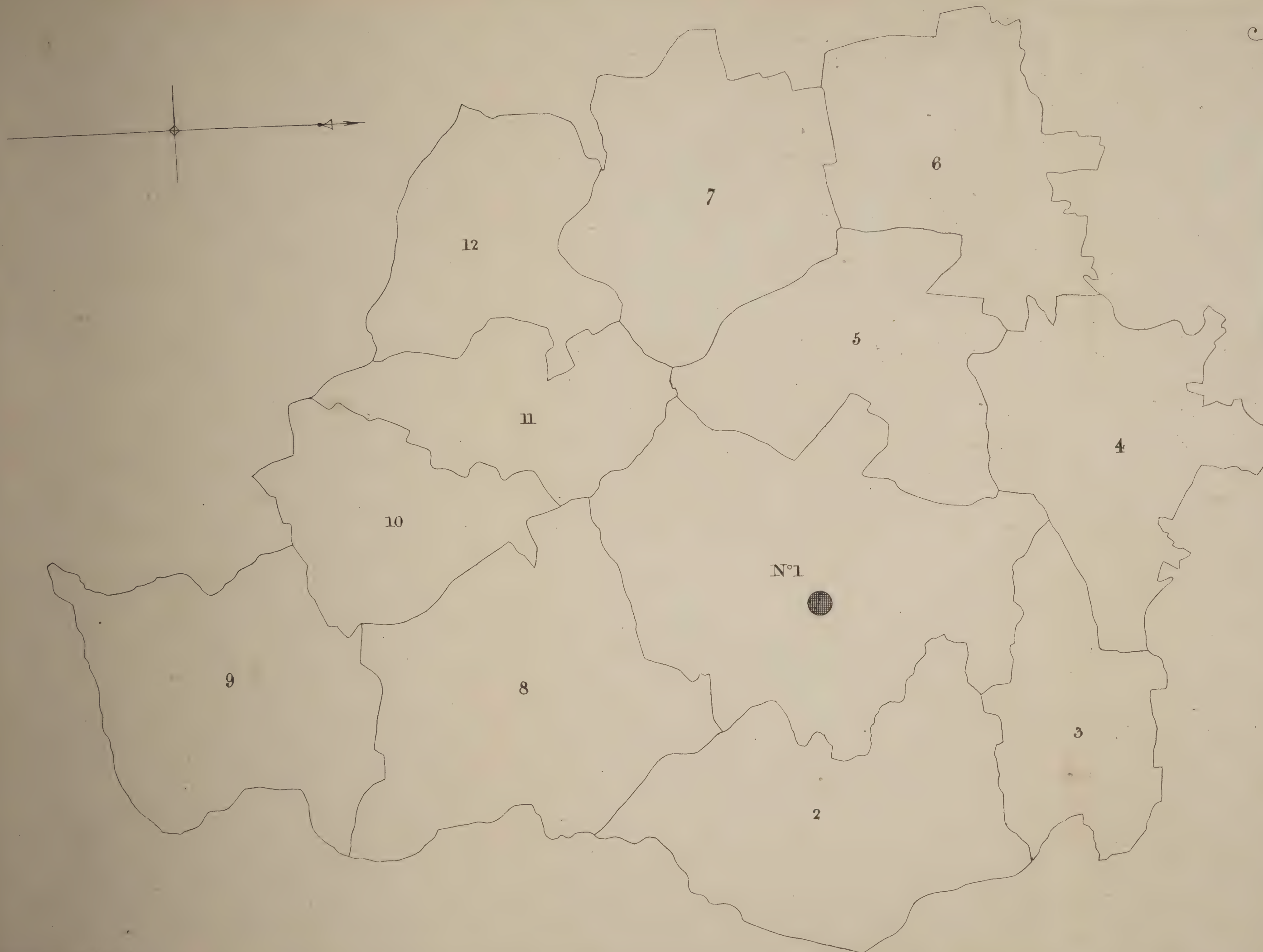
* The Tralee Union is not included in the List of Unions declared, [App. E, Nos. 7, 8.] the order not having been issued during the time comprised in that Return, though the formation of the Union being then resolved upon the report is inserted here. The Union has been since declared.

Mr Phelan's Report—

NAVAN UNION.

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS

N ^o 1	Navan
2	Ardbraccan
3	Bective
4	Tara
5	Ardmuchan
6	Kentstown
7	Painstown
8	Donaghpatrick
9	Castletown
10	Rathkenny
11	Stackallan
12	Slane



and approval; and it will be satisfactory to you to be informed that not a single objection was raised against the proposed arrangements; on the contrary, the wishes of the parties most concerned appeared to have been anticipated on all points.

3. The plan which I have now the honour of submitting to you is to constitute the town of Tralee the centre of the Union, and to unite with it the whole of the townlands in the barony of Corkaguinny, those in the parishes of Tralee, Annagh, Ballinahaglish, Ballincuslane, Ballymacelligott, Ballyseedy, Brosna, Castle-island, Cloghesbrien, Dysart (part of), Kilgarrylander, Kiltalla, Nohaval, O'Brenan, Ratass, and Adfert, in the barony of Trughanacmy; those in the parish of Fennit, in the barony of Clanmaurice; and the town of Lissadigue, in the parish of Ballinahaglish, in the barony of Clanmaurice. On a reference to the inclosed map, it will be perceived that the district thus proposed to be united is, geographically considered, of great extent, stretching from east to west not less than forty-six statute miles, but compressed into a comparatively narrow space from north to south, in the widest part not measuring more than fifteen statute miles.

The town of Tralee will, however, be observed as lying nearly equidistant from the eastern and western extremities; and the roads of the whole district converge to it as a central point; so that the public convenience will probably not be so seriously affected as a cursory consideration of the nature of the district might lead an observer to suppose. Previously to the public meeting, the question of forming two Unions, with Tralee and Dingle as their respective centres, had been mooted, principally by the inhabitants of Dingle; but on my showing that the county of Kerry with five Unions would be as fairly and equally divided as other neighbouring counties; that the multiplication of the workhouses throughout the country would tend to embarrass the government as to the loan to be provided for their erection; that economy would not be consulted by such a measure, inasmuch as the ratio of the charge for their building decreased considerably with their magnitude; that no greater hardship would be endured by paupers removed to the workhouse from distant points than was already experienced by persons suffering under fever and other diseases, who were brought from the utmost limits of the county to the infirmary and fever-hospital at Tralee; and that the division, as proposed, would give two most inconvenient centres, the proposition was abandoned.

4. The district above described I propose to divide into eighteen electoral divisions, which will be found particularly described in the accompanying tabular forms. Those only to which I wish to draw the special attention of your Board are, Tralee, Dingle, Castle-island, and Brosna. As regards their formation generally, you will perceive that I have adhered, in most instances, to a system of construction which has on former occasions given general satisfaction in the district under my charge, and which in the present instance was highly approved at the public meeting. I allude to making the electoral districts co-extensive with single, or with a union of several, parishes, having reference to area, population, and geographical, and other local circumstances.

5. As regards the Tralee electoral division, the density and impoverished state of a large portion of the population in the town of Tralee required (in order to maintain a just balance between pauperism and

property, and to render those localities liable for the future maintenance of the paupers which are now supporting them as mendicants), that a district comprising the parishes within a radius of about five statute miles from the town should be united. In this will be found the parishes of Tralee, Ratass, Ballinahaglish, and Clogherbrien; that part of the parish of Annagh which is in the barony of Trughanacmy; three portions of the parish of Ardfert, the principal part being in the barony of Clanmaurice, and to be united hereafter with Listowell. The parish of Fennit, which is composed of two townlands of the same name, and the townland of Lissadigue, which belongs to the parish of Ballinahaglish, and is the only townland of that parish which lies in the barony of Clanmaurice, I considered it right to annex these detached portions to the Tralee Union, and to the Electoral Division of Tralee; because, in the first instance, they have a more immediate connexion with that locality; and, secondly, because I was informed by the government boundary surveyors that there was no doubt they would hereafter be incorporated with the barony of Trughanacmy.

6. For the reasons above stated (relating to the necessity of preserving a due equilibrium between pauperism and property), I have found it necessary to unite a large district round Dingle, for the purpose of forming the electoral division of that name. Poverty prevails to a great extent: the parish alone would be unequal to the burden; and as the mendicants, in pursuance of their calling, levy contributions on all the parishes proposed to be united, and are, in fact, at this moment supported by them, no injustice will be done by the arrangement; and the unconnected portions of the parish of Dingle are so interwoven with the other parishes, as to give a sort of identity of character and interest to the whole.

7. In constructing the Castle-island electoral division, I found considerable difficulty in dealing with the parish of Dysart. Castle-island, as a parish, is sufficiently extensive in itself to support its own poor, though they are numerous; the town of Castle-island being one of the most miserable-looking places in the county, dilapidated, as to its buildings, and swarming with beggars; it therefore required no aid from adjoining parishes. It however happens that Dysart is divided into three distinct portions, one running close up to the town of Castle-island; another adjoining the southern boundary of that parish; and a third lying insulated in the parish of Killeentierna, which is attached to the Killarney Union. The only mode in which I could dispose of it was by incorporating with Castle-island the two portions which are attached to that parish, and leaving the third to go to Killeentierna, it being impossible to form a distinct electoral division of the two first-mentioned portions. I considered this so objectionable that I wrote to Mr. Voules, requesting him to relieve me entirely of the parish of Dysart, a proposition which he was so obliging as to immediately acquiesce in; but on consulting the gentleman who owns the greater part of this parish, I found that it was his wish that it should be disposed of, as I had originally proposed; and in consequence I had attached the two main portions to Castle-island, and left the smallest and insulated part to go with Killeentierna to the Killarney Union. This plan met with no opposition at the public meeting.

8. The owners and occupiers of Brosna expressed a strong wish that

the parish of Brosna should be placed in the Listowel Union, alleging as reasons that the distance was shorter to that town than to Tralee; that its intercourse tended chiefly there; that it was united with Listowel for constabulary purposes, and probably would be so eventually for general county business, as a memorial from the grand jury had been presented not long since to the Lords Justices, praying them to add it to the petty sessional district of Listowel; and it is not improbable that the prayer of the memorialist will be granted. I was inclined, on those representations, to have acceded to a wish so reasonably expressed; but finding, on inquiry, that the communication between Brosna and Listowel was entirely cut off by the northern end of Castle-island running directly between them, I objected, on the ground that an arrangement of that nature would be perpetuating one of the worst features of the Gilberts' incorporations in England, from which so much evil and inconvenience had arisen; and that it was impossible on that account it could be supported by me, or ratified by the Commissioners: with this explanation the parties expressed themselves satisfied.

9. Of the district generally, it may be stated that at least three-fourths comprise a wild mountain region, with the variety of soil usually incidental to localities possessing that character. The lowland portion is contained principally in the parishes of Castle-island, Nohaval, Ratass, Ballymacelligott, Tralee, Clogherbien, and Ballynahaglish, where the soil is for the most part fertile, and commands high rents, that in the neighbourhood of the town of Tralee letting for as much as ten guineas an acre. There are also extensive tracts of bog-land, and fuel is consequently abundant. From the parish of Annagh westward there is a continuous mountain-range extending through the whole barony of Corkaguinny, throwing out ramifications into all the isthmuses by which its line of coast is broken. The barony of Corkaguinny may be described as nearly a peninsula indented with numerous bays and inlets, which form harbours of refuge for the numerous vessels employed in fishing; but their apparent advantages are considerably diminished by the shallowness of the sea, and the innumerable sand-banks and shoals which choke up the entrance to the most commodious of them, and render them inaccessible to shipping of even moderate tonnage. The valleys between the different ranges of the mountains contain some excellent land; and the mountains themselves afford pasturage to great numbers of sheep and horned cattle. Much poverty is apparent in the dwellings and habits of the people: wages are low, and employment generally scarce. The custom of the labouring class of this district shutting up their cabins at those periods of the year when inactivity in the labour-market prevails, and obtaining a livelihood by begging in distant quarters, is too well known to require observation; but it may be remarked that the introduction of the Poor Law, aided by a stringent measure for the suppression of mendicancy, will have the undoubted effect of curing this great evil; and such seemed to be opinion of all those with whom I have conversed, capable of forming a sound opinion on the subject.

10. The town of Tralee is situated near the north-eastern foot of the range of mountains which I have before described as running through the barony of Corkaguinny, about a mile and a half from the bay of the

same name, on a site so low as to be occasionally flooded when high spring-tides meet the mountain torrents. It has a considerable market for meat, fish, and vegetables, and a large export trade in corn and butter, which is fast increasing. Coal and timber are the chief articles imported. It is a corporation, consisting of the provost, twelve burgesses, and a commonalty. The borough is not co-extensive with the parish, but includes a portion of the parish of Ratass, which, amongst other reasons, (looking prospectively to the provisions of the 1 and 2 Vic., cap. 56, sec. 2, for dividing electoral divisions into wards in towns containing a population exceeding ten thousand) induced me to place the latter parish in the same electoral division with that of Tralee. The public buildings comprise a new court-house, barrack, county gaol, county infirmary, fever hospital and dispensary. Amongst its charitable institutions are seven schools, two asylums for the aged and impotent poor, which are supported respectively by the protestant and catholic inhabitants by private contributions, and alms-houses affording accommodation to thirty-six poor widows, and a foundling hospital, for which the annual amount raised is about 90*l*. The only provision for the destitute poor is the interest of one thousand pounds bequeathed by a charitable individual (Miss Tuomy, of Tralee) for the purpose of being distributed by the parish priest among the poor generally at Christmas.

The only manufactories carried on, are a brewery and distillery; but from the great moral reformation effected by the Rev. Mr. Matthew, it is expected that the owners will shortly be obliged to reduce, if not entirely to relinquish, their present business.

The trade and general appearance of the town are fast improving, and the navigable canal now in progress is expected to be of essential benefit to the town.

The parish is intersected by the small rivers Ballymullen and Leigh, which unite just before they fall into the haven at the western entrance of the town. The soil is in general of superior quality, and chiefly in tillage, and agriculture is improving; it contains a small portion of mountain pasture and bog, and limestone is found within its limits.

11. The parish of Annagh lies partly in the barony of Trughanacmy, and partly in that of Corkaguinny; it contains the town of Blenner-ville, which is at the head of the bay, communicating with the canal leading to the town of Tralee; two-thirds of the land consist of rough mountain pasture; the remainder is arable.

12. A great portion of this parish is occupied by the valley extending between Castle Island and Tralee; the land is deep, and in most parts of good quality; a considerable portion of it is under tillage; the rest comprises bog and rough pasture, and limestone is everywhere abundant.

13. Ballinahaglish is situated on the north of Tralee; the land is chiefly under tillage, producing excellent crops, and the system of agriculture is fast improving, the cultivators having the advantage of an abundant supply of sea-weed, sand, and limestone for manure. The nature of the soil and mode of agriculture is nearly the same in the parish of Clogherbrien, but there is a deficiency of bog for fuel, which is supplied from the opposite shore of Killiney.

14. The parish of Fennit is composed of only two townlands of the same name, which are connected by a long narrow isthmus with the

main land; sea-weed was formerly manufactured into kelp, but it is now used for the more beneficial purpose of manure, and abundant crops of barley are raised.

The portions of Ardfert which are included in the barony of Trughanacmy contain some excellent land, which is appropriated both to tillage and grazing.

15. O'Brennan consists chiefly of coarse mountain pasture, and bog easily reclaimable, and considerable tracts are at the present time being brought into cultivation.

16. About one-fifth part of the parish of Ballymacelligott is bog and coarse mountain-pasture, the remainder arable and lowland pasture of average quality; it produces limestone of excellent quality for building.

17. Nohaval is chiefly rich lowland pasture, with some bog and mountain-pasture. There are several dairy farms.

18. Castle Island is a very extensive parish, containing not less than thirty thousand acres of soil, of various quality. Lord Headly, who is one of the chief proprietors, is making extensive improvements on his previously barren and unprofitable property. Branch roads connected with the main government lines have been constructed in various parts of the parish; and the value of property and condition of the people have been much enhanced by the facility of communication. The town of Castle-island, which was formerly the capital of the county, has declined since Tralee became the county town. Poverty is very apparent, and the street is much infested with beggars; several new houses are, however, in the course of erection, and the town is said to be fast recovering its former prosperity. Party feuds between the peasantry are, I regret to say, not yet extinguished; within the last month two factions met in great numbers for the purpose of deciding some former quarrel, and a conflict was only prevented by the timely interference of a strong party of the constabulary, aided by the military from Tralee. The parish of Dysart, which is attached to Castle-island, and forms part of the electoral division, contains much bog and mountain pasture; about one-half is meadow and arable land.

19. The character of these parishes is nearly similar, a large portion of both being rough mountain-pasture and bog. The valleys contain some excellent land, and improvement seems steadily progressing. Lord Headly, who is also an owner of property here, has planted some extensive tracts, and the plantations are thriving; the soil appearing to suit the fir tribe, of which they are principally composed.

20. Ballyseedy is principally under tillage, oats being the crop generally raised. Towards the west the parish includes a portion of the Slievemish mountains, where the land is chiefly coarse pasture and bog, of which about 500 acres have been planted.

21. Kiltalla has a fine alluvial soil throughout nearly its whole extent, with a substratum of limestone, and is a thriving parish. The townland portion of Kilgarrylander is of the same nature, but on the north it includes part of the mountain-range, where the soil is of inferior quality, and a considerable tract of bog occurs.

22. Dingle is the most westerly town in Ireland, and is the capital of the extensive peninsula which forms the barony of Corkaguinny: it has been improved within the last twenty years, and has a considerable

trade, arising principally from agricultural produce, and the fisheries established in the bay and the adjacent coasts, in which about one hundred boats, averaging six men each, are employed; and upwards of one thousand are engaged in carrying and transporting the fish to various parts. A manufactory of linen was formerly carried on, but since the introduction of cotton it has generally declined, and is now nearly extinct. This has thrown a great number of the manufacturing hands out of employment, and much distress is reported to prevail among this class. The parish contains some excellent land, and about one-fourth part consists of mountain-pasture partly reclaimable: there is also some bog, but not sufficient to supply the inhabitants with fuel. The kelp-trade was formerly carried on to a great extent in this district; but chemical discoveries having diverted it into another channel the sea-weed is now applied to the more beneficial purpose of manure.

23. Clahane is divided into two unconnected portions by the range of the Connor hills. That on the south extends to Dingle Bay, where a fishery is carried on, which gives employment to 250 persons during the season. Great quantities of sea-weed are procured for manure, and there is a considerable export trade in butter, which is sent to the Limerick market. Only a small portion of the land throughout both divisions of the parish is under tillage but it produces excellent and early crops through the agency of the sea-weed, which is used for manure. The rest consist of mountain and bog.

24. In Garfiney agriculture is improving, and the limited portion of the parish, which is under tillage, is rendered very productive by the operation of the sea-weed. Kilmalkeder and Kildrum are nearly of the same description, and the inhabitants are supplied with considerable temporary employment, during the fishing season, in the fishery in Smerwick harbour.

25. Ventry is chiefly composed of fertile land, and its inhabitants possess many advantages from the facility of obtaining sea-weed and the employment afforded by the fisheries.

26. This parish is situated at the south-western extremity of the peninsula of Dingle, and terminates in the promontory called Dunmore Head: it includes the Blasquets, or Ferriter's islands, and nearly one-half consists of rocky mountain-land; the rest is in tillage, and the sea-weed, as in other maritime parishes, is extensively used for manure. The inhabitants have also the advantage of a fishery on this coast.

27. The character of the parishes of Dunorlin, Maurhin, and Kilquane, is so identical with that of the other maritime parishes previously described as to require no observations. The same description will also apply to the parishes of Stradbally and Killiney; in the latter the land is extremely fertile, and is famous for producing excellent crops of wheat: a great portion of the parish is occupied by the low sandy peninsula which separates the two bays of Bandon and Tralee, of the northern portion of which are the small islands called the Maghares, which belong to the parish.

28. Kilgobbin is an extensive parish, only partly under cultivation; but sea-weed and sand are procured in great abundance, and it contains granite and slate-quarries.

29. The nature of the soil and the pursuits and advantages of the

inhabitants in the parishes of Ballinvoher, Ballinacorty, Minard, and Kinard, are nearly similar: their chief employment is agriculture and fishing, and the land, which is under cultivation, produces excellent crops.

30. The only existing establishments for the relief of the poor throughout the Union, are for medical purposes, and consist of a County Infirmary and Fever Hospital at Tralee; for the support of the former of which 700*l.* was granted out of the county funds during the last year; for the latter, 400*l.*; a Dispensary at Castle Island, for which 73*l.* was granted; a Dispensary at Dingle, the grant for which amounted to 64*l.*; and two other establishments of the same nature at Annascal and Castle Gregory, for which there was no grant.

31. There are no barracks or other government buildings within the range of the Union which could be appropriated to the purpose of a workhouse. The only barrack in the district is at Tralee, which is still occupied by the troops, and is likely to be permanently used as a depôt.

32. On comparing the area and population of the district comprised in the Union, the latter will be found proportionally small, and the condition of the labouring class in the rural portion by no means approaching to pauperism, though the semblance of poverty is everywhere prevalent. The inexhaustible resources of the sea, the facility of procuring firing, and the general fertility of the soil which is under cultivation, supply all the wants of the peasantry. Such, however, is not the case in the towns, and the pauperized state of Tralee, Dingle, and Castle Island, will not justify me in recommending that workhouse accommodation for less than one thousand paupers should be provided. This is somewhat above the proportion per cent. in other Unions; but I am of opinion it would not be prudent to commence the experiment of workhouse relief in so extensive a district, and with so rapidly increasing a population, with means less adequate to meet the probable pressure which may be applied at the outset.

33. The probable expenditure of the Union I estimate as follows:—

EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.
Cost of relief of 1000 paupers, at 1 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> per head, per week, for 52 weeks	4766	13	4
Repayment of one-twentieth part of 8800 <i>l.</i> , borrowed for building the workhouse . . .	440	0	0
Probable salaries of officers	350	0	0
Total Annual Expenditure	5556	13	4

INCOME.

	£.	s.	d.
A rate of 4 <i>d.</i> per acre on 350,722 acres, being the number according to the returns of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners	5845	6	4

It may be here remarked that the amount of the Barony-cess for the Barony of Trughanacmy alone, was for the last year 7026*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

34. With reference to the circular issued by your Board on the 28th

of October last, on the subject of the extension of the time for the issuing and collecting of the voting-papers at the election of the Guardians, I am of opinion, having regard to the mountainous nature of the district, its great extent, and the difficulty which will be thrown in the way of the persons employed by the returning officer of getting access to the residence of the cess-payers; understanding, also, that very few of the police can be spared for that service, the whole force throughout the county not exceeding one hundred and fifty men, that it is impossible the duty can be properly performed within the usual prescribed time, and that it will be expedient that *that* portion of the order by which it is regulated should be varied to meet the particular circumstances of the case.

I have therefore to recommend that in the Castle Island, Brosna, Balcaslane, Castle-gregory, Minard, Ballyduff, Dingle, Kilquane, Ventry, Dunorlin, and Dunquin electoral divisions, two days for the distribution, and two days for the collection of the voting-papers should be allowed; one whole day, as usual, being appropriated to the voting-paper remaining in custody of the voter.

35. Finally, I have to recommend that the Union should be brought forward for declaration, as soon as the convenience of the Commissioners, and the public business in other districts will allow.

I have the honour, &c.,

W. H. T. HAWLEY,
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

To
The Poor Law Commissioners.

TABULAR RETURNS.

Name of Proposed Union	TRALEE UNION.
Address of Clerks of the Peace of the	Francis Crosbie, Esq., Tralee.
County or Counties within which the Union is situate	
Petty Sessional Divisions included in the Union	Annascaul, Dingle, Tralee. Ballynoe, Tralee. Castlegregory, Tralee. Castle Island, Tralee. Dingle, Tralee.
Names and Addresses to Clerks to Petty Sessional Divisions (if any)	Patrick Casey, Dingle. John Croagh, Tralee. Richard Haggard, Tralee. Danl. Wm. O'Keeffe, Castle Island. Thomas Bumèr, Tralee.
Extreme Length of Union	46 statute miles.
Extreme Breadth	15 "
Proposed Qualification of Guardian,	10%.
Annual Value of	
Date of Declaration	30th March, 1840.
Day on which Union is to take effect	6th April.
Time and Place at which Justices of the Peace are to meet to appoint <i>ex-officio</i> Guardians	8th April, Court-house, Tralee.
Nomination-day for Election of Guardians at	15th April, 1840.

M^r Hawley's Report—
TRALEE UNION.

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.

N ^o 1	Tralee	7	Kilgarrylander	13	Ballyduff
2	Castle Island	8	Kilgobbin	14	Dingle
3	Brosna	9	Ballinvoher	15	Kilquane
4	Ballincuslane	10	Ballinacourly	16	Ventry
5	Ballymacelligott	11	Minard	17	Dunortin
6	Castlemain	12	Castlegregory	18	Dunquin



Day of Election of Guardians . . . 1st May.

First Meeting of Guardians to be held }
at the Court House, Tralee . . . }W. H. T. HAWLEY,
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

8th February, 1840.

NAMES and ADDRESSES of JUSTICES of the PEACE Qualified to Act as
ex-officio GUARDIANS.

Name.	Residence.
Arth. Blennerhassett, Esq., M.P., D.L.	Ballyseedy, Tralee.
Thomas Blennerhassett, Esq.	Shannavally, Tralee.
Pierce Chute, Esq.	Tralee.
Thomas Collins, Esq.	Barrow, Tralee.
William Denny, Esq.	Tralee.
The Sovereign of Dingle	Dingle.
Francis Egar, Esq.	Minard, Dingle.
Charles Geo. Fairfield, Esq., D.L.	Mount Eagle, Castle Island.
Samuel Murray Hickson, Esq.	Ballintaggart, Dingle.
Hon. Edward Mullins; D.L.	Dingle.
Hon. Richard Mullins	Moanaree, Dingle.
Maurice O'Connor, Esq.	Tralee.
Thomas Spring, Esq.	Tralee.
George Day Stokes, Esq.	Spa House, Tralee.
Peter Thompson, Esq.	Tralee.
The Provost of Tralee	Tralee.

SUMMARY.

No.	ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Population.	Number of Guardians proposed to be elected for each Division.	AREA, IN STATUTE ACRES.			
				Cultivated, including Wood.	Mountain, Waste, and Bog.	Water.	Total.
1	Tralee	19,772	8	..	..	..	32,502
2	Castle Island	7,592	3	..	..	..	40,680
3	Brosna	2,168	1	..	..	..	18,033
4	Ballincuslane	4,701	2	..	..	..	51,321
5	Ballymacelligott	5,235	2	..	..	..	19,984
6	Castlemain	2,795	1	..	..	..	7,398
7	Kilgarrylander	2,868	1	..	..	..	12,137
8	Kilgobbin	3,960	1	..	..	..	25,083
9	Ballinvoher	2,624	1	..	..	..	13,000
10	Ballincourty	2,184	1	..	..	..	3,186
11	Minard	2,735	1	..	..	..	11,146
12	Castlegregory	4,597	2	..	..	..	18,152
13	Bullyduffe	2,610	1	..	..	..	30,660
14	Dingle	11,617	5	..	..	..	28,696
15	Kilquane	1,982	1	..	..	..	13,542
16	Ventry	2,596	1	..	..	..	4,388
17	Dunorlin	2,975	1	..	..	..	15,877
18	Dunquin	1,363	1	..	..	..	4,937
Total		84,374	34				350,722

Workhouse Accommodation proposed for 1000 Inmates.

No. 20.

REPORT ON the PROGRESS of WORKHOUSES in IRELAND.—By GEORGE WILKINSON, Esq., *Architect to the Commission.*

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, 25th March, 1840.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the progress made in providing the workhouse buildings in Ireland, and the state of the several works at the present period.

Within this last year plans and arrangements for the workhouses of 74 different Unions have been complete; of which number 64 are now contracted for, and the works are in a greater or less degree of advancement; the remaining 10 are yet before builders, and awaiting in due course the receipt of proposals preparatory to contracts being made for their erection.

The two Dublin workhouses are in the most advanced state, having all the essential works so nearly finished, as to be now ready for the reception of the officers and stores of the establishment, and then they will be ready for the admission of the paupers. These workhouses, consisting of the Foundling Hospital in James-street for the South, and the House of Industry for the North Union, have undergone in a short period very extensive alterations and repairs, as well as additional erections, necessary for the classification of the inmates, in conformity with the arrangements determined upon for the new buildings.

At the South Dublin Workhouse, the entrance-building, which contains the board-room and clerks' offices, is the only part of the works which will remain for some weeks unfinished; but not being connected with the body of the house, and containing offices which may for the present be dispensed with, I think it better to allow the works to proceed gradually rather than risk their solidity by too hasty erection.

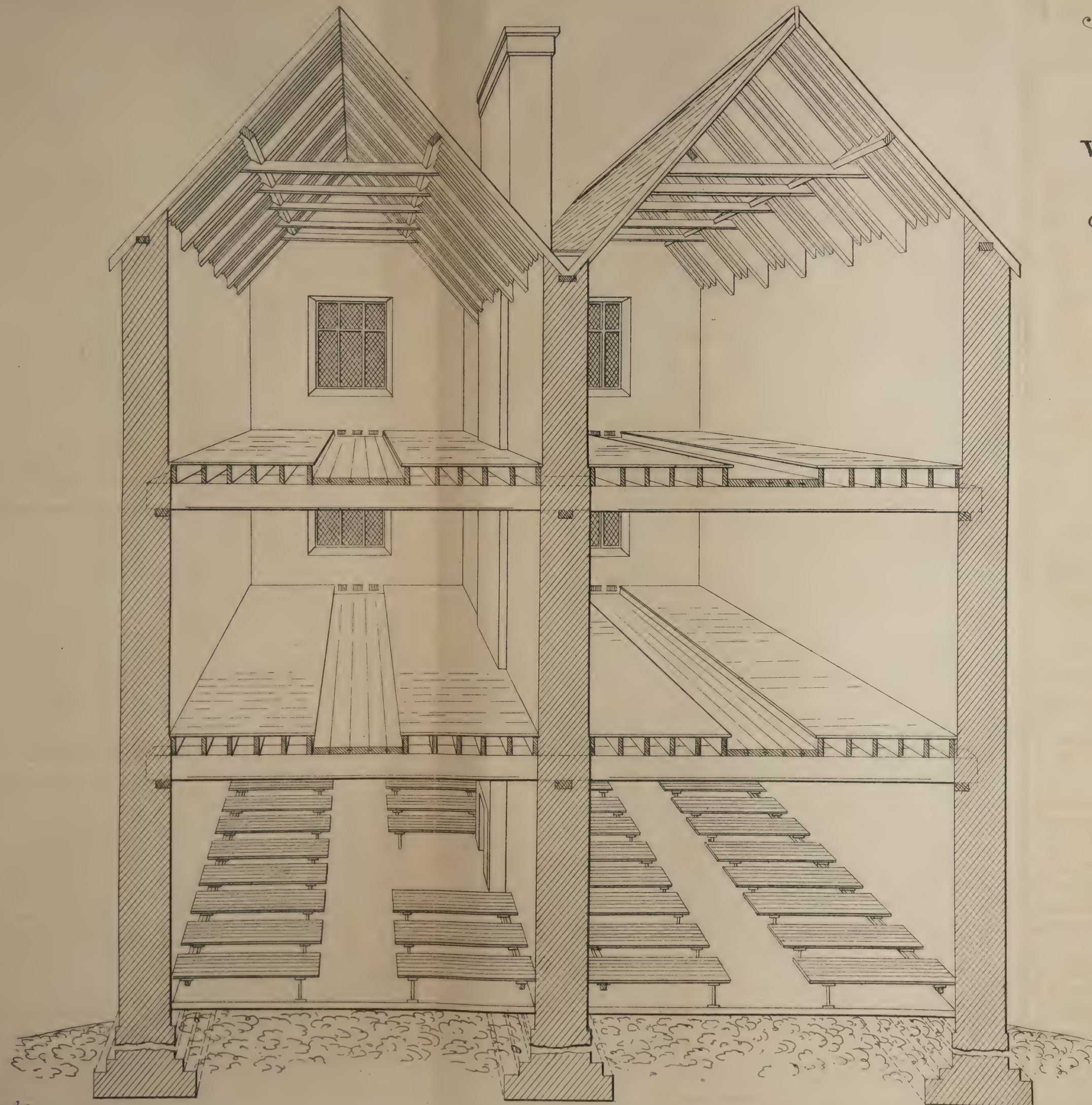
In Cork-street the premises taken for the removal of the remaining establishment of the Foundling Hospital, and on which a sum of 400*l.* has been expended, have the repairs and additions all complete, and the building is now occupied by the officers of the institution.

At the North Dublin Workhouse nothing prevents the entire occupation of the building, except that some rooms are still occupied by the steward of the late establishment, but he will quit them as soon as his intended residence and store-rooms are complete in the adjoining hospital.

In the public hospitals adjoining the late House of Industry, the works are in progress for providing kitchen and other accommodations which are necessary in consequence of their entire separation from the House of Industry, in which the kitchen, washing, and other offices were situated. These works will, however, soon be completed, and might have been so before this time, but for the necessity of partial changes in the apartments and offices so as to occasion little inconvenience and interruption to the business of the establishment.

The old premises at Island Bridge Artillery Barracks, taken for the removal of 370 idiots and incurable lunatics from the Dublin House of Industry, have undergone considerable repairs and additions, and the works are now all finished and certified, and the building is occupied by the pauper lunatics.

M^r Wilkinson's Report—
INTERIOR VIEW
Of Part of the
WORKHOUSE BUILDING.
Shewing the
CONSTRUCTION & ARRANGEMENT
of the
SLEEPING PLATFORMS & BEDSTEADS.





The only other old buildings which have yet been taken are at Clonmel and Fermoy, where contracts have been entered into for effecting the requisite alterations.

At Clonmel, the old House of Industry is a substantial and well-arranged building, and a contract has been made for enlarging and slightly modifying its existing arrangements; and with an outlay not exceeding one-third the cost of a new workhouse of like dimensions a very favourable building will be obtained.

At Fermoy, the intended workhouse is a portion of the barracks erected about thirty years since, and known as the New Barracks, one-half of which has been purchased from the Ordnance Department agreeably to a valuation of the premises, entered into between Mr. Owen, of the Ordnance Office, and myself, in June last:

The alterations necessary for rendering this building suitable for its intended purpose, will consist chiefly in repairs and divisions for classification. The chief item in the amount of contract entered into for this purpose, is for taking off and relaying all the slates, owing to the very weak and improper battens to which they are secured, which in their present state expose the roof to a considerable annual outlay for repairs. The building, when completed, will be very convenient, and but little inferior to a new workhouse, and with a saving of about 2000*l.* in the expense.

The four foregoing are the only converted buildings, but there are other Unions in which there are old houses of industry, which have been carefully surveyed, but were found to be unfitted for conversion to workhouse purposes. At Limerick, the old House of Industry was capable of containing 300 persons, but it required the adjoining ground on both sides to allow the necessary additions for a house to contain 1600 persons (the extent of accommodation required). This property was all surveyed, the old building planned, and the required additions projected, with an estimate of their cost, but owing to the difficulty attending the possession of the adjoining ground, the high rate of purchase at which it was to be obtained, the comparatively small accommodation in the old building, with the outlay necessary for repairs, it was ultimately abandoned; the advantages being considered on the whole much in favour of a new house.

At Cork the same circumstances influenced the decision in favour of a new building; and though the accommodation of the old House of Industry was considerable, yet the circumstances attending an extension of the premises were more unfavourable than at Limerick; it was therefore abandoned.

At Belfast, Waterford, Ennis, and other towns having old houses of industry, their conversion would have been more or less unfavourable; and in all cases the advantages were found to be on the side of new erections.

Independent of houses of industry and foundling hospitals possessed by Unions, some old premises, as distilleries, storehouses, and other buildings have been offered in some cases, and considerable time has been occupied in examining and considering their capability of conversion; but in no one instance have premises of this kind been found eligible either in point of economy or convenience of arrangement, sums asked in nearly every case having been far beyond the value for the purpose of conversion.

The following are the new buildings for which contracts have been

entered into, and their order in the list shows their comparative state of forwardness at the present time :—

Name of Union.	Names of Contractors.
Londonderry	Messrs. Patterson and Co.
Kilmalloch	Mr. Alexander Deane.
Rathkeale	Sir Thomas Deane and Co.
Midleton	Mr. William Hill.
Tipperary	Mr. D. Leahy.
Lisburn	Messrs. Williams.
Lurgan	Messrs. Williams.
Newcastle	Sir Thomas Deane and Co.
Balrothery	Mr. Doolin.
Dunshaughlin	Mr. Lee.
Celbridge	Mr. P. Regan.
Naas	Mr. Mackie
Skibbereen	Mr. C. Sullivan.
Waterford	Mr. T. O'Reilly.
Belfast	Messrs. Williams.
Banbridge	Mr. Murphy.
Limerick	Sir T. Deane and Co.
Castlederg	Mr. Maguire.
Ballinasloe	Mr. S. O'Brien.
Newry	Mr. S. Carroll.
Armagh	Mr. S. Carroll.
Loughrea	Messrs. Cockburn.
Athlone	Mr. W. Clarke.
Drogheda	Mr. Hammond.
Bandon	Messrs. Brown and Hurley.
Trim	Mr. R. Davis and Co.
Kinsale	Messrs. Brown and Hurley.
Edenderry	Mr. Mulleda.
Lismore	Messrs. Leahy.
Clogheen	Mr. J. Jones.
Sligo	Messrs. Patterson and Co.
Parsonstown	Messrs. Cockburn.
Longford	Messrs. Cowan.
Boyle	Mr. Jackman.
Rathdown	Mr. G. Farrell.
Carrick-on-Suir	Mr. T. Anthony.
Omagh	Mr. J. Creden.
Ennis	Mr. M'Namara.
Mallow	Messrs. Leahy.
Cashel	Mr. W. Tinsley.
Kilkeel	Mr. J. Murphy.
Gort	Mr. S. O'Brien.
Nenagh	Mr. D. Leahy.
Newtownards	Mr. C. Campbell.
Kilkenny	Mr. J. G. Robertson.
Dundalk	Mr. Murray.
Seariff	Mr. S. Gamble.
Cookstown	Mr. J. Millar.
Dungarvon	Mr. A. Deane.

Name of Union.	Names of Contractors.
Strabane	Messrs. Patterson and Co.
Carrick-on-Shannon . .	Messrs. Puirn and Dunn.
Kells	Mr. Edward Garvey.
Cork	Mr. A. Deane.
Galway	Mr. R. Lawler. ^a
Navan	Mr. Garrett Wall.
Manor Hamilton . .	Mr. James Caldwell.
Ballinrobe	Mr. Patrick Browne.
Gorey	Mr. McDaniel.
Dunmanway	Mr. Matthew Parrett.
Tullamore	Mr. John Wrafter.

Of the foregoing new buildings I have to remark that the Belfast house is not so forward as, from the date of its contract, it ought to be, owing, in the first place, to delay in obtaining possession of the site, but chiefly to the difficulty of obtaining a supply of materials. I am, however, able now to report that there appears to be every prospect of the works from this time advancing with rapidity.

At Strabane great delay has arisen from the want of possession of a site; the building in this Union would else have been one of the most forward. The same impediment has occurred to a greater or less extent in several other Unions; but with the exception of Dungarvon, Carrick-on-Shannon, Kells, Cork, and Galway, all are now progressing in a satisfactory manner, and the final possession of the latter sites will now, it is expected, be speedily obtained.

The buildings for which no contracts have been yet received, and which are now before parties who are estimating for the purpose of making proposals for executing the work, are the following:—

Bailieborough.	Carrickmacross.
Shillelagh.	Mohill.
Monaghan.	Kilrush.
Newtown Limavady.	Thurles.
Callan.	Magherafelt.

In addition to the foregoing Unions, I have to add that eligible sites have been surveyed and selected for several others, for which, also, plans of the buildings are in due course of preparation.

On the progress of the works in the buildings, generally, I am enabled to report satisfactorily. Several of the houses have already the greater portion of them roofed, and many of them are in a state of forwardness, which leads me to expect their completion in a few months, and within the period of their contracts, notwithstanding that the unfavourable weather in the past year for building operations has more or less affected all the works, and in some created much loss of time, occasioning very frequent cessations from work, and flooding many of the quarries, which have been rendered difficult and expensive to work, owing to the quantity of water and strength of the land-springs.

A temporary interruption has lately occurred also to some of the works, by a demand on the part of the workmen, chiefly masons, for an advance of wages; but I am of opinion this has, in most cases, arisen rather from usage or custom at this season of the year, than from improper combination among the workmen.

At present, however, I am happy to state but little interruption of this

kind exists. A reasonable increase of wages has been generally agreed to by the contractors, and the provision which is contained in the specification, granting to contractors an extension of time for any unjust combination among their workmen, has, I believe, been attended with a very salutary effect; and I am of opinion that the steps taken by your Board in circulating a copy of this provision, has operated beneficially in several instances.

The following Table exhibits the number of men now actually employed on the several workhouses, but their number will be daily increasing as the new works come into operation :—

STATEMENT of the Number of Men now employed on the Workhouses in progress, many of which are levelling the ground and forming foundations.

Masons, Stonecutters, Flaggers, Paviours.	Carpenters and Sawyers.	Labourers, Quarrymen, Carters.	Slaters and Plasterers.	Painters, Plumbers, Glaziers.	Totals.
1,432	. . 370	. . . . 4,492	. . . . . . 70	. . . . . . . . 54	1,432 370 4,492 70 54
				Gross Total.	6,418
Horses and Carts . . . 593					

The course which has been adopted for obtaining the several locks and fastenings required is different to that pursued in the construction of the English workhouses for obtaining these articles, which have been generally included in the building contract; but from my experience of the inferior articles introduced in many of the buildings, and against which there is no good security, I have recommended a different arrangement for the purpose of obtaining the good execution of all parts of the work, and with your sanction proposals have been invited by public advertisement for their supply, according to approved patterns, which are now under examination for selection, it being intended that all the articles to be used shall be compared with approved contract patterns, and thereby secure the introduction of much better constructed and more durable articles, which will hereafter avoid considerable outlay and inconvenience, arising from repairs necessary to too many of the common manufactured articles of this kind made at the present day.

The advanced state of the two Dublin houses and several of the new buildings, rendered necessary the best means of providing sleeping accommodation for the inmates; and in accordance with your directions, many patterns have been examined and several models have been prepared.

The much greater size of the Irish workhouses, as compared with the buildings in England, has rendered it important, as well for the economy as the convenience of the establishment, to ascertain if some other plan than that adopted in England, could not be advantageously introduced in Ireland. The result, after much inquiry and consideration, has been the construction of a different kind of bedstead to that hitherto used, and the substitution in most of the dormitories of a raised platform, instead of the usual bedsteads. The particulars of these changes are detailed in my report to your Board of the 16th of January last, of which the following is a copy:—

“ I have, by your directions, occupied myself in considering the mode best adapted for the sleeping of the inmates of the new workhouses, and have to submit the following report thereon:—

“ Referring to the course pursued in the English workhouses, it will be found that bedsteads of either wood or iron have been universally adopted, without regard to uniformity or size, construction, or cost; and it has generally been the practice for both the children and women to sleep in a double bed, and the male adults singly.

“ The cost of providing bedstead accommodation according to the latter arrangement, may be averaged at about 11s. for each person, in either wood or iron; the former of which, according to the usual mode of construction, may be considered the most expensive.

“ In the Irish workhouses, taking one built for 800 persons, and adopting the latter calculation at 11s. for each inmate, the bedstead accommodation would occasion an expenditure of 440*l.*; and looking to the required strength and durability of the article, I cannot estimate the sum of 11s. as being too high, or consider it capable of any important reduction.

“ The forwardness of the two Dublin Union workhouses having rendered a selection of bedsteads for those buildings a matter of necessity, I have to state, that for this purpose there have been prepared, and submitted to inspection, as many as ten different sorts of iron bedsteads, with the cost of each, and also designs for wooden bedsteads which I have made on a new and economical arrangement, models of which have been prepared by the directions of your Board.

“ These latter bedsteads have, by the wish of the guardians, after careful examination, been selected for the Dublin workhouses; and I can, therefore, with the greatest confidence, recommend them to your Board, for the use of the workhouses generally, on account of their simplicity of arrangement.

“ In recommending these latter bedsteads, I, however, propose their limited use; the rooms to which it will be necessary to apply bedsteads will be, I think, only those of the infirmary building, and the dormitory for the old and infirm men and women on the ground-floor, which serves as well, to a certain extent, for a day-room.

“ As a substitute for bedsteads in the other apartments, I have to recommend an arrangement which I consider will combine cleanliness and convenience with comfort.

“ This plan is, to construct along each side of the room a raised platform or continued bedstead, from six to eight inches above the level of the floor in the centre, which will then form a gangway or passage. By this arrangement, the doorways generally will open at each end of the

passage or floor; and any draught or current of air therefrom will not affect the persons sleeping, but will be advantageous to the ventilation of the room. It is presumed each person will sleep on straw or other mattresses, which, being turned up on end, with the clothes on them, each morning, will leave the whole platform or continued bedstead clear and open; and there will then be no inconvenience in cleaning the apartments, arising from the great number of bedsteads that each house must otherwise contain, which in the English workhouses are often placed so near together as to constitute in fact a second floor.

“ This arrangement is very practicable, owing to the construction of the timbers of the floors, and which would form the top of the platform or bedstead; and the joints of the floors being all grooved and tongued with iron, will allow of their being washed or cleaned without injury to the rooms below.

“ The additional expense it would occasion is estimated not to exceed 100*l.* in the large-sized houses already in part constructed, while the sum would be less in the houses in which the plans are not yet completed.

“ In conclusion, I have to add, that a model arrangement of this kind of sleeping platform having been constructed by directions of your Board, the same has been examined by experienced and competent persons, from whom I can learn no objection, but, on the contrary, find a strong opinion that it is the best mode to be adopted for the purpose.”

For the more familiar explanation of this report, I have to refer to an annexed drawing of the interior of part of a workhouse building, in which is shown the arrangement and construction of the new bedsteads and platforms. Bedsteads according to this arrangement have, at the request of the guardians, been introduced into the North and South Dublin Workhouses; and the old workhouse at Cork has been also fitted up, to a considerable extent, with the platform construction, which is found to answer the purpose much better than the bedsteads which it has there displaced.

In accordance with your directions, arrangements have also been made for carrying out the construction in the new workhouses; and in those buildings in part erected, the contractors have been supplied with instructions to make the required alterations for the construction of the platforms to the several rooms.

In conclusion, I have to remark, that the system adopted at the commencement for the erection of the buildings, and explained in a former Report, has been throughout adhered to, and is proposed to be continued. The clerks of works appointed to the superintendence of the several buildings, have been carefully selected with regard to their qualifications for the office, and have hitherto performed their duty, on the whole, quite as satisfactorily as could be expected: only two removals have been found necessary, and these more from want of promptitude in the exercise of their duty, than from incompetency or readiness to sanction bad work. The surveys which the buildings continually receive, and the surveillance to which the clerks of works are exposed, prevent the possibility of the latter long neglecting their duties, even if so disposed.

With the exception of the impediments before detailed, I may add, that up to the present time nothing has occurred to interfere with the due completion of the buildings, or to make the cost of their erection likely to exceed the estimated amount.

I have the honour, &c.,
GEO. WILKINSON, *Architect.*

To
The Poor Law Commissioners.

[No. 21.

REPORT ON WORKHOUSE DIETARIES.—By RICHARD HALL, Esq.,
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, March 20, 1840.

GENTLEMEN,

THE following remarks and statements are intended to explain and illustrate a dietary, which I have to propose for adoption in the two Dublin Unions.

The essential principle to be attended to in framing a dietary for a workhouse appears to be, that the food of a pauper, maintained at the public cost, should not be more abundant or better than that of the poor man maintaining himself in independence by his industry.

In England it has been found very difficult to preserve this principle; it was almost impossible, in many districts, to prescribe a diet less abundant, and of inferior quality, than that of the majority of the labouring classes, and at the same time sufficient to keep the inmates of the workhouse, belonging to the same classes, in health and strength. It is well known to all who have accurately inquired into the matter, that the diet ordered, or allowed by the Poor Law Commissioners for the English workhouses is, in many, not to say in most instances, superior in quality, and more nutritious than the ordinary diet of the poor; a fact attested by the improvement generally observable in the condition of the inmates, within a short period after their admission into the workhouse.

Such being the case in England, it must be expected that the difficulty of regulating the dietary of the paupers, so as not to hold out the additional inducement of superior food to those who may be already disposed, by the prospect of shelter and clothing, to seek relief from the Union, instead of working for a livelihood, will be even greater in Ireland. And yet exactly in proportion to the difficulty of adjusting the diet according to this principle, is the necessity of being careful to do so; because where subsistence is precarious, scanty, and unwholesome, and, such as it is, not to be obtained without severe exertion, there a supply of food, even of tolerable quality and in moderate quantity, yet provided regularly and without fail, becomes almost irresistibly attractive to the poor. Where such is the case, there is great danger of those tests becoming ineffectual, whereby some security is given that none but the actually destitute are relieved; and when once pauperism becomes on the whole, and in the estimation of a large portion of the poorer classes, more eligible than independence, evils which cannot be contemplated without dread are sure to follow.

Statements descriptive of the poverty of the labouring inhabitants of the greater part of this country are familiar to most persons ; it therefore is not necessary to introduce them here, nor to do more than merely to allude to some communications recently made to you by your Assistant Commissioners, and which I have had the advantage of perusing, in which this point is adverted to. Mr. Hawley, in an able and interesting paper on the dietaries suitable to Irish workhouses, has embodied a good deal of information on the usual mode of living among the labourers in this district, and recognises the difficulty of framing a scale for the workhouse which will not violate the principle laid down. Mr. Hancock, writing on the same subject, expresses the same opinion as to the necessity of great caution in the adjustment of the pauper's diet. Mr. Burke, too, apprehends that the dietary suggested by him may be disapproved on the same grounds ; and Mr. O'Donoghue finds that in his district, " the diet-tables of gaols and hospitals must be disregarded as rules for the workhouse, the food afforded in these establishments being without exception superior to the ordinary diet of the classes from which candidates for admission into the house would be supplied." Mr. Otway says, with reference to the district under his charge, that " the great mass of the labouring population are driven to the lowest standard of subsistence, and at peculiar seasons of the year to even an insufficient quantity of the worst description of food ;" and Mr. Mugeridge, suggesting a dietary, observes, that to be lower than the ordinary diet of the labourers in his district, it must consist of something inferior in quality to potatoes, with the addition, during eight months, of buttermilk, and, during the remaining four months, of very thin gruel, or water seasoned with an onion and salt.

It is under the circumstances indicated in these communications from your Assistant Commissioners, that you are to regulate this important department of the workhouse economy ; and, notwithstanding Mr. O'Donoghue's remark on gaols and hospitals, it is, I conceive, hardly possible to proceed without inquiring into the system at present pursued in those establishments.

The following Table gives the respective dietaries of 22 public establishments in various parts of Ireland. [*For Table see following page.*]

It will be observed in the first place, that in only two of the instances here given is more than two meals a day allowed to the inmates. There is no doubt that two sufficient and wholesome meals a day on an average throughout the year, is at least as abundant a supply of food as is obtained by the labourers in many parts of Ireland ; and unless such an allowance is proved upon trial to be too small in the establishment in which it is given, it may be contended, on the principle before stated, that the Poor Law Commissioners would not be justified in ordering a greater quantity to be given in the workhouses : it will be urged, and the reasoning cannot be easily rebutted, that if the independent labourer subsists on two meals a day, and if the inmates of such establishments are as instanced above, are kept healthy and strong on that allowance, it would be a species of injustice to the rate-payers and to the independent poor man, to give more than two meals to the pauper in an Union workhouse.

It will also be remarked that in none of the public establishments enumerated is any animal food, except milk, given to the inmates. It

	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Limerick House of Industry	Oatmeal, 8 oz.; milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint,	Potatoes, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; milk, sk., 1 pint.	None.
„ Mendicity Society	Potatoes, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.; milk, sk., 1 pint.	Same as breakfast.	„
„ County Gaol . .	Oatmeal, 8 oz.; milk, 1 pint.	Potatoes, $4\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.; sour milk, 1 pint.	„
Ennis House of Industry .	Oatmeal, 6 oz.; milk, 1 pint.	Potatoes, 4 lbs.; milk, skimmed, 1 pint.	„
„ County Gaol . . .	Oatmeal, 7 oz.; milk, 1 pint.	Potatoes, 4 lbs.; milk, skimmed, 1 pint.	„
Longford Gaol	Oatmeal, 8 oz.; milk, 1 pint.	Potatoes, 4 lbs.; milk, sour, 1 pint.	„
Roscommon Gaol	Ditto.	Ditto.	„
Sligo Gaol	Ditto.	Ditto.	„
Mayo Gaol	Ditto.	Ditto.	„
Galway Gaol	Ditto.	Ditto.	„
Town of Galway Gaol . .	Bread, 1 lb.; milk, 1 pint.	Same as breakfast.	„
Parsonstown Bridewell .	Potatoes, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; milk, 1 pint.	Potatoes, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; sour milk, 1 pint.	„
Waterford House of Industry	Oatmeal, $6\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Potatoes, 2 lbs.; sour milk, 1 pint.	Bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; sour milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Clonmel House of Industry.	Oatmeal, 5 oz.; milk, 2 noggins.	Potatoes, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; milk, 3 noggins.	Bread, 1 lb.; milk 2 noggins.
Maryborough Gaol . . .	Oatmeal, 8 oz.; milk, 1 pint.	Potatoes, 4 lbs.; sour milk, 1 pint.	None.
Wexford House of Industry	Oatmeal, 8 oz.; sweet milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Potatoes, 4 lbs.; sour milk, 1 pint.	„
„ County Gaol . .	Brown bread, 1 lb.; new milk, 1 pint.	Potatoes, 4 lbs.; buttermilk, 1 pint.	„
Athy Gaol	Oatmeal, 8 oz.; new milk, 1 pint.	The same.	„
Naas County Gaol . . .	The same.	The same.	„
Baltinglass Bridewell . .	Bread, 2 lbs.; sour milk, 1 pint, and sweet milk, 1 pint, daily.		„
Carlow County Gaol . . .	Oatmeal, 8 oz.; sweet milk, 1 pint	Potatoes, 4 lbs.; buttermilk, 1 pint.	„
Wicklow Gaol	9 lbs. potatoes, 1 quart milk, daily, except Sundays, when 2 lbs. of whole meal bread is substituted for the potatoes. In the summer months the Sunday diet is adopted daily.		

is matter of notoriety that meat is rarely, if ever, tasted by the Irish peasant; and the fact of its being almost universally excluded from the dietaries of public institutions, shows that the change in his habits and circumstances in life that a man undergoes when he becomes an inmate of any of them, does not render a change of diet necessary for his well-being. This almost general rule may be proved by the few exceptions that occur. Your Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Phelan, whose medical knowledge and professional experience add great weight to his opinion, when discussing this point in a Report on Dietaries writes as follows:—"The dietaries of prisons are of three descriptions; bread diet, mixed diet, and vegetable diet. Each consists of only two meals. The first, for various reasons, is in most use. But, from no inconsiderable acquaintance with prison discipline, I am satisfied that the third is the best—that which would keep the prisoners in better health. This consists of stirabout and new milk for breakfast, and

potatoes and skimmed milk for dinner.” And again, in another part of the same Report, he says, “Whether meat or broth should be allowed in our workhouses is a matter of doubt with me, as those who are likely to become the inmates but rarely obtain either at their own residences, or at their own expense, except perhaps, about three or four times a-year. If meat be at all allowed it should be extremely well boiled, so that the soup or vegetable porridge prepared with it may be used at dinner instead of milk, and that the meat itself will be considered as of less value than such soup or porridge. I have come to this conclusion from having frequently found, to my very great annoyance, that more serious affections of the bowels occurred within the twenty-four hours after meat and broth had been used in the Clonmel House of Industry, than during the remainder of the week.”

In the schedule annexed to the 7th Geo. IV. cap. 74, or the Act for Consolidating and Amending the Laws relating to Prisons in Ireland, three descriptions of dietary are given, one of which the grand jury is to adopt in every county; they are these:—

1.—Bread Diet—2 lbs. bread, 1 quart of pure milk to each prisoner per day.

2.—Potato Diet—9 lbs. potatoes—1 pint of new milk, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

3.—Mixed Diet—8 oz. meal for stirabout, 4 lbs. potatoes, 1 pint of new milk, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

It is probable that such considerations as the preceding led to the drawing up of these dietaries; and it may be presumed that inquiries similar to those recently made in various parts of Ireland by your Assistant Commissioners were made when that Act was in contemplation. The object in view was then the same as now, namely, to determine what is a sufficiency of food, and what the most suitable quality for adults of both sexes, regard being had to their previous habits of life, and the peculiar circumstances under which they are to be maintained. And the result was a mode of diet which, though it admits of being to a certain extent varied in various counties, is substantially, as nearly as possible, the same with that which is now suggested by your Assistant Commissioners, whose independent investigations have led them to conclusions far more closely resembling each other than could on a hasty view of the matter have been expected.

The dietaries suggested by them are the following:—

	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
MR. HAWLEY.—Males, from 14 to 60	Oatmeal, 8oz.; new milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Potatoes, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; sk. milk, 1 pint.	None.
Females from 14 to 60	Oatmeal, 6oz.; new milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Potatoes, 3lbs.; sk. milk, 1 pint.	„
MR. HANCOCK.—Both sexes	Oatmeal, 8oz.; new milk, 1 pint.	Potatoes, 4lbs.; buttermilk, 1 pint.	„
MR. BURKE.—Both sexes .	The same.	The same.	„
MR. O'DONOGHUE.—Men .	Oatmeal, 7oz.; new milk, 1 pint.	Potatoes, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; sk. milk, 1 pint.	„
Women	Oatmeal, 6oz.; new milk, 1 pint.	Potatoes, 3lbs.; sk. milk, 1 pint.	„
On Sunday to substitute for milk . . .	. . . .	Broth, 1 pint.	„
DR. PHILAN	Oatmeal, $6\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; new milk, 1 pint.	Potatoes, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; sk. milk, 1 pint.	Bread, 6 oz.; new milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.

The foregoing information and suggestions, coming for the most part from gentlemen engaged in rural districts, were not perhaps conclusive as to the mode in which the inmates of the two Dublin Union workhouses should be dieted; although they indicate a line along which it would be safe to proceed in considering their case. It appeared that the habits of a city population might require a different treatment; that in all probability the ordinary subsistence of the lowest classes was derived from various sources, and that they were accustomed to support themselves by a mixture of almost all kinds of nutriment, animal and vegetable, as they could procure it, having no settled and habitual food, like the potatoes of the cottier and agricultural labourer. On the other hand, the Act of the 7th Geo. IV., above referred to, prescribed no peculiar dietaries for cities and towns, and the inmates of most of the public establishments in Dublin are maintained on a diet substantially the same as that of similar institutions elsewhere; and I was led, by all that I was able to learn on the subject, to the conclusion that no difference, or only a very trifling difference, need be made between the dietaries of the rural Union workhouses and those for the city Unions; and that it would be especially inexpedient to make any great difference where a city or town Union, as is the case in Dublin, comprises also a considerable rural population. Such was also the general opinion of those persons whom I felt it my duty to consult on the point, among whom were the Boards of Guardians of the two Unions. In those boards are gentlemen conversant with the habits of the city, and of the rural poor, magistrates concerned in the management of the public institutions of the city and county of Dublin, and persons engaged in trade, commerce, or agriculture, and giving employment to large numbers of workmen and labourers. I was aware that the duty of regulating the diet of the paupers devolves on the Commissioners; but I still considered it desirable to avail myself, in their behalf, of the experience of boards composed of individuals so competent to form a judgment on the matter, and who would hereafter have to enforce whatever regulation the Commissioners might ultimately issue.

I submitted the subject, in the first instance to the consideration of the Guardians of the South Dublin Union; it is needless here to recapitulate the discussions that took place respecting it, at the general meetings of the board, or at those of the committee to whom it was referred; but I will here insert an extract from the Report made by the Committee, and, after much deliberation, adopted by the Board of Guardians:—

“Your Committee, having fully considered various suggestions submitted on this point, unanimously agree that the provisions furnished to the paupers should be of good quality; but that their general diet should not be superior to that of the class of independent poor persons from which the paupers may have come; so that no inducement be held out to such persons to enter the workhouse on account of the more eligible condition of the inmates.

“Your Committee are decidedly of opinion that the general maxim, laid down so ably by Mr. Nicholls in his Report, should not for a moment be lost sight of; that the seeking the shelter of the workhouse

should be the test of destitution, and that none but those absolutely in want should ever be induced to claim its shelter.

“Your Committee think it would be improper and highly inexpedient that the pauper, supported at the expense of the public, should be better fed and clothed than the industrious peasant or tradesman, who by his hard labour maintains himself and his family in honest independence.

“Your Committee, therefore, following out these resolutions, have to suggest, that two meals a day will be sufficient for the paupers in the workhouse, namely, a breakfast and dinner, but no supper. They advise, that on two days of the week the dinner should consist of broth made of ox-heads and shins, and other coarse pieces of beef, together with potatoes, to be mashed up therein; the allowance for each adult pauper to be 4 lbs. of potatoes, weighed before cooking; on the other five days potatoes and buttermilk, the allowance for each adult being 4 lbs. of potatoes (weighed raw), and 1 pint of buttermilk. They advise that the breakfast every day should consist of oatmeal boiled into stirabout, and new milk; the allowance for each adult pauper being 7 ounces of meal, and half-a-pint, imperial measure, of milk.

“Your Committee advise that food of the same kind, but in less quantities, with a portion of Bread, be provided for the children; and that the sick and infirm be dieted according to the directions of the medical officer.”

The subject was afterwards brought under the notice of the Guardians of the North Dublin Union, who after due consideration, recommended for adoption the same dietary, in all respects, as had been suggested by the other Board.

I propose that this dietary be fixed, under the sanction of your official order, for the two Dublin workhouses. Only few additional observations are needed in support of this proposition.

- 1st. The dietary proposed adheres as closely as is practicable to the fundamental principle laid down above.
- 2nd. The quantities have been proved to be sufficient, upon trial, under precisely similar circumstances.
- 3rd. The substitution of mashed potatoes and broth for whole potatoes and milk, on two days of the week, is intended to guard, in some degree, against mischief which might arise to the city paupers, from having recourse suddenly to a diet from which all animal food but milk is excluded.
- 4th. The description of food is as cheap as could be provided in Dublin. The process of cooking it is simple; the waste small; the meals will be easily and quickly distributed, and can be consumed by the paupers in an orderly manner.

It may be well before concluding this Report, to notice specially the dietaries now in use at the House of Industry and Foundling Hospital, the two establishments which will from henceforth be merged in the two workhouses, and that used at the Mendicity Institution.

They are as follow :—*See next page.*

Of the dietary of the House of Industry it is enough to say, that it was well suited to the peculiar objects of that charity, but would, on that very account, be unsuitable in a workhouse. It appears in the

	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
HOUSE OF INDUSTRY .	1 quart stir- about; $\frac{1}{3}$ qt. new milk.	1 quart soup, 6 oz. brown bread, on Sun- days, Tues- days; and Thursdays; $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. pota- toes, 1 pt. soup, on Mondays and Wednes- days; $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. potatoes, 1 pt. buttermilk, on Fridays and Saturdays.	6 oz. brown bread, with 1 pint but- termilk, or $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. beer, or 1 quart gruel.
FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, —for Boys and Girls	Bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Potatoes, 2 lbs.; milk $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Bread, $\frac{1}{3}$ lb.; milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.
MEDNICITY INSTITU- TION,—Adults . .	Stirabout, 2 lbs.; new milk, 1 noggin.	Potato stew, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	None.
Children . . .	Stirabout, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; new milk, 1 noggin.	Potato stew 2 lbs.	—

Annual Report of the Institution for the year 1839, that those only are received who, from "*age and infirmity*, are unable to support themselves, and are certified to be utterly destitute;" whereas the future inmates of the workhouses will be of all ages, and healthy, as well as sick or infirm.

The object sought to be obtained by means of the House of Industry seems (since the year 1816, when the system was changed), to have been the providing an asylum for poor persons permanently disabled, in which they might be comfortably supported, rather than a temporary domicile for the fugitive and fluctuating body of paupers, whose destitution will be relieved in the Union workhouse; so that the greater part of the inmates of the House of Industry were in condition similar to that class of the workhouse inmates which is denominated the aged and infirm class, and whose diet is prescribed to be specially regulated by the medical officer, as an exception from that ordered for the establishment generally.

The dietary of the Foundling Hospital, is, of course, calculated only for children. It provides three meals a-day; it being believed that children require to be fed more frequently than adults. It is proposed to adopt this practice in dieting the children in the workhouses, and to give them their daily food in three portions.

The dietary of the Mendicity has been framed on a close computation of the lowest possible cost at which two sufficient meals can be provided for each pauper.

The potato stew, which is the dinner every day of the week, is that which it is proposed to give to the inmates of the workhouses on two days in each week, for reasons before adverted to.

I have appended to this Report a Form in which it may be convenient to issue the dietary ordered for the two Dublin Unions.

I have the honour, &c.

RICHARD HALL,

Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

Enclosures in Mr. Hall's Report.

DIETARY for ADULT PAUPERS of both Sexes.

	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.
Sunday . . }	7 oz. oatmeal, made into stirabout.	Potatoes, 4 lbs.; weighed raw.
Tuesday . . }		
Wednesday . . }		
Friday . . }	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.	{ 1 Pint of buttermilk, or reduced milk.
Saturday . . }		
Monday . . }	7 oz. oatmeal, made into stirabout; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. new milk.	{ Potatoestew (2lbs. potatoes weighed raw, with broth).
Thursday . . }		

DIETARY for PAUPERS above Nine, and under Fifteen Years Old.

	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Every day	$3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. oatmeal stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk.	2 lbs. potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint buttermilk, or reduced milk.	6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk.

Children under nine to be dieted at discretion; infirm and sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

No. 22.

REPORT ON WORKHOUSE DIETARIES.—By W. H. T. HAWLEY, Esq.,
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

GENTLEMEN,

Limerick, December 24th, 1839.

HAVING been directed by you, in your Circular of the 20th November last, to prepare and forward for your consideration a dietary or dietaries which, in my judgment, will be suitable to the Union Workhouses in the district under my charge, and to furnish you with accurate information as to the mode of living of the peasantry, as well as the dietaries used in the several public establishments in the district, I have now the honour to lay before you the result of the inquiries which I have from time to time made of the labouring poor themselves, and of others best qualified to give an opinion on the subject, as also copies of the dietaries now in use in the several houses of industry, gaols, infirmaries, &c. &c.

That the potato is the staple food of the peasantry is a fact too well known to require any proof; and it will hardly be necessary to state, that I have found the use of this vegetable to prevail in all parts of my district. The grand object of the peasant, when planting the potato, is to raise the largest crop on the smallest extent of land, and with this view the sorts called “Lumpers” and “Whites” are generally preferred, as being most prolific; they are, however, of a very inferior and a watery nature, and the loss in cooking reduces them in weight much more than the superior kinds; but, as the gross produce of these potatoes, on any given portion of land, is considerably greater than that of any of the other sorts, they continue to hold the preference. The market value of the several sorts corresponds with their quality, and the cheapness of the Lumpers and the Whites, the two sorts above-mentioned, furnishes another reason for their general use.

The potato is eaten at every meal, and throughout all seasons of the year. A failure of the crop, or even an improvident use of an abundant supply, frequently, however, causes the necessity of resorting to the use of other species of food; and oatmeal, eggs, butter, lard, dripping, and herrings are then partially, though sparingly substituted for it, particularly in the months of May, June, and July, when the old crop is exhausted, and the new is not yet ready for digging, an operation which generally commences about the first week in August. Milk, after being skimmed, as in the state of buttermilk, in the districts where dairy farms abound, is also much used; the quantity consumed being regulated by the nature of the district and the consequent supply, which varies according to the season of the year, being of course least plentiful in the winter months. When the supply of milk fails, water becomes the only beverage of the working class; and their dry meal of potatoes has then a relish imparted to it by the addition of a herring, which is generally eaten by the heads of the family, the children dipping the potatoes into the sauce in which it was cooked. Illness appears to be most prevalent at those seasons of the year when water is used as the only beverage. Frequently lard with salt is boiled in water, and the potatoes dipped into this mixture, which is called “Dip.”

Labourers employed by farmers who are obliged, by the terms of their contract, to feed them, are, in many instances, better off than those who receive full money wages, and cater for themselves. Butter, eggs, milk, and even meat, are occasionally furnished them; but if left to his own resources, the labourer rarely tastes animal food. Porridge, composed of oatmeal boiled in water, with salt and pepper, is a frequent substitute for potatoes.

There is little doubt that the pernicious custom of whiskey-drinking has hitherto abridged the domestic comforts, by tending to deteriorate the quality of the food used by the families of the peasantry. It would be premature to reason upon the future effects likely to be produced by the reformation, in this respect, lately introduced; but from inquiries which I am constantly making at the village shops where groceries as well as spirits are sold, I find that there is an increase in the sale of the former, more than in the ratio to the decrease of the latter, and that tea, coffee, and bread, are now purchased by the poor for consumption in their cabins, and public coffee-shops are established in most of the towns.

Perhaps it may not be out of place to state here, that there is also a remarkable improvement in the dress of those who were formerly addicted to drunkenness; and this, in conjunction with the fact stated above, affords a proof, that the poor generally are beginning to appreciate those comforts which an abstinence from intoxicating liquors has now placed within their reach.

The number of meals eaten during the day by the labouring class is very generally regulated by the following circumstances, viz., the season of the year, the locality, the supply of fuel, and the supply of food. In the short days in the months of November, December, and January, in manufacturing towns, and at times when turf is scarce and dear, the supply of potatoes falling short, and employment scarce, supper is frequently omitted; but at other times, and under different circumstances, particularly where hard labour has to be performed, a third meal is partaken of.

The quantity of food consumed by able-bodied women is almost invariably less than that consumed by able-bodied men, but in quality it is precisely similar. Males up to 60 years of age fully consume as much as young men in the prime of life, and those above 60 very little less. The same proportional consumption of food is also observable in women.

There is more difficulty in obtaining any correct data as to the relative consumption of food by children of all ages; but from the best information I can obtain, I am led to suppose that those upwards of ten years of age require fully as much as a full-grown woman to sustain them, at the period of life when muscular expansion, and a rapid digestion require equivalent support.

My inquiries upon the foregoing heads have been extended to all parts of the district under my charge, and the result will be found stated in the following tabular form, which I have prepared for the purpose of avoiding the tautology which the general similarity of diet, would else have imposed upon me, and at the same time to set the particulars in the clearest point of view before your Board.

TABLE showing the QUANTITY OF FOOD CONSUMED by the LABOURING POOR in the DISTRICTS comprised in the undermentioned UNIONS.

UNION,		BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
LIMERICK .	Men .	4½ lbs. potatoes, 1 pint skimmed milk.	The same, and in winter herrings and water instead of milk.	This meal is occasionally omitted in the city of Limerick, particularly during the short days, and chiefly by labourers employed in stores, &c.
	Women	The same.	The same.	
RATHKEALE	Men .	5 lbs. potatoes, 1½ pint milk in summer, 1 pint milk in winter.	The same. When milk is scarce herrings are used.	This meal is not taken at periods of the year when potatoes get scarce and work is not to be obtained.
	Women	4 lbs. potatoes, 1½ pint milk in summer, 1 pint milk in winter.	The same.	
NEWCASTLE	Men .	5½ lbs. potatoes, 1 quart skimmed milk.	The same; herrings, lard, and oatmeal porridge are used when milk is scarce.	This meal is not always taken.
	Women	4 lbs. potatoes and nearly the same quantity of milk.	The same.	
KILMALLOCK	Men .	4½ lbs. potatoes, 1 quart skimmed milk.	The same with herrings and dripping when milk is scarce.	The same, but supper is not always eaten. The same.
	Women	3½ lbs. potatoes, from 2½ pints to a quart of milk	The same.	
TIPPERARY .	Men .	4½ lbs. potatoes, 2 pints of milk.	The same.	Supper is not always taken. Ditto.
	Women	3½ lbs. potatoes, 1½ pint of milk.	The same.	
CASHELL .	Men .	4½ lbs. potatoes, milk only used in harvest time.	The same, and herrings occasionally.	Supper is not always eaten; when it is, the same quantity and quality of food is used as at other meals.
	Women	Nearly the same.	The same.	
THURLES .	Men .	3 to 5 lbs. potatoes, from 1 to 2 pints of skimmed milk.	The same; but a herring, weighing 4 oz., is sometimes used instead, and occasionally eggs and butter.	Supper is only eaten at plentiful seasons of the year.
	Women	3 to 3½ lbs. potatoes, 1 pint skimmed milk.	The same.	
NENAGH .	Men .	4½ lbs. potatoes, 1 pint milk.	The same, and herrings when milk cannot be obtained.	The same. The same.
	Women	3 lbs. potatoes, ¾ pint milk.	The same.	
ROSCREA .	Men .	4½ lbs. potatoes, 1½ pint of buttermilk.	The same. Herrings are used when potatoes become scarce.	The same; but three meals are not always taken,
	Women	4 lbs. potatoes, 1 pint buttermilk.	The same.	
ENNIS .	Men .	From 4 to 5 lbs. of potatoes, 1 pint skimmed milk.	The same, and herrings are occasionally used when milk is scarce in the winter time.	The same. Supper is seldom eaten in the months of November, December, and January.
	Women	3 to 3½ lbs. potatoes, 1 pint skimmed milk, sometimes even less.		
KILRUSH .	Men .	4 lbs. potatoes, 1 pint skimmed milk.	The same; but herrings are used in winter instead of milk, &c.; a sauce, composed of water, meal, and onions.	This meal is not taken at all times of the year.
	Women	From 2½ to 3 lbs. potatoes, 1 to ½ pint skimmed milk.	The same.	
ENNISTYMON	Men .	5 lbs. potatoes, "cups," 1 pint of milk.	The same.	The same, but supper is not always eaten. The same.
	Women when at work	The same.	The same.	
SCARRIFF .	Men .	5 lbs. potatoes, 1 pint sour milk.	The same. Herrings when milk cannot be had.	The same. The same.
	Women	3 lbs. potatoes, 1 pt. milk.	The same.	

On examining these statements, it appears that the average quantity of potatoes consumed by an able-bodied labouring man at each meal is about $4\frac{3}{8}$ lbs., or $9\frac{3}{8}$ lbs.; at the two meals of breakfast and dinner, milk, $1\frac{4}{8}$ pints at each meal, making $2\frac{3}{8}$ pints per day.

By an able-bodied woman, potatoes at each meal, $3\frac{9}{8}$ lbs., or $7\frac{6}{8}$ lbs. at the two meals of breakfast and dinner, milk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints, or $2\frac{3}{8}$ pints per day. At periods when supper is eaten, one-third more in quantity of both milk and potatoes may be assumed as the daily consumption of food of each of these classes. It is to be observed that the above calculation has been made on the raw vegetable, and that the waste in cooking is about two ounces in every pound of sixteen ounces.

I have inserted the dietaries obtained from the different public establishments in the district, in the subjoined tabular form for easier reference.

DIETARIES in use in the several PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS
in the DISTRICT.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, LIMERICK.

	Lunatics and able-bodied Men.	Aged Men and Women.	Boys and Girls under 14.
BREAKFAST	8 oz. of oatmeal stirabout, made with water and salt, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.	6 oz. of oatmeal stirabout, made with water and salt, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.	4 oz. of oatmeal stirabout. made with water and salt, and 1 quart of new milk for six.
DINNER	14 lb. of (raw) potatoes for four, and 1 quart of skimmed milk for three.	14 lb. of (raw) potatoes for five, and 1 quart of skimmed milk for three.	14 lb. of (raw) potatoes for six, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of skimmed milk for each.

No SUPPER is allowed. The very young children get bread, as also sickly inmates, and sometimes mutton, wine, and other extra nourishment, as ordered by the doctor. The inmates in general receive a meat dinner occasionally, also the sickly inmates receive extra new milk as nourishment, and the infant children 1 pint of new milk each per day.

In the County of Limerick Infirmary, there are four scales of dietary in use, viz., “ordinary,” “full diet,” “middle diet,” and “low diet,” which are directed by the medical officer to be used according to the state of the several patients; *that* allowed to healthy and convalescent inmates is as follows:—

COUNTY OF LIMERICK INFIRMARY.

ORDINARY DIET.		
BREAKFAST .	1 quart stirabout.	1 pint of new milk.
DINNER . .	3½ lb. of (raw) potatoes.	1 pint of new milk.
SUPPER . .	4 oz. of Bread.	½ pint new milk.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK LUNATIC ASYLUM.

	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Sunday .	7 oz. oatmeal (called cutlins) in stirabout; 1 pt. new milk.	Meat. (No quantity specified.)	8 oz. bread, and ½ pint new milk.
Monday .	ditto.	Meat.	ditto.
Tuesday .	ditto.	Soup. (No quantity specified.)	ditto.
Wednesday	ditto.	½ stone of boiled potatoes to each, and 1 pint new milk.	ditto.
Thursday .	ditto.	Meat.	ditto.
Friday . .	ditto.	¼ stone of boiled potatoes to each, and 1 pint new milk.	ditto.
Saturday .	ditto.	Soup.	ditto.

In addition to the above regular scale, the medical officer occasionally orders wine, arrow-root, beef-tea, tea and sugar, and such other nourishment as the state of the patients' health may render necessary: the diet is also varied in certain cases, as circumstances may require.

CITY OF LIMERICK MENDICITY SOCIETY.

	Able-bodied and aged Men.	Able-bodied and aged Women.	Boys and Girls up to 14 years of age.	Boys and Girls up to 10 years of age.
Breakfast.	2lb. 12 oz. potatoes (16 oz. to the lb.), and 1 pt. skimmed milk.	2lb. 12 oz. potatoes, and 1 pint. skimmed milk.	2 lb. 6 oz. potatoes, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. skimmed milk.	2 lb. potatoes, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint skimmed milk.
Dinner.	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.

No Supper is allowed.

LIMERICK COUNTY GAOL.

Breakfast .	8 oz. cutlins (oatmeal) boiled in water.	1 pint new milk.
Dinner .	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. potatoes, boiled.	1 pint sour milk.

ENNIS COUNTY GAOL.

Breakfast .	7 oz. oatmeal stirabout.	1 pint new milk.
Dinner .	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. potatoes, and 4 lbs. if the potatoes be of inferior quality.	1 pint skimmed milk.

ENNIS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Breakfast .	6 oz. oatmeal stirabout.	1 pint new milk.
Dinner .	14 lbs. of potatoes for 5 persons.	1 pint new milk.

The children receive half this allowance. The sick are dieted by order of the Medical Officer.

In the following tabular form, I have endeavoured to show at one view the comparative amount of food usually consumed by the labouring poor in their own cabins, and that consumed by adults in the several public establishments throughout the district.

TABLE showing the AMOUNT of Food consumed in the PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS, daily, by each adult Individual, and by the Labouring Poor in their own Cabins.

	LIMERICK HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.	LIMERICK MENDICITY SOCIETY.	COUNTY OF LIMERICK INFIRMARY.	LIMERICK COUNTY GAOL.	ENNIS COUNTY GAOL.	ENNIS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.	LABOURING POOR IN THEIR OWN CABINS.
MEN.	Breakfast, 8 oz. oatmeal stirabout;* Dinner, potatoes, 3½ lbs., equal to 7½ lbs. potatoes, for 2 meals.	Potatoes at breakfast and dinner, 5 lbs. 8 oz.	Breakfast, 1 quart oatmeal stirabout; dinner, 3½ lbs. potatoes; supper, 4 oz. bread.	Breakfast, 8 oz. oatmeal stirabout; dinner, 4½ lbs. potatoes, boiled, equal to 8½ lbs. of potatoes for 2 meals.	Breakfast, 7 oz. oatmeal stirabout; dinner, 4 lbs. potatoes, equal to 7 lbs. potatoes for 2 meals.	Breakfast, 6 oz. oatmeal stirabout; dinner, 3 lbs. potatoes, equal to 6 lbs. of potatoes	Potatoes at the 2 meals of breakfast and dinner, 9 3-13 lbs.
	Milk, ½ pint new, † ½ pint skimmed, equal to 1½ pint skimmed.	Milk, 2 pints skimmed.	Milk, 2½ pints new, equal to 5 sour.	Milk, 1 pint new, 1 pint sour, equal to 3 pints sour.	Milk, 1 pint new, 1 pint skimmed, equal to 3 pints skimmed.	Milk, 2 pints new, equal to 4 pints skimmed.	Milk, pints 2 8-13 skimmed.
WOMEN.	Breakfast, 6 oz. oatmeal stirabout. Dinner, 3 lbs. potatoes, equal to 6 lbs. potatoes.	Potatoes at breakfast and dinner, 5 lbs. 8 oz.		The same.	The same.	The same.	Potatoes at the 2 meals of breakfast and dinner, 7 6-13 lbs.†
	Milk, ½ pint new, ½ pint skimmed, equal to 1½ pints skimmed.	Milk, 2 pints skimmed.					Milk, pints 2 8-13 skimmed.

* 8 oz. of oatmeal stirabout when mixed will weigh about 3 lbs.; it is thus nearly equal in weight to the meal or potatoes at dinner-time, and in nutritious quality also.

† Half a pint of new milk is considered equal in nutritious quality to 1 pint of skimmed.

It thus appears that the diet of adults in the several public establishments, except the County of Limerick Infirmary, and the County of Limerick Lunatic Asylum (which latter has not been inserted in the table in consequence of its evident disparity) falls short of the quantity consumed during the day by the independent labourer as regards solids, but that as regards fluids it is superior, with the exception of the Limerick House of Industry, and Mendicity Society. The dietary which approaches nearest in quantity to that of the peasantry is the one used in the Limerick County Gaol, which, though actually inferior, has yet been found to offer sufficient inducements to abandoned characters to commit crimes, in order to enjoy its advantages during the winter months, notwithstanding the terrors of the treadmill. The dietaries in the Houses of Industry at Ennis and Limerick, and in the Mendicity Society of the latter, are considerably lower; and the fact of these establishments being crowded with inmates may be accounted for from their defective state of discipline, and the facilities afforded the paupers of obtaining extra supplies of food from their friends out of the house. There can be no doubt but that the application of a stricter code of regulations would have the effect of immediately driving away a large proportion of the present inmates.

In framing such a dietary as it would be advisable to apply to the several workhouses in this district, and in carrying out the principle “that the dietary of the workhouse must on no account be superior to, or even equal to, the ordinary mode of subsistence of the labouring classes of the neighbourhood,” it is evident that a reduction in the quantity and not in the quality of the food must be resorted to; the manner of living amongst the peasantry rendering the latter impracticable.

After full consideration, I am inclined to the opinion that the one at present used in the House of Industry at Limerick, may, with certain modifications, be made suitable to the whole of the workhouses in this district. The mode of living is substantially the same throughout, and the only observable difference consists in a greater quantity of milk being consumed in the dairy tracts during the summer months.

The dietary I would therefore suggest as being most applicable to the state of the district is as follows:—

DIETARY for ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS of both Sexes. *

	Able bodied Male Paupers between the ages of 14 and 60.	Able bodied Female Paupers between the ages of 14 and 60.
Breakfast . .	8 oz. oatmeal stirabout; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.	6 oz. oatmeal stirabout; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.
Dinner . . .	$3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of (raw) potatoes; 1 pint skimmed milk.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of (raw) potatoes; 1 pint skimmed milk.

Infirm, sick, and bedridden people to be dieted by direction of the medical officer. Children under nine years of age, to be dieted at discretion; above nine, and between that age and fourteen, to be allowed the same quantities as women.

The oatmeal stirabout is recommended as a change of food likely to conduce to health; it is not of itself of such a nature as to hold out any inducements to the idle and improvident to enter the workhouse, and in point of economy is on a par with the potato diet, inasmuch as 8 oz. of oatmeal, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of potatoes, will cost respectively at present prices about one penny. Where oatmeal is used, new milk is also required, and the price of half a pint of new milk will not exceed that of a pint of skimmed, the prices being at the present time, for new milk per quart, two pence; for skimmed milk ditto, one penny farthing. The quantity of skimmed milk proposed to be allowed for dinner is increased a trifle, in consequence of the greater amount of work the paupers will be called upon to perform in the new workhouses. If it shall seem advisable, the breakfast allowance may be occasionally varied, at the discretion of the guardians, by giving potatoes and skimmed milk in the same quantity as for dinner. I have the honour, &c.,

W. H. T. HAWLEY,

To *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.*
The Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 23.

INQUIRY into MEDICAL CHARITIES.—LETTER from DENIS PHELAN,
M.D., *Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.*

GENTLEMEN,

4th February, 1840.

SOME circumstances have recently occurred in my district which induce me to believe that, if the inquiry into, and inspection of, the several public Medical Institutions contained within it were made, as contemplated by the 46th and 47th clauses of the Poor Law Act, some beneficial results would be likely to follow.

The reports on the Unions formed by Mr. Earle and myself merely advert to the number and class of such charities, and to their being, in our opinion, inadequate to the wants of the sick poor. Beyond this, we did not consider it necessary to inquire, at so early a stage of our proceedings, but, according as workhouse sites have been obtained, contracts made for these buildings, and valuers appointed, and when I have found that the Boards of Guardians had been somewhat trained to business, I felt that, indirectly, I could turn the attention of the guardians, and of other respectable persons, to the state of the sick poor of their respective districts. For instance, I lately pointed out to the guardians and others in the neighbourhood of Trim, that a fever hospital was much wanted there, and that by moderate exertions, funds sufficient to establish one could be procured. A meeting was accordingly held to consider the subject, when 350*l.* was subscribed. This entitles the parties to 700*l.* as a county presentment; and as soon as

the necessary legal forms are gone through, the charity will be established.

A somewhat similar circumstance lately took place at Navan. At a meeting of the Board of Guardians, the treasurers of the Navan fever hospital requested that I would inspect that charity, with the view of inducing you to prevail on the Government to assist them with funds, the treasurers being 406*l.* in advance, and the institution 200*l.* in debt; but when I informed them that the Poor Law Commissioners are not authorised to do so, and when I suggested other means within their reach to obtain funds, and to make better provision for the sick poor in that locality, my suggestions were in a great measure adopted, and steps are now being taken to effect these objects.

The conversations on these subjects, both at Trim and Navan, chiefly took place at the Boards of Guardians, but after adjournments had taken place, and the meetings of the gentry, held for the purpose of considering the matter, were purposely called on the days on which the Guardians also met, that advantage might be taken of their presence and influence.

I have reason to believe that similar considerations will take place shortly in other parts of my district—in Drogheda, Mullingar, Tullamore, Edenderry, &c., where the provision for the relief of the sick poor is yet very insufficient.

Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that, if you authorise me to make this inquiry and examination into the public Medical Charities of my own district, the facilities afforded me of communicating with the governors of these institutions (many of whom are members of our Boards of Guardians), will enable me to suggest means by which several of these institutions may be improved, and additional funds obtained for them. Should these expectations be realized, the inquiry may then be extended to other Unions; and, in that case, it would be gratifying that even before the period when you will deem it necessary to make the report and suggestions required of you by the latter part of the 46th clause, the efficiency of several of these charities may have been considerably increased, and the public will perceive that the Poor Law Commissioners are anxious to carry out the provisions of the Act by every means in their power.

It may be necessary for me to observe that the means of improvement, which I should suggest *at present*, are those only that are immediately within the reach of the public under the existing laws, and not contingent on a change in the latter.

Should you feel disposed to authorise me to make this inquiry, it will be necessary that such instructions be given as you may deem necessary for my guidance.

I have the honour, &c.

DENIS PHELAN,

To

Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.
The Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 24.

SUPPRESSION of MENDICANCY—RESOLUTIONS of UNIONS in
favour of.

RESOLUTION of the Board of Guardians of ARMAGH Union—26th of
November, 1839.

That in the opinion of this Board it is necessary for the protection of the payers of Poor Rates, as well as for the efficient working of the Poor Law, that some measure should be adopted by the legislature for the Suppression of Mendicancy, whereby the rate-payers may be relieved from the pressure to which they otherwise will be subject from this class of applicants, and whereby the intentions of the legislature in passing the Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, may be more fully carried into effect.

RESOLUTION of the Board of Guardians of ATHLONE Union—3rd
December, 1839.

The Guardians of this Union having been now called on to raise the necessary sum for building the workhouse, cannot refrain from expressing their unanimous opinion, that it will be of essential importance to the well-working of the Poor Law, to have a very stringent Vagrant Law, such as now exists in England.

The Guardians beg to call the attention of the Poor Law Commissioners to this important subject, with a view of having some legislative enactment at the earliest period.

RESOLUTION of the Board of Guardians of BELFAST Union—10th
December, 1839.

Resolved unanimously—That this Board desires to impress upon the Poor Law Commissioners their opinion of the essential necessity of some legislative enactment for the Suppression of Vagrancy and Mendicancy, by which the rate-payers will be protected from the pressure and demands of this class of applicants to which they otherwise will be subject, and from which, when they are called upon to pay rates for relief of the destitute poor, the payers of rates have a right to be exempt—such enactment to come into operation when the workhouses are ready for occupation, and to contain provisions against any hardship that might arise to the poor from want of accommodation or relief in the workhouse.

RESOLUTION of the Board of Guardians of the ENNISTYMON Union—
16th January, 1840.

That it is the opinion of this Board that the good intended by the legislature for the relief of the poor, by the enactment of the Poor Relief Act, will be totally defeated while strolling beggars will be allowed to exercise the trade of begging, and imposing upon the small farmers and industrious, who are very little better situated than themselves. And this Board is of opinion that the mode of living of those wandering mendicants serves for a nursery of idleness and larceny; and the Guardians pray that at the next session of Parliament some measure will be introduced to put a stop to such practice.

RESOLUTION of the Board of Guardians of LIMERICK Union—27th November, 1839.

That it is the opinion of this Board, that in order to check the evils which result from public begging, and to protect the rate-payers from the additional burdens which the future compulsory rates for the relief of the poor, in conjunction with the present system of voluntary almsgiving, will throw upon them, a legislative enactment for the punishment and suppression of Mendicancy is required; but that such enactment should not have any force or effect until the Commissioners have declared the workhouse ready for the reception of paupers; and that the penalties of such act should not be enforced against any mendicant unless it can be proved that he has received an offer of the workhouse from an authorised person, but has refused the relief so offered him.

RESOLUTION of the Board of Guardians of RATHDRUM Union—21st January, 1840.

That it is the opinion of this Board that the opening of the workhouses for the reception of the destitute poor should be accompanied by legislative Measures for the suppression of Mendicancy, in order that the rate-payers may not be called upon to bear the double burthen of payment of poor-rates and relief of vagrants.

RESOLUTION of the Board of Guardians of SLIGO Union—31st January, 1840.

The Guardians of this Union having been now called upon to raise the necessary sum for building the workhouses, cannot refrain from expressing their *unanimous* opinion that it will be of essential importance to the well-working of the Poor Laws to have a law for the Suppression of Vagrancy, to come into operation concurrently with the workhouse system.

No. 25.

SUPPRESSION of MENDICANCY—CORRESPONDENCE with certain UNIONS thereon.

I. SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

RESOLUTION of the Board of Guardians of the SOUTH DUBLIN Union, against the Suppression of Mendicancy, at present—19th December, 1839.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Board of Guardians of the South Dublin Union that it would be at present premature and inexpedient to enact any law obliging the destitute to enter the workhouse about to be established, until we have seen how the present law will work; the whole system of workhouse relief being a novel experiment in Ireland.

LETTER of the COMMISSIONERS to the Guardians of the South Dublin Union, relative to the foregoing Resolution—6th January, 1840.

The Poor Law Commissioners have had under consideration the several resolutions and representations on the subject of Mendicancy, which have been forwarded by Boards of Guardians from all parts of

Ireland. These representations are numerous, and all, with the single exception of the South Dublin Board, call for the enactment of a measure for suppressing mendicancy as an indispensable adjunct of the Irish Poor Relief Act.

One of the reasons prominently urged by the Guardians is, that without such a law to prevent it, after the persons actually destitute, and who now subsist by begging, shall have been gathered into the Union workhouses as they successively come into operation, other persons not really destitute, but simulating destitution, will continue the trade of begging within the Union; and others also of the mendicant classes existing in the surrounding districts will immediately flock in and fill up the void caused by the removal of the fitting objects for relief into the workhouse; and thus the rate-payers would have to bear an increased pecuniary burthen, without being relieved from the demoralizing consequences and the annoyance of mendicancy, as it now prevails.

This appears to be a consideration especially deserving attention in the Dublin Unions, where the workhouses will be opened for the administration of relief much sooner than in the surrounding districts; and the Commissioners wish to be informed whether this circumstance was adverted to, and its consequences fully considered by the South Dublin Board, when they passed their resolution on the 19th ultimo, deprecating the adoption at present of a legislative measure for the repression of mendicancy.

The Commissioners, moreover, wish the Guardians to bear in mind that any such measure for repressing Mendicancy would be carried into effect concurrently by the Police and Union authorities, who, whilst securing for the rate-payers exemption from the almost unceasing applications for alms to which they are now exposed, would so regulate their proceedings as to avoid any undue or unnecessary severity.

RESOLUTION of the Board of Guardians of the SOUTH DUBLIN Union, in reference to the Commissioners' letter—9th Jan., 1840.

Resolved that the circumstances referred to in the letter of the Commissioners of the 6th instant were duly considered and fully discussed; and they see no reason to alter their resolution of the 19th ult.

II.—CELBRIDGE UNION.

RESOLUTION of the Board of Guardians of CELBRIDGE UNION, against the enactment of a Vagrancy Act, at present—10th Jan., 1840.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the act for the relief of the destitute poor has not yet come into full operation, we consider that it would be premature to enact any law for the suppression of Vagrancy in this country.

LETTER of COMMISSIONERS to the Board of Guardians of the Celbridge Union, in reference to the foregoing Resolution, 15th Jan., 1840.

The Poor Law Commissioners have had under consideration the minutes of proceedings of the Celbridge Board of Guardians of the 10th

instant, and particularly the Resolution in which the Guardians express their opinion that it would be premature to enact any law for the Suppression of Vagrancy, inasmuch as the act for the relief of the destitute poor has not yet come into full operation in this country.

The Commissioners invariably receive all such statements of the views of Boards of Guardians with respectful attention ; and the intelligence and excellent spirit of the Celbridge Board entitle its opinions to especial deference. The Commissioners concur with the Guardians in thinking that a law for the repression of Vagrancy and Mendicancy should not be established until after relief for the destitute in the workhouse of the Union shall have been provided and be actually in operation ; but when the means of affording necessary relief shall thus have been provided, the Commissioners consider that the rate-payers of the Union are entitled to protection from the farther charge of Mendicancy, without the repression of which they would be subjected to a heavy additional burthen.

From the wording of the resolution referred to, the Commissioners presume that this is the view taken of the subject by the Celbridge Board of Guardians ; and the Commissioners will only further remark that any law which may be enacted for repressing Mendicancy within a Union, when workhouse relief shall be in operation, ought to be carried out gradually and with great care and circumspection, by the concurrent action of the Police and Union authorities, so as to prevent too sudden and violent an interruption of long-practised usages, however faulty or objectionable they may be.

III.—TULLAMORE UNION.

RESOLUTION of the Board of Guardians of TULLAMORE Union, in favour of an enactment for the Repression of Mendicancy—20th December, 1839.

THAT the Board is of opinion that it is highly desirable that power be vested in some authority to repress Vagrancy and Mendicity, in order that the rate-payers may be protected from the double expense which is otherwise likely to be incurred ; such power, however, only to be exercised when a rate has been levied, and workhouse relief is afforded.—Passed unanimously.

That copies of the above resolution be sent to Lord Morpeth, the Poor Law Commissioners, to Lords Digby, Charleville, and Maryborough, to the Marquis of Lansdowne, the county members, and to Sir Charles Coote, requesting their attention to the subject. Passed unanimously.

RESOLUTION of the Board of Guardians of the TULLAMORE Union, rescinding the foregoing Resolution—7th March, 1840.

THAT this Board, taking into consideration its inexperience, and the absence of all information on the working of the Irish Poor Law—which has in no one Union in Ireland as yet afforded relief to the destitute, and therefore could not prove its practically defective provisions—deem it important to rescind a resolution precipitately passed on the 20th of December last, recommending power to be vested in some

authority for the repression of Vagrancy and Mendicancy; and that our chairman be requested to convey to the different noblemen and gentlemen, to whom copies of that resolution had been transmitted, this deliberate counter decision of the Board, as expressed in this resolution.

LETTER from the COMMISSIONERS to the Chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Tullamore Union.

SIR, 13th March, 1840.

The Poor Law Commissioners have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Minutes of Proceedings at a meeting of Guardians of the Tullamore Union, held on the 7th instant; also your letter of the 10th instant, with a copy of the following resolution adopted at the meeting:—

That this Board, taking into consideration its inexperience, and the absence of all information on the working of the Irish Poor Law—which has in no one Union in Ireland as yet afforded relief to the destitute, and therefore could not prove its practically defective provisions—deem it important to rescind a resolution, precipitately passed on the 20th of December last, recommending power to be vested in some authority for the repression of Vagrancy and Mendicancy; and that our chairman be requested to convey to the different noblemen and gentlemen, to whom copies of that resolution had been transmitted, this deliberate counter decision of the Board, as expressed in this resolution.

So many other Boards of Guardians have expressed an opinion (in which the Commissioners fully concur) that the Irish Poor Relief Act cannot be brought into effectual operation without a provision for the Suppression of Mendicancy in each Union, after the workhouse shall be opened, and while it is capable of receiving inmates. The Commissioners regret to observe that the above resolution of the Tullamore Guardians is adverse to the immediate enactment of a law for this purpose, and which law, it must be remembered, would have to be applied by the concurrent action of the civil authorities and the guardians of the district, as the state of the workhouse and other circumstances might require.

On referring to the 41st section of the Irish Poor Relief Act, the Guardians will observe, that it will be their duty to admit to the workhouse “such destitute poor persons, as by reason of old age, infirmity, or defect, may be unable to support themselves and destitute children; and in the next place, such other persons as the said Guardians shall deem to be destitute, poor, and unable to support themselves by their own industry, or by other lawful means,”—preferring the resident poor, where there may not be sufficient accommodation for all the persons applying, “whom the guardians shall deem to be destitute.” It must, therefore, be assumed, that the workhouse accommodation which the Commissioners are required to provide, will be in every case proportionate to the wants of the Union; and the guardians may, consequently, without actual experience of the operation of such a provision for the destitute poor, now determine whether a law for prohibiting Mendicancy, under the limitations already referred to, may be requisite or otherwise.

The Guardians have possibly assumed, when passing their last reso-

lution, that when poor-rates shall be levied, alms will no longer be given to mendicants, who will then necessarily resort to the workhouse ; in which case, a law for prohibiting mendicancy may be unnecessary. The Commissioners, however, are satisfied that so desirable a result will not be obtained through the operation of the Poor Relief Act alone ; but, on the contrary, that mendicants will, on various pretences, decline applying for admission to the workhouse of their own Union ; and, moreover, that strangers will press into Unions in which the workhouses may be full, and exact alms, on the plea of inability to obtain relief in their own Unions, either in consequence of having no workhouse ready there, or of its insufficiency—a plea which the rate-payers of another Union cannot, at the moment, be prepared to disprove.

The Commissioners desire to learn whether the Guardians have considered the subject in this light, and what opinion they may have formed as to the probable effect of the Poor Relief Act singly, in relieving their Unions from the evils here described.

The Guardians are no doubt desirous that the really destitute poor should be relieved otherwise than by begging ; and when these shall avail themselves of the relief to be afforded in the workhouse, the Guardians will of course also desire that the other poor, who prefer a life of mendicancy and vagrant habits to industry or the discipline of the workhouse, should, for the protection of the rate-payers and of the labouring classes generally, be prohibited from begging, and thus be compelled to betake themselves to labour for their support.

The Guardians, it is presumed, could not consider it otherwise than injurious to have a workhouse provided at a great expense for the administration of relief, and still to permit persons to subsist by begging in the Union, thereby causing a heavier charge on the inhabitants than would be incurred for the maintenance of the same persons in the workhouse ; and for preventing this, it would appear that a law prohibiting Mendicancy is necessary. It seems necessary also for social improvement, and as a sanitary measure of police for checking contagion, bad habits, and the growth of crime, as well as for the protection of the rate-payers against mendicants belonging to their own Union, and against the incursions of strangers under the circumstances already noticed.

The Commissioners deem it important to place these views before the Guardians of the Tullamore Union, and to recommend a reconsideration of the resolution passed on the 7th instant.

Signed by order of the Board,

To

W. STANLEY,

The Chairman of the Tullamore Union.

Assistant Secretary.

No. 26.

PUBLICITY of MEETINGS of BOARDS of GUARDIANS—LETTER to the Guardians of the TUAM UNION on the ADMISSION of REPORTERS.

*Poor Law Commissioner's Office,
Dublin, 25th Jan., 1840.*

SIR,

The Guardians of Tuam Union having on the 31st ultimo recorded a resolution, requesting that reporters for the public journals may be admitted to their meetings, and having then adjourned to the 27th instant, the Poor Law Commissioners will now state, generally, the reasons that have led to the adoption of the rule which they are thus called upon to relax, and some of the chief considerations by which they are moved to maintain the rule unaltered.

The rule is common to English and Irish Unions. It was not, however, included in all the regulations first issued by the Commissioners in England, but was soon found to be absolutely necessary for facilitating the despatch of business, and for avoiding collisions and protracted discussions.

Much of the business to be transacted by Boards of Guardians, at every meeting, must lead to investigations which cannot be proceeded with, either effectively or usefully, if each inquiry made or suggested, as well as every relative circumstance communicated or opinion uttered, were to be liable to the publicity which the admission of reporters or strangers would occasion; and if, in order to avoid the inconvenience of such publicity, questions of interest or importance were to be devolved upon Committees, these would become, in effect, Boards, exercising in private the most important functions of the Board of Guardians, without responsibility, and without the authority with which it is invested by the Poor Relief Act and the Commissioners' regulations.

On the other hand, were the Boards of Guardians, with a view of avoiding the necessity of thus referring business to Committees, for the sake of privacy, to exclude strangers occasionally only, admitting them at other times, the proposal so to exclude them would certainly lead to much angry discussion, and would cause their intentions to be misinterpreted, or their power of excluding to be questioned and resisted.

The rule which the Commissioners have made to obviate such difficulties, should be considered exclusively with reference to the duties that Boards of Guardians have been constituted to discharge—and to the legal enactments by which they are to be guided and controlled. If so considered, the Commissioners are fully persuaded that the means of publicity provided by their regulations, under the provisions of the Poor Relief Act, will be found to ensure to the rate-payers of each Union such a knowledge of the Guardians' proceedings as must be sufficient for the protection of the general interests, and the due administration of the law.

Pending the preparation of the workhouse, the only legal responsibility of the Guardians, in which the interests of the rate-payers are involved, is the duty of superintending the valuation to be made of all rateable property within the Union, in accordance with the principle of value set forth in the 64th section of the Poor Relief Act. This duty

the Guardians could not effectually discharge if strangers were permitted to be present during their deliberations; nor is it the intention of the law that any publicity should be given to the several particulars of the valuation during its progress, as would be the case if those particulars were to be inquired into and discussed in presence of strangers and reporters for the public journals. On the contrary, it is manifestly the intention of the law, that none of the estimates of value shall be laid open until the valuator's labours have terminated, at which time the complete valuation is to be open for inspection by the rate-payers, during twenty-one days, pursuant to the 69th section of the Act.

When this important portion of the Guardians' functions shall be completed, it will next be their duty to declare a rate on the Union so as to be ready for collection as soon as the workhouse shall be prepared: a tabular view of the amount of rate on every tenement in the Union, (according to the 2nd schedule of the Act,) being exhibited to the rate-payers before the collection is commenced, to afford them an opportunity of making extracts or copies.

Thus, it will be seen, the law secures to the rate-payers ample knowledge of all the Guardians' proceedings preliminary to their commencing the actual relief of the Poor, without having reporters present at their meetings, to publish and comment upon their deliberations and discussions.

When the workhouse shall be erected, the Guardians will proceed to obtain tenders for supplies of bedding, clothing, and provisions, as well as to select proper officers—all duties which could not be properly performed in public; and when the Commissioners shall declare the workhouse fit for the reception of the destitute Poor, and appoint the chaplains, the Guardians will commence the important investigations connected with the administering of relief. At this stage of their proceedings the Guardians will have had some experience of the effects of the present rule, and will be better able to judge whether the presence of strangers would not be incompatible with the convenient and efficient performance of their important duties.

In the meantime, the rate-payers will have a right of access to all the books of the Union, on application to the clerk, pursuant to a rule in the order for keeping the Union accounts, which will hereafter be issued.

The Commissioners, moved by these various considerations, feel it to be their duty to support the rule prohibiting the admission of strangers and to require its strict observance in every case.

Signed by Order of the Board,

W. STANLEY, *Assistant Secretary.*

The Clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Tuam Union.

APPENDIX E.

TABLES AND RETURNS.

No. 1.

STATEMENT of the Number of UNIONS formed, with the Agency of each ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER; the Number of PARISHES UNITED; the POPULATION; and the Average Amount of POOR RATES.

The particulars comprised in the Return in the last Annual Report (*App. D. No. 1.*) remain unaltered except as regards the following:—

NAMES OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.	Up to the 30th April, 1840.				
	COUNTY.	Number of Unions declared.	Number of Parishes United.	Population	Total Amount of Average Rates included.
Mr. Power . . .	Hertford	63	68	1,267	£ 595,030
	Essex		422		
	Cambridge		97		
	Huntingdon		28		
	Suffolk		7		
	Norfolk		5		
	York, W. R.		233		
	Lancaster		387		
	York, E. R.		9		
Mr. Revans . . .	Chester	25	10	867	119,598
	York, N. R.		469		
	York, E. R.		337		
	City of York		31		
	Ainsty of the city of York		7		
	York, W. R.		21		

No. 2.

LIST of UNIONS DECLARED, PARISHES included therein, POPULATION, AVERAGE POOR RATES, and NUMBER of GUARDIANS.—[*In continuation of List in Fifth Annual Report, App. D. No. 2.*]

LANCASTER UNION.				REETH UNION.			
PARISHES UNITED.	Population in 1831.	Averages for the Years ended 25th March, 1837-8-9.	Number of Elected Guardians.	PARISHES UNITED.	Population in 1831.	Averages for the three Years, 1838-9-40.	Number of Elected Guardians.
COUNTY OF LANCASTER.				COUNTY OF YORK, N. R.			
1. Lancaster	12,613	Averages not yet declared.	6	1. Arkengarthdale	1,446	Averages not yet declared.	2
2. Aldcliffe	96		1	2. Ellerton Abbey	61		1
3. Ashton with Stodday	213		1	3. Grinton	696		1
4. Bulk	102		1	4. Marrick	659		1
5. Carnforth	299		1	5. Melbecks	1,455		2
6. Cockerham	577		1	6. Muker	1,247		2
7. Ettel, North & South	2,217		2	7. Reeth	1,456		2
8. Heaton, with Oxcliffe	170		1	TOTAL		7,020	11
9. Middleton	177		1	Declared to take place from and after the 27th day of April, 1840.			
10. Overton	336		1	SEDBERG UNION.			
1. Oven Wyersdale	872		1	COUNTY OF YORK, W. R.:			
2. Priest Hutton	263		1	1. Sedberg	2,214	Averages not yet declared.	6
3. Scotforth	557		1	2. Dent	1,840		6
4. Silverdale	558		1	3. Garsdale	657		2
5. Skerton	1,351		2	TOTAL		4,711	14
6. Thurnham	526		1	Declared to take place from and after the 11th day of January, 1840.			
7. Warton, with Lindith	558		1				
8. Yealand Conyers	294		1				
9. Yealand Redmayne	227		1				
TOTAL	25,006	..	26				
Declared to take place from and after the 10th day of December, 1839.							

No. 3.

LISTS of UNIONS for which Workhouses have been ordered by the Poor Law Commissioners to be provided or adapted, with the Sums authorised to be expended, &c.—(Continued from the Fifth Annual Report, App. D. No. 4.)

I.—WORKHOUSES ORDERED TO BE BUILT.

UNION.	Counties in which situate.	No. of Paupers to be provided for.	Amount authorised to be expended.	Additional Amount authorised to be expended on Workhouses previously ordered to be built.
			£. s. d.	£ s. d.
Alban's St.	Hertford . . . . .	..	..	2,120 0 0
Asaph, St.	Denbigh and Flint . . . . .	..	..	2,550 0 0
Bakewell	Derby	250	6,500 0 0	..
Barrow-on-Soar	Leicester and Nottingham . . . . .	..	..	1,700 0 0
Bath	Somerset . . . . .	..	..	800 0 0
Battle	Sussex	500	6,850 0 0	..
Bedale	York	100	2,008 7 0	..
Bideford	Devon . . . . .	..	..	1,800 0 0
Billericay	Essex	220	5,917 10 0	..
Boston	Lincoln . . . . .	..	..	1,300 0 0
Brecknock	Brecknock . . . . .	..	..	1,210 0 0
Brentford	Middlesex . . . . .	..	..	2,000 0 0
Bridgend and Cowbridge	Glamorgan . . . . .	..	..	1,400 0 0
Buckingham	Buckingham and Oxford . . . . .	..	..	2,500 0 0
Cambridge	Cambridge . . . . .	..	..	2,000 0 0
Cardiff	Glamorgan and Monmouth . . . . .	..	..	1,500 0 0
Chapel-en-le-Frith	Derby	100	2,160 0 0	..
Chertsey	Surrey . . . . .	..	..	500 0 0
Chesterfield	Derby . . . . .	..	..	1,900 0 0
Chorlton	Lancaster	300	7,772 0 0	..
Cranbrook	Kent	315	6,315 0 0	..
Dore	Hereford and Monmouth . . . . .	..	..	1,300 0 0
Droitwich	Worcester . . . . .	..	..	1,500 0 0
Eccleshall Bierlow	York and Derby	300	6,032 14 2	..
Edmonton	Middlesex, Essex, and Hertford	400	11,000 0 0	..
Ely	Cambridge . . . . .	..	..	1,000 0 0
Gainsborough	Lincoln and Nottingham . . . . .	..	..	848 0 0
Gateshead	Durham	160	4,200 0 0	700 0 0
Goole	York	1000	*22,700 0 0	2,600 0 0
Greenwich	Kent . . . . .	..	..	400 0 0
Halifax	York . . . . .	..	..	600 0 0
Haltwhistle	Northumberland . . . . .	..	..	1,000 0 0
Haverfordwest	Pembroke . . . . .	..	..	160 0 0
Hitchin	Hertford and Bedford . . . . .	..	..	109 16 0
Horncastle	Lincoln . . . . .	..	..	800 0 0
Horsham	Sussex . . . . .	..	..	400 0 0
Howden	York . . . . .	..	..	4,500 0 0
Keynsham	Somerset and Gloucester . . . . .	..	..	700 0 0
Kingston	Surrey and Middlesex . . . . .	..	..	2,000 0 0
Knighton	Hereford, Radnor, and Salop . . . . .	..	..	2,500 0 0
Leek	Stafford . . . . .	..	..	150 0 0
Liskeard	Cornwall . . . . .	..	..	450 0 0
Llanelly	Carmarthen and Glamorgan . . . . .	..	..	1,000 0 0
Loughborough	Leicester and Nottingham . . . . .	..	..	1,000 0 0
Ludlow	Salop and Hereford . . . . .	..	..	700 0 0
Narberth	Pembroke and Carmarthen . . . . .	..	..	1,600 0 0
Neath	Glamorgan and Brecknock . . . . .	..	..	2,740 0 0
Newcastle in Emlyn	Cardigan, Carmarthen, & Pembroke . . . . .	..	..	+3,000 0 0
Newtown Abbot	Devon . . . . .	..	..	165 0 0
North Witchford	Cambridge . . . . .	..	..	1,150 0 0
Penzance	Cornwall . . . . .	..	..	1,500 0 0
Plympton St. Mary	Devon . . . . .	..	..	800 0 0
Radford	Nottingham . . . . .	..	..	500 0 0
Rotherham	York and Derby . . . . .	..	..	..
Selby	York	150	4,650 0 0	..
Shaftesbury	Dorset . . . . .	..	..	..
Staines	Middlesex	250	5,800 0 0	..
Stroud	Gloucester . . . . .	..	..	3,000 0 0
Sudbury	Suffolk and Essex . . . . .	..	..	300 0 0
Swaffham	Norfolk . . . . .	..	..	400 0 0

* The previous order (Fourth Annual Report) authorising the expenditure of 10,000*l.* has been rescinded.

† The order (Third Annual Report) authorising the expenditure of 4000*l.* has been rescinded.

UNION.	Counties in which situate.	No. of Paupers to be provided for.	Amount authorised to be expended.	Additional Amount authorised to be expended on Workhouses previously ordered to be built.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Totnes	Devon . . . . .	..	..	2,800 0 0
Upton-on-Severn	Worcester . . . . .	..	..	150 0 0
Wandsworth and Clapham.	Surrey . . . . .	..	..	2,400 0 0
Watford	Hertford . . . . .	..	..	1,500 0 0
Wells	Somerset . . . . .	..	..	957 0 0
West Ham	Essex	500	9,800 0 0	2,250 0 0
Weymouth	Dorset . . . . .	..	..	..
Williton	Somerset . . . . .	..	..	580 0 0
Wincanton	Somerset and Dorset . . . . .	..	..	3,980 0 0
Wrexham	Denbigh, Flint, and Chester . . . . .	..	..	425 15 0
				2,000 0 0

II.—WORKHOUSES ORDERED TO BE ALTERED OR ENLARGED.

UNION.	Counties in which situate.	Amount authorised to be expended.	Amount authorised to be expended, in addition to that previously ordered.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Blything	Suffolk . . . . .	..	115 0 0
Chippenham	Wilts . . . . .	..	60 0 0
Holborn	Middlesex . . . . .	..	2,800 0 0
Houghton-le-Spring	Durham . . . . .	..	500 0 0
Loddon and Clavering	Norfolk . . . . .	..	60 0 0
West London	City of London	5,500 0 0	..
Medway	Kent . . . . .	..	1,350 0 0
Midhurst	Sussex and Southampton . . . . .	..	300 0 0
Ongar	Essex . . . . .	..	500 0 0
Richmond	York	2,350 0 0	..
Risbridge	Suffolk and Essex . . . . .	..	2,210 0 0
Romsey	Southampton and Wilts. . . . .	..	600 0 0
St. Saviour's	Surrey . . . . .	..	500 0 0
Shardlow	Derby, Leicester, and Nottingham . . . . .	..	600 0 0
Stoke-on-Trent	Stafford . . . . .	..	312 0 0
South Stoneham	Southampton . . . . .	..	650 0 0
Strand	Middlesex . . . . .	..	725 0 0
Tewkesbury	Gloucester and Worcester . . . . .	..	200 0 0

No. 4.

LIST of UNIONS in which an adequate WORKHOUSE has not yet been provided by the Guardians.

Name of Union.	Population.	Average Poor Rate.	Name of Union.	Population.	Average Poor Rate.
Anglesey	37,231	£12,202	Huddersfield	88,772	£11,664
Bangor and Beaumaris	19,972	6,452	Kensington	75,352	29,033
Bethnal Green	62,018	14,218	Lampeter	9,437	3,134
Billesdon	6,749	5,066	Llanrwst	11,312	5,175
Bootle	5,083	1,802	London, City of	55,778	59,941
Bradford ((Yorkshire))	94,621	12,082	Machynlleth	12,100	6,277
Bromley	14,413	8,101	Merthyr Tydvil	34,181	7,580
Builth	8,512	3,753	Northallerton	12,349	4,533
Camelford	6,943	2,865	Pocklington	14,236	7,564
Carnarvon	22,019	6,364	Presteigne	3,441	1,475
Conway	9,703	4,137	Runcorn	22,750	6,880
Dolgelly	12,912	5,641	Stokesley	9,618	4,114
Dudley	66,009	11,455	Stratton	9,084	3,628
Dulverton	4,951	2,668	Todmorden	23,397	not declared.
Easington	6,982	1,259	Tregaron	9,558	1,884
Falmouth	20,816	5,050	Truro	39,114	11,369
Glossop	9,631	1,075	West Bromwich	34,616	6,584
Helmsley	11,320	3,818	Whitechapel	64,141	23,036
Helston	29,177	7,515	Wortley	20,713	4,962
Holsworthy	11,197	4,173	York	38,937	12,555

No. 5.

LISTS of UNIONS in which Parish Property has been sold, and the Proceeds appropriated, and the Commissioners' Orders.

I.—Parochial Property ordered to be Sold, and Purposes to which the Proceeds have been directed to be applied.—(In continuation of List in Fifth Annual Report, App. D. No. 5.)

UNION.	Parish.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Sums directed to be applied by Orders of the Commissioners.	Purposes to which the Sums have been directed to be applied.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Abergavenny . . .	Llantillio Pertholey . . .	85 0 0		
Abingdon . . .	Burcott . . .	74 0 0	61 14 0	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Alban's, St. . . .	Harpenden . . .	265 0 0		
" . . .	St. Michael . . .	150 0 0		
" . . .	St. Peter's . . .	345 0 0		
Alcester . . .	Inkberrow . . .	284 0 0	140 0 0	Liquidation of out-standing claims.
Alton . . .	Selborne . . .	95 0 0		
	<i>Vide 4th Rep.</i>	170 0 0	213 4 3	Liquidation of debts under Gilbert's Act.
Amesbury . . .	Maddington . . .	145 0 0		
" . . .	Tilshead . . .	69 0 0	61 13 2	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
	<i>Vide 4th Rep.</i>	128 0 0		
Amphill . . .	Lidlington . . .	155 0 0		
" . . .	Silsoe . . .	310 0 0		
Andover . . .	Andover . . .	143 0 0		
Ashby de la Zouch . . .	Heather . . .	60 0 0		
Ashford, East . . .	Kennington . . .	<i>Vide 4th Rep.</i>	147 13 10	<i>Vide Fifth Report.</i>
" . . .		99 0 0		
" . . .	Willesborough . . .	90 0 0		
	<i>Vide 4th Rep.</i>	91 0 0	170 0 6	<i>Vide Fifth Report.</i>
Ashford, West . . .	Bethersden . . .	681 0 0	619 7 4½	104 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> liquidation of out-standing claims; 514 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 0½ <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse.
" . . .	Charing . . .	677 0 0	236 0 0	Liquidation of outstanding claim.
" . . .	Egerton . . .	80 0 0		
" . . .	Westwell . . .	39 0 0		
	<i>Vide 4th Rep.</i>	325 0 0	305 0 0	Liquidation of outstanding claim.
Atcham . . .	Astley . . .	160 0 0	152 13 9	27 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 125 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> investment.
Auckland . . .	Bishop Auckland . . .	630 0 0	613 0 6	356 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> liquidation of outstanding claim; 190 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 1½ <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Axbridge . . .	Banwell . . .	108 0 0	85 1 2	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
" . . .	Butcombe . . .	130 0 0	122 0 5	38 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 83 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> investment.
" . . .	Locking . . .	50 0 0		
" . . .	Weston super mare . . .	180 0 0		
Axminster . . .	Axminster . . .	420 0 0		
" . . .	Chardstock . . .	129 0 0		
Aylesbury . . .	Haddenham . . .	88 0 0		
Aylsham . . .	Heydon . . .	125 0 0	125 0 0	Liquidation of bonds under Gilbert's Act.
Banbury . . .	Boddicott . . .	231 0 0		
" . . .	" . . .	<i>Vide 5th Rep.</i>	459 16 4	381 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> liquidation of outstanding claims; 78 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse.
" . . .	Banbury . . .	2,580 0 0		
" . . .	Sibford Gower . . .	68 0 0	57 18 2	Liquidation of outstanding claims.
Barnet . . .	Shenley . . .	344 0 0		
Barnstaple . . .	Braunton . . .	115 0 0		
" . . .	Fremington . . .	260 0 0		
" . . .	Kentisbury . . .	111 0 0		
Basingstoke . . .	North Waltham . . .	131 0 0		
Bath . . .	Charterhouse, Hinton . . .	158 0 0		
Battle . . .	Dallington . . .	71 0 0		
" . . .	Sedlescomb . . .	246 0 0		
Bedford . . .	Renhold . . .	210 0 0	201 16	181 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> liquidation of outstanding claims; 20 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse.

UNION.	Parish.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Sums directed to be applied by Orders of the Commissioners.	Purposes to which the Sums have been directed to be applied.
		£ s. d.	£. s. d.	
Bedminster . . .	Wraxall . . .	168 0 0		
Beverley . . .	Cherry Burton . .	50 0 0		
Beverley . . .	Ellerker . . .	70 0 0		
Beverley . . .	Lund . . .	60 0 0		
Biggleswade . .	Dunton . . .	55 0 0		
"	Stotfold . . .	148 0 0		
"	Vange . . .	25 0 0		
Billericay . . .	Great Hallingbury .	180 0 0		
Bishop's Stortford	Henham . . .	124 0 0		
"	Lower Darwen . .	315 0 0		
Blackburn . . .	Mellor . . .	215 0 0		
"	Seasalter . . .	80 0 0		
Blean . . .	Kirton . . .	338 0 0		
Boston . . .	Skirbeck . . .	310 0 0		
"	Witham on the Hill	35 0 0		
Bourn . . .	Beenham . . .	124 0 0		
Bradfield . . .	Streatley . . .	176 0 0		
"	North Bierley . .	400 0 0	320 0 0	Expenses of valuation.
Bradford . . .	Weathersfield . .	67 0 0	32 6 3	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Braintree . . .	Fiddington . . .	35 0 0		
Bridgwater . . .	Huntspill . . .	293 0 0		
"	North Petherton .	305 0 0		
"	Wembdon . . .	89 0 0		
"	Thwing . . .	6 0 0		
Bridlington . .	Walditch . . .	142 0 0		
Bridport . . .	"	6512 0 0	6405 12 3	Investment.
Bristol Incorporation.	East Haddon . .	372 0 0	331 17 2	115 <i>l.</i> liquidation of out-standing claim; 180 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 36 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> investment.
Brixworth . . .	Broomsgrove . .	800 0 0		
"	Tatnell & Cobley .	100 0 0		
Bromyard . . .	Winslow . . .	239 0 0		
"	<i>Vide 4th Rep.</i>	53 0 0	392 18 11	245 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> , <i>vide</i> Fourth Report; 109 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , <i>vide</i> Fifth Report; 38 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> investment.
"	<i>Vide 5th Rep.</i>	82 0 0*		
Buckingham . .	Adstock . . .	28 0 0		
"	Akely . . .	95 6 0		
"	Tingewick . . .	105 0 0		
Burton-on-Trent .	Hanbury . . .	146 0 0	138 6 6	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
"	Willington . . .	702 0 0	692 19 4	144 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 3½ <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 549 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 0½ <i>d.</i> investment.
Cambridge . . .	St. Peter . . .	283 15 0		
Cerne . . .	Sydling St. Nicholas	171 0 0		
Chard . . .	Whitelackington .	60 0 0		
Cheddar . . .	Checkley . . .	350 0 0		
Chelmsford . . .	Chelmsford . . .	836 0 0		
"	Sandon . . .	115 0 0		
Chertsey . . .	Horsell . . .	155 0 0		
Chesterfield . .	Pilsley . . .	133 0 0		
Chesterton . . .	Barton . . .	136 10 0		
Chipping Norton	Chilson . . .	134 0 0		
"	<i>Vide 4th Rep.</i>	30 0 0	146 14 7	24 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 121 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> investment.
Clifton . . .	Milton . . .	136 0 0		
"	Westbury-upon-Trym.	882 11 3	1020 4 9	Investment.
Clutton . . .	Farrington Gurney	210 0 0	28 14 3	Expense of valuation.
"	Stanton Drew . .	298 0 0		
"	West Harptree . .	15 10 0		
"	Stowey . . .	191 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
"	Chewstoke . . .	82 0 0		
"	Farnborough . . .	28 0 0		
Cosford . . .	Boxford . . .	170 0 0		
"	<i>Vide 4th Rep.</i>	46 0 0	202 2 6	51 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 150 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> investment.

* Erroneously reported in the Fifth Report as belonging to the parish of Bromyard.

† Including the sale of the materials for which there was no conveyance.

UNION.	Parish.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Sums directed to be applied by Orders of the Commissioners.	Purposes to which the Sums have been directed to be applied.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Crediton	Bow	103 0 0		
"	Hittisleigh	101 0 0	91 14 6	Investment.
Crickhowel	Crickhowel	160 0 0		
(Not in Union) . .	Crumpsall, Manchester.	450 0 0	450 0 0	Investment.
Daventry	Badby	130 0 0		
"	Long Buckby	297 0 0	152 0 0	Liquidation of out-standing claims.
Depwade	Aslacton	90 0 0	69 16 4	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
"	Ashwellthorpe . . .	215 0 0	198 0 0	Investment.
"	Dickleburgh	98 10 0	98 10 0*	21 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse.
"	Hardwich	38 0 0		77 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> investment.
"	Needham	110 0 0		
"	Tacolnestone	108 0 0	101 12 6	Investment.
Derby	St. Alkmund's	550 0 0		
Doncaster	Owston	15 0 0		
Downham	Barton Bendish . . .	100 0 0		
"	South Runceton . . .	42 0 0		
"	Wiggenhall, St. Mary Magdalen.	402 0 0		
Dorking	Newdigate	262 0 0		
Driffield	Great Driffield . . .	410 0 0		
Droitwich	Hartlebury	8 0 0		
"	Himbleton	280 0 0		
Dunmow	Great Canfield	304 0 0		
"	High Roothing	66 0 0		
"	Leaden Roothing . . .	177 0 0		
"	Takely	62 0 0		
Eastry	St. Peter, Sandwich	250 0 0	257 17 2	250 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> liquidation of out-standing claims; 7 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse.
East Ward	Milborne	61 0 0		
Edmonton	Cheshunt	213 0 0	212 10	Liquidation of a parochial debt.
"	St. Mary, Hornsey . .	300 0 0		
"	Waltham, Holy Cross.	47 5 0		
Elham	Newington	86 0 0		
"	Dissolved Incorporation of Elham.	251 0 0		
Ely	Holy Trinity	700 0 0	461 16 3	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
"	St. Mary	550 0 0	117 5 0	Ditto.
"	Sutton	180 0 0		
"	Witcham	70 0 0	46 19 0	Ditto.
Epping	Nettswell	60 0 0		
"	Northweald Bassett	130 0 0		
"	Sheering	93 0 0		
Erpingham	Bodham	71 2 0		
"	Holt	1276 0 0		
Evesham	Cleeve Prior	167 0 0		
"	Bengeworth	250 0 0		
Faith's, St.	Honingham	180 0 0		
"	Morton	120 0 0		
"	Sprowston	200 0 0		
"	Weston	180 0 0		
Faringdon	Watchfield	14 0 0		
Flegg, East & West	Martham	71 0 0		
Forehoe Incorporated Hundred	Barnham Broom . . .	142 0 0		
Freebridge Lynn .	South Wootton	217 0 0		
Frome	Elm	33 0 0		
"	Norton St. Philip's	90 0 0	70 13 1	46 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 24 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> investment.
"	Road	373 0 0		
"	<i>Vide</i> 5th Rep.	52 10 0	405 5 8	53 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> liquidation of outstanding claim; 72 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 279 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> investment.
Gainsborough . .	Beckenham	94 10 0		
"	Scotter	300 0 0		
"	Upton	37 0 0	32 8 0	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.

* This money was produced by the sale of materials.

UNION.	Parish,	Amount of Purchase Money.	Sums directed to be applied by Orders of the Commissioners.	Purposes to which the Sums have been directed to be applied.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Gateshead . . .	Whickham . . .	310 0 0		
German's, St. . .	Landulph . . .	65 0 0		
Glanford Brigg . . .	Messingham . . .	174 0 0		
Gloucester . . .	Churchdown . . .	40 0 0		
Godstone . . .	Oxted . . .	250 0 0		
Goole . . .	Luddington . . .	39 0 0		
Grantham . . .	Burton Coggles . . .	130 0 0		
" . . .	Barrowby . . .	350 0 0		
Guildford . . .	Worplesdon . . .	504 0 0		
Gulteross . . .	Banham . . .	100 0 0		
" . . .	East Harling . . .	140 0 0		
" . . .	Kenninghall . . .	150 0 0		
" . . .	Wilby . . .	46 10 0		
Guisborough . . .	Guisborough . . .	55 0 0		
" . . .	Kirkleatham . . .	30 0 0		
" . . .	Marske . . .	36 0 0		
Hailsham . . .	Hurtsmouceux . . .	67 0 0		
		<i>Vide 5th Rep.</i>	291 19 9	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
" . . .	Ninfield . . .	250 0 0		
		435 0 0	438 17 9	386l. 19s. liquidation of outstanding claims; 51l. 18s. 9d. towards cost of Union workhouse.
		<i>Vide 4th Rep.</i>		
" . . .	Wartling . . .	109 0 0		
Halsted . . .	Halsted . . .	500 0 0	446 17 9	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
" . . .	Ridgewell . . .	65 0 0	45 13 4	Ditto.
" . . .	Sible Hedingham . . .	221 0 0		
		<i>Vide 5th Rep.</i>	419 9 5	Ditto.
		235 0 0		
Hambledon . . .	Cranley . . .	285 0 0		
Hartismere . . .	Burgate . . .	55 0 0		
Hastings . . .	Ore . . .	184 0 0	153 10 8	Liquidation of outstanding claims.
Headington . . .	Wheatley . . .	62 0 0		
Hendon . . .	Great Stanmore . . .	106 0 0		
Henstead . . .	Arminghall . . .	35 0 0		
" . . .	Framingham Pigott . . .	*248 0 0	230 11 11	27l. 7s. 9d. towards cost of Union workhouse; 150l. 18s. 2d. investment; 52l. 6s. towards discharge of mortgage.
" . . .	Stoke Holy Cross . . .	125 0 0		
Hereford . . .	Hampton Bishop . . .	300 0 0		
" . . .	Lugwardine . . .	41 0 0		
" . . .	Holmer . . .	410 0 0		
" . . .	St. Martin . . .	80 0 0		
" . . .	Sutton St. Nicholas, and Sutton St. Michael . . .	97 0 0		
" . . .	Weston Beggart . . .	8 5 0		
" . . .	Upper Bullingham . . .	40 0 0		
Hertford . . .	Tewin . . .	180 0 0		
Highworth and Swindon . . .	Wanborough . . .	243 0 0	229 16 7	100l. liquidation of outstanding claims; 58l. 12s. 10d. towards cost of the Union workhouse; 71l. 3s. 9d. expenses of valuation.
Hinckley . . .	Burbage . . .	368 0 0		
" . . .	Stoney Stanton . . .	193 0 0		
Holbeach . . .	Lutton . . .	171 0 0		
Hollingbourn . . .	Lenham . . .	191 0 0		
" . . .	Ulcomb . . .	280 0 0		
Honiton . . .	Buckerell . . .	50 0 0		
Horncastle . . .	Miningsby . . .	65 0 0	42 0 6	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Horsham . . .	Ifield . . .	255 0 0		
Houghton-le-Spring . . .	Houghton-le-Spring . . .	400 0 0		
Hoxne . . .	Hoxne . . .	236 0 0		
		<i>Vide 4th Rep.</i>	506 17 6	208l. 10s. 4d. <i>Vide Fourth Report.</i> 244l. 8d. towards the cost of the Union workhouse; 114l. 6s. 6d. expenses of valuation.
		380 0 0		
" . . .	Denham . . .	70 0 0	59 3 2	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Hungerford . . .	Ramsbury . . .	32 0 0		
" . . .	Lambourne . . .	300 0 0		

* 210l. of this money is erroneously stated in the Fifth Report as belonging to Kirby Beeton parish.

UNION.	Purish.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Sums directed to be applied by Orders of the Commissioners.	Purposes to which the Sums have been directed to be applied.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Huntingdon . . .	Alconbury Weston .	55 0 0 <i>Vide 5th Rep.</i>	65 12 5	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Ipswich	St. Margaret . . .	29 8 0		
„	St. Stephen . . .	1,450 0 0	240 0 10	Ditto.
„	„	160 0 0 <i>Vide 4th Rep.</i>		
Ives, St.	Bluntisham-cum-Earith.	101 0 0	147 1 4	132 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 14 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> for arrear of mortgage on the premises.
„	„	182 0 0 <i>Vide 5th Rep.</i>		
Kettering	Kettering	489 0 0	68 12 7	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
„	Rothwell	69 0 0		
Keynsham	Bitton	125 0 0 <i>Vide 5th Rep.</i>	475 0 5	331 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 143 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> in vestment.
„	„	20 0 0		
Kidderminster . . .	Kidderminster . . .	260 0 0	350 0 0	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Kingsclere	Baughurst	179 0 0		
„	Hannington	30 0 0	136 11 9½	124 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 11½ <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 11 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> investment.
„	Kingsclere	513 0 11		
Knighton	Bledbfa	100 0 0	139 7 7	Towards cost of the Union workhouse; 185 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> expenses of valuation.
Langport	Barton, St. David .	43 0 0		
„	Drayton	46 10 0	491 10 8	Ditto.
„	Isle Abbot's	105 3 0 <i>Vide 4th Rep.</i>		
Launceston	South Petherwin .	474 0 0	155 19 1	32 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 5½ <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 123 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 7½ <i>d.</i> investment.
„	„	„		
Ledbury	Ledbury	434 0 0	82 11 9	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
„	Yarkhill	65 0 0 <i>Vide 5th Rep.</i>		
„	„	79 0 0	139 7 7	Ditto.
Leighton Buzzard .	Leighton Buzzard .	916 0 0 <i>Vide 5th Rep.</i>		
„	„	278 0 0	491 10 8	Ditto.
„	Mentmore	92 18 10		
„	Standbridge	151 0 0	155 19 1	32 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 5½ <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 123 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 7½ <i>d.</i> investment.
„	Wing	189 0 0 <i>Vide 4th Rep.</i>		
„	„	352 0 0	234 17 2	191 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 2½ <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 93 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 11½ <i>d.</i> investment.
Leominster	Hope-under-Dinmore.	166 0 0		
Lexden and Winstree	Dedham	179 0 0 <i>Vide 5th Rep.</i>	24 0 5	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
„	„	45 0 0		
Lichfield	Layer Marney . . .	70 0 0	27 0 3	Ditto.
„	Shenstone	240 0 0		
Lincoln	Dunston	70 0 0	10 3 2	Ditto.
„	St. Botolph	215 0 0		
„	Spridlington	80 0 0	130 6 6	Ditto.
Linton	Great Abington . .	265 13 0 <i>Vide 5th Rep.</i>		
„	„	56 0 0	161 14 11	Ditto.
„	„	202 0 0		
Llanelly	Llangennech . . .	202 0 0	184 7 8	97 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 87 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> investment.
„	„	„		
Loughborough . . .	Llannon	71 0 0	95 12 8	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
„	Belton	232 0 0		
Maldon	Little Totham . . .	150 0 0	69 0 0	Liquidation of out-standing claim.
„	Snoreham and Latchingdon.	215 0 0		
Market Bosworth .	Carlton	120 0 0	258 0 0	105 <i>l.</i> liquidation of out-standing claim.
„	Ibstock	283 0 0		
„	„	„	153 <i>l.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse.	

UNION.	Parish.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Sums directed to be applied by Orders of the Commissioners.	Purposes to which the Sums have been directed to be applied.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Market Harborough	Great Boughton . . .	5 0 0		
Melton Mowbray . . .	Asfordby . . .	261 0 0		
"	Frisby . . .	115 0 0	105 0 0	Liquidation of out-standing claims.
"	Kirby Bellars . . .	80 0 0		
	<i>Vide 5th Rep.</i>	102 0 0	165 10 6	76 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> liquidation of out-standing claim; 4 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 84 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> investment.
Melksham . . .	Melksham . . .	1,783 0 0	1,658 15 7	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Midhurst . . .	Lurgashall . . .	35 0 0		
Mitford and Launditch . . .	East Dereham . . .	1,049 13 6		
Newbury . . .	Brimpton . . .	346 0 0	285 0 0	202 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 82 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> expenses of valuation.
Newcastle - under-Lyme . . .	Whitmore . . .	192 17 0		
New Forest . . .	Ealing . . .	20 0 0		
"	Minestead . . .	230 0 0		
	<i>Vide 4th Rep.</i>	56 0 0	230 0 0	<i>Vide Fourth Report.</i>
Newport . . .	Bedwas . . .	40 0 0		
Newton Abbot . . .	Islington . . .	250 0 0		
"	Bovey Tracey . . .	60 18 0		
Northampton . . .	All Saints . . .	690 0 0		
Ongar . . .	Fyfield . . .	105 0 0	89 2 4	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Orsett . . .	Corringham . . .	98 0 0		
"	Orsett . . .	290 0 0		
Pembroke . . .	Pwllcrochan . . .	3 3 0		
"	Cosheston . . .	20 0 0		
Penrith . . .	Penrith . . .	780 0 0		
Penzance . . .	Madron . . .	253 0 0		
"	Sennen . . .	23 0 0		
Plomesgate . . .	Friston . . .	23 0 0	23 0 0	Ditto.
Poole . . .	Hamworthy . . .	200 0 0		
"	St. James . . .	558 0 0		
Potterspury . . .	Paulersbury . . .	179 0 0	116 10 6	Liquidation of outstanding claims.
Rochford . . .	Hadleigh . . .	122 0 0	97 11 2	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
"	Hockley . . .	31 0 0		
"	Great Stambridge . . .	56 0 0		
Romney Marsh . . .	Dymchurch . . .	198 0 0		
Ross . . .	Upton Bishop . . .	361 0 0	203 0 0	Liquidation of outstanding claim.
"	Weston-under-Penyard . . .	60 0 0		
	<i>Vide 5th Rep.</i>	250 0 0	212 0 2	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Rye . . .	Beckley . . .	*250 0 0	335 6 0	Liquidation of outstanding claims.
"	Northiam . . .	41 0 0		
"	Playden . . .	334 0 0	187 17 6	31 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>½d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 156 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> liquidation of outstanding claims.
Saffron Walden . . .	Elmdon . . .	162 0 0		
"	Little Samford . . .	252 0 0	206 11 0	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
"	Saffron Walden . . .	703 10 0		
Samford . . .	Stratford St. Mary . . .	152 0 0		
Seulcoats . . .	Marfleet . . .	44 0 0		
Sevenoaks . . .	Chevening . . .	220 0 0	214 1 0	62 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>½d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 151 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>½d.</i> investment.
"	Chiddingstone . . .	297 0 0		
	<i>Vide 5th Rep.</i>	80 0 0	365 16 10	158 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 207 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> investment.
"	Hever . . .	60 0 0	45 0 6	15 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 30 <i>l.</i> expenses of emigration.
"	(The workhouse of the late Penshurst Union.)	1,391 9 6	1,391 9 6	Towards cost of the workhouse of the late Penshurst Union.
Shaftesbury . . .	Shaston St. Rumbold . . .	140 0 0		
"	Shaston Holy Trinity . . .	19 0 0		
Sheffield . . .	Handsworth . . .	289 0 0		

* No conveyances were taken of some portion of the property belonging to this parish by the purchasers.

UNION.	Parish.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Sums directed to be applied by Orders of the Commissioners.	Purposes to which the Sums have been directed to be applied.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Shipston-on-Stour .	Oxhill	91 0 0	80 17 8	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
"	Stretton-on-Fosse	118 0 0	102 10 10	Ditto.
"	Todenham	153 0 0	136 7 2	Ditto.
Southam	Harbury	80 0 0	51 14 10	Investment.
"	Napton	92 0 0	50 13 7	Ditto.
South Shields	Harton	52 10 0		
"	South Shields	725 0 0		
"	Westoe	165 0 0		
South Stoneham	Milbrook	660 0 0	660 0 0	Redemption of rent payable by the parish.
"	Botley	210 0 0		
Spalding	Pinchbeck	100 0 0		
Spilsby	Addlethorpe	70 0 0		
"	Friskney	315 5 0		
"	Bolingbroke	152 0 0		
"	Little Steeping	49 0 0		
"	Ashby	40 0 0		
"	Raithby	70 0 0		
Spilsby	Skendleby	80 0 0		
"	Welton - in - the - Marsh	60 0 0		
Stafford	Castle Church	226 0 0		
Stamford	Braceborough	457 0 0	447 10 0	66 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 38 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> investment.
"	Barholm	80 0 0		
"	Ufford	95 0 0		
Stockbridge	Stockbridge	123 0 0		
Stokesley	Ingleby Arncliffe	70 0 0		
Stratford-on-Avon	Kineton	16 0 0		
"	Beaudesert	54 0 0		
"	Wootton Wawen	140 10 0		
Stroud	Randwick	150 0 0		
Sturminster	Sturminster, Newton Castle	75 0 0		
Sudbury	Melford	305 0 0	104 3 7	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
"	Stanstead	88 0 0	78 12 6	64 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 14 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> expenses of valuation.
"	Great Cornard	40 0 0	29 0 8	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Swaffham	Fouldeu	100 0 0		
Taunton	Otterford	138 0 0		
"	Taunton, St. James	765 0 0	743 1 9	659 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 83 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> towards cost of registry office.
Tavistock	Lifton	275 0 0	275 0 0	Liquidation of outstanding claims.
"	Whitchurch	117 0 0		
Tenbury	Bockleton	58 0 0	50 17 6	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
"	Brimfield	456 0 0		
"	Knighton - upon - Teme	40 0 0		
"	"	<i>Vide 5th Rep.</i>	99 17 2	Ditto.
"	"	70 0 0		
Tendring	Great Holland	293 2 0	274 12 2	Ditto.
"	Great Clacton	135 0 0		
"	"	<i>Vide 4th Rep.</i>	176 18 8	Ditto.
"	"	60 0 0		
"	Maningtree	449 0 0	424 7 6	414 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 9 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> investment.
"	Tendring	104 0 0		
"	"	<i>Vide 4th Rep.</i>	362 9 4	84 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report.
"	"	280 0 0		277 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> towards cost of Union workhouse.
"	Thorpe	219 0 0	204 12 10	Ditto.
"	Thorrington	68 0 0	57 16 0	
Tenterden	Wittersham	115 0 0		
Tewkesbury	Conderton	74 0 0	68 14 6	26 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> towards cost of Union workhouse; 41 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> expenses of valuation.
Thingoe	Chevington	160 0 0	154 0 0	Investment.
"	Whepstead	158 0 0	158 0 0	Liquidation of outstanding claim.
Thirsk	Sowerby	224 0 0		
"	Thirkleby	20 0 0		
Thomas, St.	East Budleigh	135 0 0	133 6 0	Investment.
"	Ide	300 0 0	296 0 0	Ditto.

UNION.	Parish.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Sums directed to be applied by Orders of the Commissioners.	Purposes to which the Sums have been directed to be applied.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Thornbury . . .	Alveston . . .	84 0 0		
"	Olveston . . .	486 0 0	471 14 5	316l. 17s. liquidation of outstanding claim; 154l. 17s. 5d. towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Thorne . . .	Stainforth . . .	170 10 0		
"	Fishlake . . .	90 10 0		
"	Thorne . . .	71 0 0		
"	Epworth . . .	69 0 0		
"	Hatfield . . .	311 0 0		
Ticehurst . . .	Bodiam . . .	135 0 0	133 6 0	Investment.
"	Wadhurst . . .	744 0 0		
	<i>Vide 4th Rep.</i>	85 0 0	755 14 0	718l. 8s. <i>Vide Fourth Report</i> ; 37l. 6s. towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Tisbury . . .	Semley . . .	275 0 0		
	<i>Vide 4th Rep.</i>	33 0 0	310 12 6	235l. 13s. 1d. <i>Vide Fourth Report</i> ; 52l. 12s. towards cost of the Union workhouse; 22l. 7s. 5d. towards expenses of valuation.
"	Donhead St. Andrew.	220 0 0		
	<i>Vide 4th Rep.</i>	168 0 0	490 3 3	293l. 11s. 3d. <i>Vide Fifth Report</i> ; 66l. 9s. towards cost of the Union workhouse; 130l. 3s. investment.
	<i>Vide 5th Rep.</i>	45 0 0		Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Torrington . . .	Yarnscombe . . .	65 0 0	64 8 0	
Totnes . . .	Harberton . . .	240 0 0		
Towcester . . .	Abthorpe . . .	324 0 0	324 0 0	Liquidation of outstanding claims.
"	Blakesly . . .	386 0 0	316 7 6	259l. 7s. 6d. liquidation of outstanding claim; 57l. towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Truro . . .	Saint Allen . . .	63 0 0		
Tunstead and Happing	Tunstead . . .	270 0 0		
Uckfield . . .	Buxted . . .	791 0 0	751 13 4	700l. towards cost of the Union workhouse; 51l. 13s. 4d. liquidation of outstanding claim.
"	Isfield . . .	230 0 0		
"	Uckfield . . .	771 0 0	190 16 0	Liquidation of outstanding claims.
Uppingham . . .	Great Easton . . .	117 0 0	103 2 8	Towards cost of the Union Workhouse.
"	Gretton . . .	241 0 0	227 15 5	Ditto.
"	Morcott . . .	215 0 0	200 16 2	54l. 7s. 6d. liquidation of outstanding claims; 48l. 6s. 3d. towards cost of the Union workhouse; 98l. 2s. 5d. investment.
"	Lyddington . . .	27 0 0		
	<i>Vide 4th Rep.</i>	73 0 0	97 9 6	18l. 1s. <i>Vide Fifth Report</i> . 79l. 8s. 6d. towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Upton-on-Severn . . .	Ripple . . .	40 0 0		
Uttoxeter . . .	Leigh . . .	140 0 0	137 4 4	Ditto.
Walsall . . .	Darlaston . . .	440 16 9	540 5 5*	Ditto.
"	Great Barr . . .	260 0 0	242 7 6	Ditto.
"	Walsall . . .	600 0 0	572 16 4	Ditto.
Wandsworth and Clapham	Clapham . . .	1,650 0 0	1,584 3 9	Ditto.
"	Battersea . . .	1,010 0 0		
Wangford . . .	St. Lawrence Ilketshall.	46 0 0		
Wantage . . .	Upton . . .	19 10 0		
Warwick . . .	Kenilworth . . .	431 0 0	210 0 0	Liquidation of outstanding claim.
"	St. Mary . . .	900 0 0		
Wayland . . .	Rockland St. Andrew	65 0 0		
"	Tompson . . .	84 0 0		
"	Carbrooke . . .	120 0 0		
"	Attleburgh . . .	160 0 0		
Wellingborough . . .	Orlingbury . . .	110 0 0		
Wells . . .	Glastonbury . . .	420 0 0		
"	St. Cuthbert . . .	750 0 0	161 0 0	Ditto.
Westbourne . . .	Funtington . . .	102 0 0†	88 18 4	Ditto.
Westbury and Whorwelsdown	Hinton . . .	52 0 0		
"	Keevil . . .	196 0 0		
"	Steeple Ashton . . .	662 0 0		

* £160 of this money was obtained by the sale of materials.

† This money was obtained by the sale of materials.

UNION.	Parish.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Sums directed to be applied by Orders of the Commissioners.	Purposes to which the Sums have been directed to be applied.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Westbury-upon-Severn	Bulley	100 0 0	99 17 0	Liquidation of outstanding claim.
Westhampnett . .	Walberton	165 0 0		
Williton	Timberscombe	92 0 0		
„	Withycombe	109 0 0		
„	Selworthy	50 0 0		
„	Dunster	130 0 0		
Wincanton	Charlton Musgrave	234 0 0	141 17 7	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
„	Lovington	75 0 0	64 10 0	Ditto.
„	Charlton Horethorne	105 0 0		
Winchcombe	Stanley Pontlarge	20 0 0		
Winslow	Stewkley	162 0 0		
	<i>Vide 5th Rep.</i>		8 3	Ditto.
„	Swanbourne	159 10 0		
„	Little Horwood	131 0 0		
Witham	Inworth	41 0 0	34 6 7	Ditto.
Witney	Handborough	156 0 0		
„	Ensham	284 0 0		
„	Witney	135 0 0		
Woburn	Witney	575 0 0	550 0 0	Ditto.
„	Aspley Guise	79 0 0		
Wokingham	Barkham	100 0 0	35 10 0	Ditto.
Wolverhampton . .	Willenhall	153 8 8	133 9 4	Ditto.
„	Wolverhampton	2,760 0 0	2,725 16 1	Ditto.
Woodstock	Deddington	352 0 0		
„	Stonesfield	4 7 6		
„	Yarnton	300 0 0		
Wortley	Thurgoland	108 0 0		
Wrexham	Sesswick	65 0 0		
Wycombe	Prince's Risboro'	645 0 0		
„	Wendover	86 0 0		
„	Wooburn	517 0 0		
Yeovil	Tintinhull	167 0 0	91 2 6½	Ditto.
„	West Chinnock	70 0 0	61 9 11	Ditto.

MEMORANDUM.—By the term *parochial debt* is meant a debt legally charged upon the poor-rates; and by that of an *outstanding claim* is meant a debt or demand the liquidation whereof is authorised by the 1 and 2 Vic. c. 25. The investments referred to are purchases of stock in the names of the Boards of Guardians, and in some instances are to provide for the annual instalments of the workhouse loan.

II.—Statement showing the purposes to which the produce has been directed to be applied of such part of the Property reported in the former Reports as were not previously applied.
 —(In continuation of List in Fifth Annual Report, App. D, No. 5. II.)

UNION.	Parish.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Sums directed to be applied by Orders of the Commissioners.	Purposes to which the Sums have been directed to be applied.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Amphill	Flitwick	146 0 0	139 2 11	30 <i>l.</i> liquidation of outstanding claim; 109 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Andover	Hurstborne Tarrant	254 0 0	226 19 7	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch .	Measham	58 0 0	50 6 0	Ditto.
Ashford, West . .	Ashford	603 0 0	559 19 10½	30 <i>l.</i> towards cost of building engine-house; 529 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 10½ <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Bath	St. Peter and Paul, and St. James	620 0 0	564 19 4	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
„	Batheaston	250 0 0	250 0 0	Liquidation of outstanding claims.
Bedford	Steventon	32 0 0	25 19 0	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
„	Wilshamstead . . .	34 0 0	28 0 0	Ditto.
Bedminster . . .	Tickenham	126 0 0	117 19 9	Investment.
Blofield	Thorpe	212 0 0	181 11 2	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
„	Tunstall	62 0 0	57 13 9	Ditto.
„	Burlingham St. Andrew	80 0 0	76 2 3	Ditto.
Braintree	Braintree	370 0 0	342 13 2	292 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 50 <i>l.</i> towards cost of building a lock-up house.
Brampton	Nether Denton . .	130 0 0	126 16 9	85 <i>l.</i> in liquidation of outstanding claim; 41 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> towards cost of Union workhouse.
Bridgnorth . . .	Chelton	225 0 0	214 8 4	Investment.
Bridgwater . . .	Overstowey	80 0 0	81 0 0	66 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> towards cost of Union workhouse; 14 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> investment.
Brixworth	Thornby	202 0 0	188 3 2	52 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 7½ <i>d.</i> , <i>vide</i> Fifth Report.
				13 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse.
				121 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 0½ <i>d.</i> investment.
Bromsgrove . . .	Belbroughton . . .	275 0 0	257 17 11	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
„	Pedmore	330 0 0	303 16 0	219 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 12 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> expenses of valuation; 71 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> investment.
Bromyard	Acton Beauchamp .	188 0 0	182 16 4	181 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report; 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> investment.
„	Ocle Pitchard . . .	89 0 0	86 11 7	80 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report; 5 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> investment.
Burton-upon-Trent	Tatenhill	120 0 0	114 15 0	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Chailey	Westmeston	152 0 0	57 7 6	Ditto.
Chertsey	Chertsey	225 0 0	199 6 8½	Ditto.
„	Weybridge	273 0 0	265 0 0	112 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> liquidation of outstanding claim; 152 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse
Chesterfield . . .	Shirland	105 0 0	105 0 0	Liquidation of outstanding claim.
Chesterton	Cherryhinton . . .	42 0 0	34 4 0	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
„	Gorton	71 8 0	63 8 0	Ditto.
„	Stapleford	74 0 0	66 17 0	Ditto.
„	Teversham	109 4 0	80 13 1	Ditto.
Chipping Norton .	Charlbury	160 0 0	141 5 1	100 <i>l.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report; 17 <i>l.</i> cost of removing materials of blind-house; 24 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Chipping Sodbury .	Frampton Cotterell	200 0 0	144 17 6	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Cosford	Edwardstone	72 0 0	70 8 6	37 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 33 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> investment.
„	Groton	100 0 0	100 0 0	27 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 72 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> investment.
„	Lavenham	250 0 0	228 17 0	95 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 133 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> investment.
Crediton	Colebrook	205 0 0	198 6 6	Investment.
Cuckfield	Lindfield	361 15 10	361 15 10	49 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 1½ <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 312 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 8½ <i>d.</i> investment.

UNION.	Parish.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Sums directed to be applied by Orders of the Commissioners.	Purposes to which the Sums have been directed to be applied.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Dartford	Darenth	230 0 0	204 3 6	38 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 165 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> investment.
„	East Wickham . .	59 0 0	44 7 0	29 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 15 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> investment.
„	Stone and Swanscombe	455 0 0		
„	Stone . . . . .	..	213 9 9	91 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 121 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> investment.
„	Swanscombe . .	..	213 9 9	145 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 51 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> cost of erecting a cage; 17 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> investment.
„	Wilmington . . .	555 0 0	513 18 2	229 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 284 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> investment.
Depwade	Billingford	50 0 0	45 0 0	Investment.
„	Burston	96 0 0	74 5 0	Ditto.
„	Carlton Rode . . .	279 0 0	220 2 3	Ditto.
„	Denton	160 0 0	146 10 0	12 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> , <i>vide</i> Fourth Report; 134 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> investment.
„	Fritton	128 0 0	114 11 10	Investment.
„	Hempnall	250 0 0	218 2 0	24 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , <i>vide</i> Fourth Report; 193 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> investment.
„	Shelton	81 0 0	69 0 6	6 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , <i>vide</i> Fourth Report; 62 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> investment.
„	Scole	105 0 0	89 15 1	Investment.
„	Shimpling	80 0 0	54 9 0	Ditto.
„	Thorpe Abbots . .	138 0 0	130 14 11	6 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> , <i>vide</i> Fifth Report; 123 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> investment.
„	Tivetshall, Saint Mary	127 0 0	113 10 0	Investment.
„	Tibenham	618 0 0	577 11 4	420 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> , <i>vide</i> Fourth Report; 157 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> investment.
„	Wacton	59 0 0	53 4 6	12 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> , <i>vide</i> Fourth Report; 40 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> investment.
Dorchester	West Knighton . .	390 0 0	380 13 8	108 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 272 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> investment.
Driffield	Skerne	175 0 0	165 0 0	Investment.
Eastbourne	Westham	520 0 0	497 8 7	470 <i>l.</i> , <i>vide</i> Fifth Report; 27 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> expenses of emigration.
„	Seaford	277 0 0	246 0 0	Liquidation of outstanding claims.
East Retford ¹	Clarbrough	240 0 0	222 0 0	115 <i>l.</i> liquidation of outstanding claim; 107 <i>l.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Epsom	Cheam	358 0 0	314 8 2	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
„	Chessington	135 0 0	102 10 7	Ditto.
„	Cobham	875 0 0	862 17 9	188 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> liquidation of outstanding claim; 674 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse.
„	Leatherhead . . .	711 0 0	647 5 0	229 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> liquidation of debts under Gilbert's Act; 360 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 57 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> liquidation of outstanding claim.
Eton	Horton	360 0 0	362 12 6	326 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> , <i>vide</i> Fourth Report; 35 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> expenses of valuation.
Frome	Berkley	20 0 0	15 4 0	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
„	Frome Selwood . .	700 0 0	667 14 0	Ditto.
„	Laverton	28 0 0	22 1 7	6 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 15 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> investment.
„	Leigh	53 10 0	40 5 8	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
„	Witham Friary . .	100 0 0	88 16 2	77 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 10 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> investment.
Gainsborough . . .	Blyton-cum-Whar-ton	223 10 0	206 8 0	79 <i>l.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 127 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> investment.
„	East Stockwith . .	56 0 0	47 2 0	44 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 2 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> investment.

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		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Gainsborough . .	Haxey	206 19 0	186 19 0	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
"	Marton	343 0 0	293 6 0	Liquidation of outstanding claim.
"	Misterton	114 0 0	109 1 0	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
"	Owston	179 0 0	166 12 0	Ditto.
"	Upton	36 0 0	32 8 0	Ditto.
"	Walkeringham . .	65 0 0	54 0 0	Ditto.
Hailsham	Hooe	204 0 0	210 19 10	140 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> , <i>vide</i> Fourth Report; 70 <i>l.</i> liquidation of outstanding claim.
"	Heathfield	*285 0 9	279 14 0	Liquidation of outstanding claim.
Halstead	Colne Earls	165 0 0	138 16 2	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
"	Colne Engaine	166 0 0	116 18 1	Ditto.
"	Colne White	61 0 0	47 12 10	Ditto.
"	Hedingham Castle . .	63 0 0	60 1 0	Ditto.
"	Maplestead, Great . .	175 0 0	137 8 6	Ditto.
"	Maplestead, Little . .	127 0 0	113 6 10	Ditto.
"	Stambourne	36 0 0	27 1 0	Ditto.
"	Toppesfield	100 0 0	76 0 5	Ditto.
Hartismere	Wickhamskeith . . .	165 0 0	156 8 7	51 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 105 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> investment.
Hastings	Guestling	†102 0 0	144 14 7	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Hertford	Bramfield	250 0 0	240 7 2	26 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 22 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> expenses of valuation; 191 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> investment.
"	Datchworth	617 0 0	571 2 6	85 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 31 <i>l.</i> expenses of valuation; 454 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> investment.
Hitchin	Kimpton	137 0 0	129 4 6	Investment.
Honiton	Offwell	59 0 0		Returned to the purchaser, and conveyance cancelled.
Horncastle	Tetford	198 0 0	106 0 8	Liquidation of outstanding claim.
"	Greetham	50 0 0	43 16 10	38 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> towards cost of Union workhouse.
Hoxne	Wilby	102 0 0	81 18 0	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Ipswich	St. Nicholas	370 0 0	370 8 3	356 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 13 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> investment.
Kettering	Desborough	334 0 0	315 16 0	263 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> , <i>vide</i> Fourth Report; 52 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> liquidation of outstanding claim.
King's Lynn	South Lynn	600 0 0	589 0 2	106 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> liquidation of outstanding claim.
Knighton	Beguildy	30 0 0	30 0 0	482 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> investment.
Langport	Charlton Adam	55 0 0	53 15 2	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
"	Charlton Mackerell . .	190 0 0	190 0 0	Ditto.
"	Fivehead	96 0 0	83 10 8	Ditto.
"	Huish Episcopi	166 0 0	155 12 7	Ditto.
"	Isle Brewers	83 0 0	77 7 0	104 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> , <i>vide</i> Fifth Report; 5 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> towards cost of registry-office; 46 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> investment.
"	Langport	330 0 0	322 0 6	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Ledbury	Munsley	153 0 0	146 16 0	223 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , <i>vide</i> Fifth Report; 10 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> towards cost of registry-office; 45 <i>l.</i> expenses of valuation; 42 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> investment.
"	Stretton Grandsome . .	122 0 0	119 18 5½	71 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 9½ <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 75 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 2½ <i>d.</i> investment.
Leighton Buzzard . .	Linslade	120 0 0	102 18 6	115 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 8½ <i>d.</i> towards cost of Union workhouse; 4 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> investment.
"	Heath and Reach	49 0 0	34 15 1	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Lewes	St. John-under-Castle . .	306 0 0	220 12 4	Ditto.
Lexden and Winstree . .	Langenhoe	120 0 0	97 16 0	Ditto.
"	Langham	202 0 0	176 15 4	Investment.
"	Layer-de-la-Haye . . .	95 0 0	75 17 6	Ditto.
				24 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 51 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> investment.

* Erroneously reported in the Fourth Report as £235.

† No conveyances were taken of some portion of the property belonging to this parish by the purchasers.

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		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Lexden and Winstree	Little Horskley . .	50 0 0	49 3 2	15 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 33 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> investment
Linton	Little Abington . .	134 8 0*	111 11 9	71 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 2½ <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 40 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 6½ <i>d.</i> investment.
"	Balsham	191 0 0	177 17 6	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
"	Linton	300 0 0	285 18 0	Ditto.
"	Sawston	178 0 0	178 0 0	Ditto.
Louth	Binbrook, St. Mary.	186 0 0	173 18 10	118 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 55 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> investment.
"	Binbrook, St. Gabriel.	112 0 0	101 13 1	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
"	Legbourne . . .	200 0 0	189 17 0	112 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 77 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> investment.
"	Louth	499 10 0	483 19 1	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Lutterworth . . .	South Kilworth . .	150 0 0	150 0 0	Liquidation of outstanding claim.
Maldon	Great Totham . .	135 0 0	109 9 1	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
"	Purleigh	267 0 0	234 6 6	Ditto.
"	Stow Maries . . .	33 0 0	26 12 5	Ditto.
"	Woodham Walter . .	157 0 0	132 12 7	Ditto.
Malling	Trotterscliffe . .	97 0 0	91 0 0	55 <i>l.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report; 36 <i>l.</i> expenses of emigration.
Mansfield . . .	Mansfield Woodhouse.	1,699 7 10	1,483 14 4	358 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> , <i>vide</i> Fifth Report.
"	Pleasley	192 0 0	93 3 3	1,125 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> investment.
Market Harborough	East Langton . .	274 0 0	246 6 5	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
"	Weston, by Welland	176 0 0	158 15 8	204 <i>l.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fifth Report; 42 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse.
"	Foxton	262 0 0	212 16 7	100 <i>l.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fifth Report; 53 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Medway	St. Nicholas . . .	850 0 0	428 10 0	177 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 35 <i>l.</i> expenses of valuation.
Midhurst	Iping	86 0 0	82 10 6	Liquidation of debt under a local Act.
Newark	Claypole	166 0 0	159 13 4	Liquidation of debt under Gilbert's Act.
New Forest . . .	Bramshaw	155 0 0	137 15 0	150 <i>l.</i> liquidation of debts under Gilbert's Act, erroneously referred in the Fourth Report to the parish of Brant Broughton; 9 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> expenses of valuation.
Newton Abbot . .	Chudleigh	582 15 0	581 7 6	95 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report; 42 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Northampton . .	St. Sepulchre . .	450 0 0	427 7 11	Liquidation of debts under Gilbert's Act.
Pontypool . . .	Lanvrechva Lower .	96 0 0	94 14 0	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
"	Pantegogue	105 0 0	100 4 0	Investment.
"	Trevethin	100 0 0	90 3 0	Ditto.
Reigate	Charlwood	734 0 0†	711 0 0	Ditto.
Risbridge	Clare	500 0 0	474 12 6	81 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 629 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> investment.
Rochford	Great Wakering . .	150 0 0	250 12 6	36 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report.
Romney Marsh . .	Newchurch	290 0 0	267 15 11	180 <i>l.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 258 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> investment.
Ross	Peterstow	184 0 0	110 6 6	In part discharge of a parochial debt.
"	Yatton (. . . .	40 0 0	32 0 6	192 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report.
Rye	Brede	474 10 0	474 10 0	75 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> expenses of valuation.
"	Icklesham	701 0 0	673 15 0	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
				Ditto.
				262 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fifth Report.
				211 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse.
				225 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> liquidation of outstanding claim; 231 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 7½ <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 166 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 8½ <i>d.</i> investment.

* Erroneously reported in the Fourth Report as 399*l.*† Erroneously reported, in the Fourth and Fifth Reports, as 934*l.*‡ 200*l.* was also obtained by the sale of materials.

UNION.	Parish.	Amount of Purchase Money.			Sums directed to be applied by Orders of the Commissioners.			Purposes to which the Sums have been directed to be applied.
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Rye	Rye	791	0	0	*907	2	11	768 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report. 138 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> liquidation of outstanding claims.
„	Udimore	300	0	0	279	15	1	221 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> liquidation of outstanding claim; 58 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> towards cost of Union workhouse.
Saffron Waldron .	Ashdon	58	0	0	47	17	0	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
„	Radwinter	52	0	0	41	19	6	Ditto.
„	Wicken	50	0	0	40	1	5	Ditto.
Sevenoaks	Brasted	325	0	0	281	2	11	123 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>½d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 152 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>½d.</i> investment.
„	Cowden	100	0	0	94	6	0	55 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 38 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> investment.
„	Seal	185	0	0	153	5	1	Liquidation of outstanding claim.
„	Westerham	865	0	0	839	18	5	813 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>½d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth and Fifth Reports; 25 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>½d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Shepton Mallet . .	Ashwick	200	0	0	200	0	0	80 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 119 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> investment.
„	Croscombe	100	0	0	£90	11	3	44 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fifth Report.
„	Lamyatt	173	0	0	170	13	2	45 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> investment.
Shipston-on-Stour .	Butlers Marston . .	158	0	0	92	8	8 <i>½</i>	24 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report.
„	Quinton	105	0	0	89	10	4	146 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> investment.
„	Shipston-on-Stour .	102	0	0	89	5	4	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Southam	Gaydon	35	0	0	21	4	10	Ditto.
„	Harbury	80	0	0	51	14	10	Ditto.
„	Long Itchington . .	425	0	0	388	1	9	Investment.
„	Southam	185	0	0	142	19	8	Ditto.
Southwell	Southwell	881	0	0	382	4	4	380 <i>l.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report. 8 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> investment.
Steyning	New Shoreham . . .	115	0	0†	100	10	0	45 <i>l.</i> towards cost of building a lock-up and engine-house; 97 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> investment.
„	Shermanbury	59	0	0	45	0	0	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Stone	Stone	2,465	0	0	2,459	15	0	37 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> expenses of valuation; 63 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Stourbridge	Old Swinford	725	0	0	455	2	5	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Stow	Rattlesden	112	0	0	81	14	0	672 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> in discharge of parochial debts; 1100 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>½d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 686 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> investment.
„	Woolpit	100	0	0	48	3	9	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Stroud	Leonard Stanley . .	162	15	0	162	15	0	Ditto.
Sudbury	Assington	348	0	0	342	8	11	43 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 5 <i>l.</i> towards building a cage.
Sudbury	Boxted	140	0	0	128	17	0	Liquidation of outstanding claims.
Tendring	Alresford	108	0	0	96	17	2	227 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>½d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report.
„	Ardleigh	315	0	0	271	17	5	6 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 108 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>½d.</i> investment.
„	Kirby	262	0	0	247	19	0	Ditto.
„	Lawford	210	0	0	199	11	10	Ditto.
„	Mistley	288	0	0	278	6	4	188 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report; 11 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Tewkesbury	Stoke Orchard . . .	146	0	0	71	18	2	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
								51 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report; 20 <i>l.</i> expenses of valuation.

* No conveyances were taken of some portion of the property belonging to this parish by the purchasers.

† This was erroneously stated in the Fourth Report as 565*l.*‡ This was erroneously stated in the Fourth Report as 237*l.* 11*s.* 6*½d.*

UNION.	Parish.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Sums directed to be applied by Orders of the Commissioners.	Purposes to which the Sums have been directed to be applied.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Tewkesbury . . .	Tewkesbury . . .	4,600 0 0	2,405 5 10	1505 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 900 <i>l.</i> loan to the Town Council of the Borough of Tewkesbury.
„	Twynning . . .	594 0 0	548 7 2	296 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report, 182 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fifth Report, 69 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , towards the erection of a school.
Thame . . .	Brill . . .	352 0 0	320 6 4	160 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> liquidation of outstanding claim; 159 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse.
„	Sydenham . . .	52 0 0	43 3 6	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Thetford . . .	St. Cuthbert, St. Peter, St. Mary . .	315 0 0	312 4 7½	104 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 6½ <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report. 208 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Thingoe . . .	Barton, Great . .	300 0 0	296 14 8	27 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 10½ <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report. 268 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 9½ <i>d.</i> investment.
„	Brockley . . .	154 0 0	152 9 6	15 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report. 137 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> investment.
„	Horningsheath . .	290 0 0	290 0 0	13 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report. 276 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> investment.
„	Ingham . . .	126 0 0	126 0 0	7 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 6½ <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report. 118 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 5½ <i>d.</i> investment.
„	Ixworth . . .	250 0 0	244 19 6	Investment.
„	Nowton . . .	65 0 0	65 0 0	Ditto.
„	Risby . . .	164 0 0	162 6 8	12 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report. 150 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> investment.
„	Little Saxham . .	60 0 0	59 0 0	4 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 10½ <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report. 54 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 1½ <i>d.</i> investment.
„	Stanton All Saints .	153 0 0	135 9 1	32 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 0½ <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report. 102 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 0½ <i>d.</i> investment.
„	Whelnetham, Great	140 0 0	140 0 0	12 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report. 127 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> investment.
„	Whelnetham, Little	120 0 0	119 0 0	Investment.
Thomas, St. . . .	Huxham . . .	45 0 0	42 2 0	Ditto.
„	Poltimore . . .	25 0 0	25 0 0	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Tisbury „ . . .	Alvedistou . . .	47 0 0	47 9 0	23 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report. 18 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse.
„	Donhead, St. Andrew . . .	388 0 0	388 0 0	293 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fifth Report. 66 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 130 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> investment.
„	Donhead, St. Mary	478 16 10	478 16 10	258 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 220 <i>l.</i> expenses of emigration.
Torrington . . .	Langtree . . .	188 0 0	186 10 6	157 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report. 28 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> investment.
Uppingham . . .	Hallaton . . .	472 0 0	453 8 5	161 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 291 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> investment.
„	Harringworth . .	270 0 0	262 12 3	174 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 87 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> investment.
„	Horninghold . .	90 0 0	87 8 4	28 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report. 38 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fifth Report. 20 <i>l.</i> investment.
„	Medbourne . . .	113 10 0	98 13 7	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Uxbridge . . .	Hillingdon „ . .	300 0 0	300 0 0	203 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report. 96 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Walsall . . .	Aldridge . . .	418 0 0	106 4 10	84 <i>l.</i> liquidation of outstanding claims; 22 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Wareham and Purbeck.	Bloxworth . . .	30 0 0	25 15 6	2 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 23 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> investment.
„	St. Martin . . .	334 0 0	316 0 9	110 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> liquidation of outstanding claims; 25 <i>l.</i> expenses of valuation; 180 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> investment.
Wellingborough .	Irthlingborough .	75 0 0	63 4 6	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Westbury-on-Severn	Bulley . . .	100 0 0	99 17 0	Liquidation of outstanding claims.

UNION.	Parish.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Sums directed to be applied by Orders of the Commissioners.	Purposes to which the Sums have been directed to be applied.
Westbury-on-Severn	Churcham . . .	£. s. d. 510 0 0	£. s. d. 484 19 2	129 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 355 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> investment.
Westbury and Whorwelsdown	Southwick . . .	112 0 0	99 2 11	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Weymouth . . .	Melcombe Regis . . .	780 0 0	759 7 8	Investment.
„	Portesham . . .	*100 10 0	92 4 4	Ditto.
„	Portland . . .	222 10 0	200 3 5	Ditto.
„	Weymouth . . .	350 0 0	350 0 0	65 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse; 284 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> investment.
„	Wyke Regis . . .	196 0 0	184 7 2	Investment.
Wheatenhurst . .	Eastington . . .	545 0 0	521 0 0	404 <i>l.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report. 87 <i>l.</i> liquidation of outstanding claim; 30 <i>l.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Wincanton . . .	Stoke Trister . . .	184 0 0	104 19 1	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
„	Henstridge . . .	312 0 0	292 2 4	75 <i>l.</i> liquidation of outstanding claim; 217 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Winslow . . .	Winslow . . .	998 10 0	717 7 8	476 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report. 90 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fifth Report. 150 <i>l.</i> investment.
Wokingham . . .	Ruscomb . . .	90 0 0	36 2 1	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Woodstock . . .	Kidlington . . .	749 0 0	705 4 6	288 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> <i>Vide</i> Fourth Report. 283 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> liquidation of outstanding claim: 100 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> expenses of valuation.
Yeovil . . .	East Coker . . .	175 0 0	162 16 0	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
„	Haselbury Plucknett.	129 0 0	115 6 1	Ditto.
„	Norton-sub-Hamden . . .	143 0 0	139 19 5	Ditto.
„	Odcombe . . .	110 0 0	98 2 6	Ditto.

* *Vide* Fourth Report, in which this sum is erroneously reported as 158*l.* 10*s.*

III.—A LIST of the PARISHES to which Sums of Money have been directed by the Poor Law Commissioners to be paid in respect of the Property of Dissolved Incorporations; with a Statement of the Purposes to which such Sums have been directed to be applied.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.				
Names of the Disincorporated Parishes.	Names of the Unions in which the Parishes are now included.	Sums to be received in respect of the Incorporation Property on the Adjustment of the Account	Sums directed to be Appropriated.	Purposes to which the Appropriation has been directed to be made.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	44 9 9		
Ravenstone	Ditto	52 1 10½		
Packington	Ditto	41 12 9		
Swannington	Ditto	63 14 10½		
Heather	Ditto	28 10 7		
Sweptone	Ditto	49 1 8		
Hugglescote & Donnington.	Ditto	56 16 7½		
Snaresstone	Ditto	44 16 0½		
Staunton Harrold	Ditto	40 9 9½		
Normanton	Ditto	10 5 5½		
Packington	Ditto	13 2 3½		
Willesley	Ditto	9 12 6		
Smisby	Ditto	43 16 3½		
Hartshorn	Ditto	117 14 0½	117 14 0½	£20 in liquidation of the cost of a survey and valuation, and £971. 4s. 0½d. invested in the Funds.
Stanton-under-Bar-don.	Market Bosworth	86 4 5		
Odstone	Ditto	59 8 10½	59 8 10½	In liquidation of outstanding claims.
Snackerstone	Ditto	83 0 2		
Stapenhill	Burton-upon-Trent	179 8 1½	179 8 1½	£150 in liquidation of parochial debts, and £29. 8s. 1d. towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Bretby	Ditto	181 0 3	181 0 3	In liquidation of outstanding claims.
Isley Walton	Shardlow	13 7 9½		
BASFORD.				
Cotgrave	Bingham	124 1 3½		
Ratcliffe	Ditto	97 13 2½		
Cropwell Bishop	Ditto	65 2 2½		
Cropwell Butler	Ditto	70 7 8½		
Holme Pierrepont	Ditto	73 0 7		
Plumtree	Ditto	58 1 5½		
Tollerton	Ditto	20 13 6½		
Farnsfield	Southwell	117 0 5½		
Oxton	Ditto	85 15 9½		
Epperstone	Ditto	49 5 5½		
Bilsthorpe	Ditto	76 10 11½		
Caythorpe	Ditto	43 19 11		
Edingley	Ditto	51 0 8		
Gunthorpe	Ditto	65 19 9½		
Lowdham	Ditto	113 18 10½		
Blidworth	Mansfield	159 5 1½		
Sutton in Ashfield	Ditto	658 2 10½		
CAISTOR.				
Legsby	Caistor	8 16 1		
Toft	Ditto	3 6 9		
East Torrington	Ditto	16 5 5		
North Willingham	Ditto	36 5 4		
Wold Newton	Ditto	6 1 11		
Holton-le-Moor	Ditto	7 11 8		
Great Limber	Ditto	12 6 5		
Linwood	Ditto	17 18 7		
Lissington	Ditto	9 8 2		

[CAISTOR—continued.]

CAISTOR—*continued.*

Names of the Disincorporated Parishes.	Names of the Unions in which the Parishes are now included.	Sums to be received in respect of the Incorporation Property on the Adjustment of the Account.	Sums directed to be Appropriated.	Purposes to which the Appropriation has been directed to be made.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Newton-by-Loft . . .	Caistor	2 9 7		
Rothwell	Ditto	6 4 8		
West Rasen	Ditto	18 11 11		
Middle Rasen	Ditto	35 2 10		
Swallow	Ditto	10 1 9		
Somerby	Ditto	2 8 0		
Searby-cum-Owmby	Ditto	20 15 8		
Healing	Searby-cum-Owmby	0 9 9		
Immingham	Ditto	13 7 7		
South Kelsey	Ditto	9 17 9		
Nettleton	Ditto	2 18 9		
Normanby	Caistor	16 5 11		
West Ravendale	Ditto	2 17 4		
Walesby	Ditto	23 0 9		
Barnetby-le-Wold	Glandford Brigg	21 15 6	21 15 6	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Croxton	Ditto	4 7 10		
Cadney	Ditto	45 17 8	45 17 8	Ditto.
Elsham	Ditto	52 17 6	52 17 6	Ditto.
Uiceby	Ditto	68 0 1	68 0 1	Ditto.
Vickenby	Lincoln	15 11 1	15 11 0	Ditto.
Vest Torrington	Horneastle	25 13 4		

CLAYPOLE.

arnby	Newark	18 14 6			
roughton	Ditto	78 18 2½			
alderton	Ditto	144 2 8½	144 2 8½		Towards the discharge of parochial Debts.
ennington	Ditto	124 18 3			
arkston	Ditto	12 5 2½	12 5 2½		Ditto.
oddington	Ditto	61 17 3½			
aythorpe	Ditto	72 13 10½	72 13 10½		Ditto.
laypole	Ditto	75 15 11½			
oddington	Ditto	32 18 4½			
arndon	Ditto	69 5 8½			
oston	Ditto	98 1 3½	91 1 3½		Ditto.
albeck	Ditto	86 10 5½			
awton	Ditto	60 15 8½	60 15 8½		Ditto.
ougham	Ditto	66 15 2½	66 15 2½		Ditto.
arston	Ditto	59 19 4½			
aunton	Ditto	40 19 6	40 19 6		Ditto.
dgebrook	Ditto	62 4 3½			
ston	Ditto				
ubton	Ditto	47 11 1			
estborough	Ditto	16 17 3½			

EASEBOURNE.

pton	Midhurst	69 12 5½	69 12 5½		Towards the discharge of parochial debts.
ithurst	Ditto	107 15 2½	100 0 0		Ditto.
eking	Ditto	56 11 10½	56 11 10½		Ditto.
sebourne	Ditto	279 0 0½	200 0 0		Ditto.
nhurst	Ditto	284 0 8½			
ng	Ditto	82 10 6			
chmere	Ditto	30 5 9½	30 5 9½		Ditto.
lsworth	Ditto	29 3 10½	29 3 10½		Ditto.
rgashall	Ditto	229 10 9½	229 10 9½		Ditto.
ham	Ditto	173 7 3½	150 0 0		Ditto.
lham	Ditto	85 11 3½	83 11 3½		Ditto.
ington	Ditto	105 9 7½	105 9 7½		Ditto.
yford	Ditto	48 13 9½	48 13 9½		Ditto.
tton	Ditto	223 0 6½			
lavington	Ditto	153 11 3	100 0 0		Ditto.
lbeding	Ditto	144 13 3½	100 0 0		Ditto.
			89 9 4½		Ditto.

EASTRY.

Names of the Disincorporated Parishes.	Names of the Unions in which the Parishes are now included.	Sums to be received in respect of the Incorporation Property on the Adjustment of the Account.	Sums directed to be Appropriated.	Purposes to which the Appropriation has been directed to be made.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Betshanger	Eastry	3 3 3½		
Chillenden	Ditto	23 3 1½	14 8 8½	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Eastry	Ditto	74 2 6		
Ham	Ditto	9 18 9	5 3 11	Ditto.
Knowlton	Ditto	13 6 7½	6 12 9	Ditto.
Northbourne	Ditto	119 7 8½		
Preston	Ditto	251 13 5½	213 7 11½	Ditto.
Tilmanstone	Ditto	30 17 2½		
Waldershare	Ditto	12 14 4½		
Woodnesborough	Ditto	331 5 4		
Coldred	Dover	47 12 10		
Denton	Ditto	58 8 8½		
Lydden	Ditto	46 7 4		
Sibertswould	Ditto	53 7 1½		
Wootton	Ditto	19 13 9½		
Swingfield	Elham	73 0 11		

ELHAM.

Elham	Elham	66 10 3		
Acrise	Ditto	10 18 11½		
Cheriton	Ditto	44 14 6½		
Elmstead	Ditto	9 1 2		
Newington	Ditto	48 6 10		
Stelling	Ditto	14 9 2½		
Bishopsbourne	Bridge	59 7 7		
Barham	Ditto	156 10 11		
Hastingleigh	East Ashford	30 11 9		
Brabourne	Ditto	109 15 4		

GIGGLESWICK.

Settle	Settle	625 0 1½	625 0 1½	Part in discharge of parochial debts, and the residue invested in the funds.
Giggleswick	Ditto	316 2 1½	316 2 1½	
Langcliffe	Ditto	70 2 9½	70 2 9½	
Stainforth	Ditto	143 3 1	143 3 1	
Rathmell	Ditto	223 2 6	223 2 6	
Long Preston	Ditto	417 0 7½	417 0 7½	
Wigglesworth	Ditto	233 15 0	233 15 0	

LINCOLN.

St. Mary-le-Wigford.	Lincoln	93 3 3	93 3 3	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
St. Botolph	Ditto	59 8 8	59 8 8	Ditto.
St. Peter's at Gowt's	Ditto	66 13 2	66 13 2	Ditto.
St. Mark	Ditto	93 19 4	93 19 4	Ditto.
St. Benedict	Ditto	157 8 3	157 8 3	Ditto.
St. Swithin	Ditto	322 1 0	322 1 0	Ditto.
St. Peter at Arches	Ditto	91 11 2	91 11 2	Ditto.
St. Martin	Ditto	295 11 0	295 11 0	Ditto.
St. Michael	Ditto	106 0 3	106 0 3	Ditto.
St. Nicholas in Newport.	Ditto	88 6 10	88 6 10	Ditto.
St. John in Newport.	Ditto	12 17 0	12 17 0	Ditto.
St. Peter in Eastgate.	Ditto	48 3 9	48 3 9	Ditto.
St. Margaret	Ditto	96 7 6	96 7 6	Ditto.
Bracebridge	Ditto	51 8 0	51 8 0	Ditto.
Bullington	Ditto	58 16 3½		
South Hykeham	Ditto	117 12 7½		

[LINCOLN—continues]

LINCOLN—continued.

Names of the Disincorporated Parishes.	Names of the Unions in which the Parishes are now included.	Sums to be received in respect of the Incorporation Property on the Adjustment of the Account.	Sums directed to be Appropriated.	Purposes to which the Appropriation has been directed to be made.
Ashby-de-la-Laund	Sleaford	£. s. d. 74 11 9½	£. s. d. 74 11 9½	£70. 0s. 4d. towards cost of the Union workhouse, & £4. 11s. 5¼d. invested in the Funds.
Barnswell	Ditto	17 12 7½	17 12 7½	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Hemswell	Gainsborough	79 7 9½	79 7 6	£68. 19s. 10d. ditto, and £10. 7s. 8d. invested in the funds.

MARTIN.

Great Mongeham . .	Eastry	52 11 0	52 11 0	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Little Mongeham . .	Ditto	52 11 0		
Ripple	Ditto	52 11 0	52 11 0	Ditto.
Sutton	Ditto	52 10 11½	26 0 0	Ditto.
West Cliffe	Dover	52 10 11½	52 10 11½	Ditto.
East Langdon . . .	Ditto	52 10 11½	52 10 11½	Ditto.
West Langdon . . .	Ditto	52 10 11½	52 10 11½	£5. 13s. 5d. ditto, and £46. 17s. 6¼d. invested in the funds.
St. Margaret	Ditto	52 10 11½	52 10 11½	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Guston	Ditto	52 10 11½	52 19 11½	Ditto.

MERIDEN.

Meriden	Meriden	23 7 10		
Cheldon	Ditto	11 12 8		
Bloughley	Ditto	28 15 9		
Forley	Ditto	8 15 0		
Berkswell	Ditto	40 4 4		
Mesley	Menden	25 2 1		
Great Packington .	Ditto	8 4 5		
Little Packington .	Ditto	3 13 8		
Over Whitacre . . .	Ditto	8 14 1		
Wickenhall	Ditto	22 0 0		
Binley	Foleshill	27 0 0		
Combe	Rugby	37 0 0		
Wingsbury	Tamworth	160 0 0		

MITFORD AND LAUNDITCH.

South Burgh	Mitford and Launditch.	7 12 2½		
Heymerston	Ditto	29 6 8½		
Wuxton	Ditto	10 19 9½		
Westfield	Ditto	12 18 5½		
Wood Rising	Ditto	2 14 10½		
Beeston with Bittering	Ditto	11 14 2		
East Bilney	Ditto	11 19 8½		
Great Dunham . . .	Ditto	69 1 2½		
East Lexham	Ditto	14 18 11½		
Wingham	Ditto	5 16 10½		
Wileham	Ditto	9 13 9½		
Wick with Pattesley.	Ditto	1 7 5½		
Wingham	Ditto	38 11 9½		
North Elmham . . .	Ditto	153 5 4		
Great Farnham . . .	Ditto	67 4 4½		
Winfild	Ditto	8 15 7½		
Waseham All Saints.	Ditto	21 18 1		
Wandling	Ditto	15 14 3½		
Worthing	Ditto	0 1 11½		

ONGAR.

Names of the Disincorporated Parishes.	Names of the Unions in which the Parishes are now included.	Sums to be received in respect of the Incorporation Property on the Adjustment of the Account.	Sums directed to be Appropriated.	Purposes to which the Appropriation has been directed to be made.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Great Warley	Romford.	408 8 6½		
Abbotts Roothing. . .	Ongar.	210 15 7½		
Bobbingworth	Ditto	345 13 3½		
Greenstead.	Ditto	49 7 0½		
Little Laver	Ditto	198 9 8½		
Stanford Rivers . . .	Ditto	177 7 9		
Stapleford Abbots . .	Ditto	388 2 0½		
Stapleford Tawney . .	Ditto	228 9 5½		
Stondon Massey . . .	Ditto	53 18 11½		
Shelley	Ditto	155 9 6½		

SHARDLOW.

Breedon	Shardlow	11 10 0		
Breaston	Ditto	7 7 0		
Chilwell	Ditto	0 14 0		
Chellaston	Ditto	3 15 0		
Draycott	Ditto	36 4 0		
Elvaston	Ditto	3 4 0		
Hopwell	Ditto	3 1 6		
Hemington	Ditto	0 19 0		
Little Eaton	Ditto	1 11 0		
Lockington	Ditto	5 15 6		
Ockbrook	Ditto	0 16 0		
Shardlow	Ditto	31 7 6		
Stapleford	Ditto	2 7 0		
Stanton by Dale . . .	Ditto	11 12 0		
Sandiacre	Ditto	1 6 6		
Burmaston	Burton-upon-Trent .	23 10 0	23 10 0	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Etwall	Ditto	42 0 0	42 0 0	Ditto.
Findern	Ditto	22 3 0	22 3 0	Ditto.
Coleorton	Ashby-de-la-Zouch .	113 13 0		
Osgathorpe	Ditto	42 0 0		
Thringston	Ditto	112 7 0		
Worthington	Ditto	110 16 0		
Normanton	Loughborough . . .	32 6 0		
Sheepshead	Ditto	225 8 0	225 8 0	£100 in discharge of parochial debts, and £125. 8s. towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Sutton	Ditto	131 16 0	131 16 0	In part discharge of a parochial debt.
Stanford	Ditto	36 10 0		
Quarndon	Belper	35 18 0		
Longford	Not in Union. . . .	95 14 0		

THAKEHAM.

Findon	Thakeham	202 17 3	202 17 3	Towards the discharge of parochial debts.
Sullington	Ditto	116 7 3	116 7 3	Ditto.
Thakeham	Ditto	11 2 7		
Washington	Ditto	209 19 10	200 0 0	Ditto.
Wiston	Ditto	116 11 7	116 11 7	Ditto.

THURGARTON.

Averham	Southwell	7 3 5		
Boughton	Ditto	4 14 7		
Caunton	Ditto	51 13 0	48 1 8	Towards the discharge of outstanding claims.
Cromwell		44 0 0	42 6 0	Ditto.

[THURGARTON—continued]

THURGARTON—continued.

Names of the Disincorporated Parishes.	Names of the Unions in which the Parishes are now included.	Sums to be received in respect of the Incorporation Property on the Adjustment of the Account.	Sums directed to be Approp- riated.	Purposes to which the Appropriation has been directed to be made.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Egmanton	Southwell	51 1 7	51 1 7	Towards the discharge of outstanding
Edwinstowe	Ditto	29 7 3		claims.
Eakring	Ditto	94 5 10	47 3 6	Ditto.
Halloughton	Ditto	12 19 8		
Hockerton	Ditto	5 10 3		
Hoveringham	Ditto	8 12 11		
Kelham	Ditto	37 16 4		
Kirklington	Ditto	70 17 11		
Kneesal	Ditto	107 18 11	63 0 0	Ditto.
Laxton	Ditto	13 19 5		
Muskham, North	Ditto	56 5 10	56 3 10	Ditto.
Muskham, South	Ditto	18 14 6		
Maplebeck	Ditto	5 19 8		
Norwell	Ditto	88 18 6	88 18 6	Ditto.
Ossington	Ditto	47 10 8	47 10 8	Ditto.
Rollestone	Ditto	14 6 2	14 6 2	To defray cost of survey and valuation.
Stoke, East	Ditto	91 11 10		
Sutton-upon-Trent	Ditto	24 8 4	24 8 4	Towards rebuilding a schoolhouse.
Syerstone	Ditto	1 14 0		
Staythorpe	Ditto	10 1 11		
Thurgarton	Ditto	77 13 10	77 13 10	Invested in the funds.
Thorpe	Ditto	14 3 3	14 3 3	Towards the discharge of outstanding
				claims.
Upton	Ditto	43 9 0	43 9 0	Ditto.
Walesby	Ditto	8 4 1		
Wellow	Ditto	13 6 5		
Winkbourne	Ditto	47 12 0	47 12 0	Ditto.
Weston	Ditto	58 9 7	55 0 0	Ditto.
Bathley	Ditto	29 18 9		
Budby	Ditto	34 6 2		
Carlton-upon-Trent	Ditto	26 15 4		
Grassthorpe	Ditto	5 6 6		
Holme	Ditto	11 1 4		
Norwell Woodhouse	Ditto	1 12 6		
Ompton	Ditto	36 12 6		
Ollerton	Ditto	52 3 3	52 3 3	Ditto.
Perltorpe	Ditto	20 4 11		
Rufford	Ditto	128 10 10		
Alverton	Newark	12 10 4		
Collingham, South	Ditto	237 15 6		
Cotham	Ditto	104 0 7		
Kilvington	Ditto	3 2 7		
Langford	Ditto	112 12 7	25 12 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Towards cost of the Union workhouse.
Winthorpe	Ditto	34 8 4	12 18 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ditto.
Flintham	Bingham	172 1 4		
Screveton	Ditto	93 17 3		

WORCESTER.

St. Alban	Worcester	72 8 7	72 8 7	Towards the cost of purchasing and
All Saints	Ditto	446 17 10	446 17 10	altering the Union workhouse.
St. Clement	Ditto	166 8 4	166 8 4	Ditto.
St. Martin	Ditto	392 19 0	392 19 0	Ditto.
St. Helen	Ditto	288 3 3	288 3 3	Ditto.
St. Nicholas	Ditto	466 18 3	466 18 3	Ditto.
St. Swithin	Ditto	235 15 6	235 15 6	Ditto.
St. Andrew	Ditto	280 9 3	280 9 3	Ditto.

No. 6.

STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PERSONS who have Emigrated, and of the Sums which the Poor Law Commissioners have authorised to be raised, or borrowed, since April, 1839.—(In continuation of Statement in Fifth Annual Report, App. D., No. 7.)

COUNTY.	Parish.	Amount authorised to be raised or borrowed, either from the Exchequer Loan Office, or Private Individuals.	Number of Persons who have Emigrated.			To what Part Emigrated.
			Adults: Persons above 14 Years.	Children between 7 and 14 Years.	Children under 7 Years.	
Bedford . .	Milton Bryant	£50 0 0	3	4	3	Canada.
Berks . .	Kintbury	10 0 0	2	..	..	South Australia.
"	Shalbourne	60 0 0	..	..	..
Cornwall . .	Cornelly	11 4 0	2	..	2	Ditto.
Devon . .	Fremington	10 0 0	2	2	2	Ditto.
"	Shebbear	25 0 0	2	1	3	Upper Canada.
Essex . .	Hanningfield, East . .	20 0 0	2	3	2	South Australia.
"	Peter, St.	45 0 0	2	..	3	New South Wales.
Hants . .	Romsey, Extra	100 0 0	3	2	4	Ditto.
"	Titchfield	20 2 5	..	..	..
Kent . .	Benenden	* ..	26	15	8	Ditto.
"	Biddenden	100 0 0	11	2	2	South Australia,
"	Bilsington	20 0 0	9	..	1	Ditto.
"	Bonnington	15 0 0	2	1	1	New South Wales.
"	Boxley	47 0 0	2	..	3	South Australia.
"	Chart, next Sutton Valence.	50 0 0	2	..	3	Canada.
"	Chevening	20 0 0	2	3	2	South Australia.
"	Goudhurst	60 0 0	15	7	6	Ditto.
"	Hawkhurst	100 0 0	20	6	10	Canada.
"	Hunton	50 0 0	2	6	2	South Australia.
"	Kenardington	50 0 0	3	3	1	New South Wales.
"	Leeds	100 0 0	2	3	2	
"	Leonard Hythe, St. . .	14 0 0	1	3	..	Ditto.
"	Lydd	* ..	6	3	..	South Australia.
"	Mersham	33 0 0	5	2	1	New South Wales.
"	Nettlestead	111 0 0	11	9	3	South Australia.
"	Peckham, East	100 0 0	11	6	5	Ditto.
"	Ruckinge	35 0 0	..	6	..	Ditto.
"	Saltwood	14 0 0	2	4	1	
"	Sandhurst	80 0 0	..	..	..
"	Sevington	8 10 0	2	..	..	Ditto.
"	Smarden	* ..	5	1	1	Ditto.
"	Snave	30 0 0	..	..	..
"	Sutton Valence	50 0 0	5	..	5	Upper Canada.
"	Tenterden	* ..	3	..	..	New South Wales.
"	Thornham	13 0 0	..	..	..
"	Trotterscliffe	36 0 0	7	2	2	South Australia.
"	Yalding	85 0 0	11	9	4	Ditto.
Norfolk . .	Edgfield	250 0 0	..	..	..
Somerset . .	Yeovil	5 0 0	5	2	2	Ditto.
Suffolk . .	Burgate	100 0 0	11	3	5	Ditto.
"	Hollesley	25 0 0	2	2	2	Ditto.
Sussex . .	Arlington	50 0 0	4	4	3	Ditto.
"	Beckley	43 0 0	..	..	..
"	Bodiam	† ..	2	..	..	New South Wales.
"	Burwash	* ..	32	8	8	Ditto.
"	Clement, St.	16 0 0	..	..	..
"	Etchingham	20 0 0	..	..	..
"	Framfield	* ..	21	9	15	South Australia.
"	Horsted Keynes	20 0 0	..	..	..
"	Iden	35 0 0	18	3	2	New South Wales.
"	Ore	50 0 0	13	1	3	Ditto.
"	Salehurst	250 0 0	70	26	23	Canada & N.S. Wales
"	Sidlesham	* ..	6	3	..	South Australia.
"	Steyning	* ..	3	4	2	Ditto.
"	Wartling	* ..	8	2	1	Ditto.
"	Westwittering	25 0 0	..	..	..
"	Walberton	30 0 0	2	1	2	Ditto.
Wilts. . .	Bedwin, Little	20 0 0	..	..	..
"	Chilton Foliat	20 0 0	2	3	2	Ditto.
"	Donhead, St. Mary . . .	* ..	3	..	..	Ditto.
"	Harnham, West	56 0 0	..	..	..
"	Lea	40 0 0	2	2	2	Ditto.
"	Newton, South	50 7 8	7	3	4	Ditto.
Yorkshire.	Richmond	22 0 0	..	..	..

* Vide Fifth Annual Report, App. D, No. 6.

† Vide Fourth Annual Report, App. C, No. 6.

IRELAND.

No. 7.

LIST of the UNIONS declared in IRELAND from the 25th of March, 1839, to the 25th of March, 1840.—(In continuation of List in the Fifth Annual Report, App. D. No. 7. I.)

Unions.	Area.		Popula- tion.	Counties in which the Townlands in each Union are situated.	Date of Declara- tion.	Assistant Com- missioners by whom the Unions have been formed.
	Statute Acres.	Square Miles.				
Callan	106,633	166	42,707	Kilkenny and Tipperary . .	1839 27 Mar.	Mr. Hawley
Thurles	125,139	195	64,237	Tipperary	28 "	"
Dungarvan	160,805	251	57,634	Waterford	28 "	Mr. O'Donoghue
Lismore	95,478	149	34,382	"	30 "	"
Dunshaughlin	109,049	170	22,240	Meath and Dublin	1 April	Mr. Earle and Mr. Phelan
Balrothery	76,988	120	28,124	Dublin	1 "	"
Cork	142,688	223	158,339	Cork	3 "	Mr. Voules
Athlone	199,109	311	73,052	Roscommon and Westmeath	3 "	Mr. Hancock
Strabane	134,209	209	62,084	Tyrone and Donegal . . .	8 "	Mr. Clements
Waterford	147,291	230	79,694	Waterford and Kilkenny . .	20 "	Mr. O'Donoghue
Armagh	154,281	241	107,145	Armagh and Tyrone	25 "	Mr. Gulson
Newry	137,911	215	88,181	Down and Armagh	3 May	"
Edenderry	140,396	290	35,536	King's County, Kildare and Meath	7 "	Mr. Earle and Mr. Phelan
Gortin	111,248	173	17,315	Tyrone	7 "	Mr. Clements
Castle Derg	91,758	143	21,295	"	7 "	"
Roscrea	155,374	242	64,374	Tipperary, King's County, and Queen's County	8 "	Mr. Hawley
Parsonstown	150,140	234	71,138	King's County & Tipperary	8 "	"
Omagh	174,603	272	66,388	Tyrone	9 "	Mr. Clements
Longford	208,625	326	85,152	Longford and Roscommon . .	13 "	Mr. Hancock
Trim	113,529	177	31,758	Meath and Kildare	22 "	Mr. Phelan
Galway	167,814	262	81,129	Galway	22 "	Mr. Hawley
Carrick-on-Suir	103,709	162	40,259	Tipperary, Waterford, and Kilkenny	25 "	"
Ballinasloe	126,944	198	97,581	Galway and Roscommon . .	6 June	Mr. Hancock
North Dublin	38,917	60	125,245	Dublin	6 "	Mr. Earle
South Dublin	44,608	69	182,767	"	6 "	"
Dundalk	104,372	163	63,911	Louth, Armagh, and Mona- ghan	18 "	Mr. Gulson
Drogheda	101,042	157	49,681	Louth and Meath	18 "	Mr. Phelan
Navan	93,327	145	34,482	Meath	25 "	"
Ennis	141,557	221	71,807	Clare	27 "	Mr. Hawley
Kilkenny	276,289	431	115,074	Kilkenny	1 July	Mr. O'Donoghue
Kells	108,641	169	40,497	Meath, Cavan, & Westmeath	8 "	Mr. Phelan
Shillelagh	58,577	89	31,596	Wicklow and Carlow	12 "	Mr. Muggeridge
Sligo	254,995	398	109,561	Sligo	17 "	Mr. Hancock
Dungannon	102,474	160	66,075	Tyrone	20 "	Mr. Clements
Kilrush	115,746	180	70,676	Clare	23 "	Mr. Hawley
Cariff	108,975	170	47,894	Clare and Galway	25 "	"
Kilkeel	81,726	127	26,833	Down	29 "	Mr. Gulson
Ennistymon	152,609	238	49,637	Clare	3 Aug.	Mr. Hawley
Rathdown	51,154	75	39,933	Dublin and Wicklow	8 "	Mr. Muggeridge
Cootehill	105,150	164	63,472	Cavan and Monaghan	10 "	Mr. Otway
Gort	89,828	140	38,342	Galway and Clare	20 "	Mr. Burke
Boyle	181,293	283	65,662	Roscommon, Mayo, & Sligo	20 "	Mr. Hancock
Ardee	95,039	148	42,035	Louth and Meath	21 "	Mr. Phelan
Cookstown	96,730	151	44,624	Tyrone	22 "	Mr. Clements
Carrick-on-Shannon	132,516	207	66,858	Leitrim and Roscommon . .	24 "	Mr. Hancock
Manor Hamilton	157,159	245	40,742	Leitrim	30 "	"
Newtown Ards	93,924	146	53,873	Down	3 Sept.	Mr. Gulson
Mohill	137,768	215	63,715	Leitrim	5 "	Mr. Hancock
Loughrea	126,095	197	61,747	Galway	5 "	Mr. Burke
Roscommon	176,775	276	80,608	Roscommon and Galway . .	13 "	Mr. Hancock
Castlereagh	239,565	374	85,895	Roscommon, Mayo, and Galway	14 "	"
Tullamore	157,968	246	52,852	King's County and West- meath	16 "	Mr. Phelan
Tuam	135,233	214	74,155	Galway	19 "	Mr. Burke
Newtown Limavady	150,623	235	41,031	Londonderry	21 "	Mr. Clements
Rathdrum	207,358	324	51,689	Wicklow	25 "	Mr. Muggeridge
Mullingar	251,054	392	68,102	Westmeath	22 Oct.	Mr. Phelan
Monaghan	112,043	175	69,137	Monaghan	4 Nov.	Mr. Gulson
Carrickmacross	60,459	94	36,927	"	5 "	"
Ballinrobe	190,635	297	74,842	Mayo and Galway	7 "	Mr. Burke
Castleblaney	93,442	146	56,505	Monaghan and Armagh . . .	8 "	Mr. Gulson
Castlebar	148,477	232	58,001	Mayo	9 "	Mr. Burke
Baillieborough	88,021	106	41,414	Cavan and Meath	20 "	Mr. Otway
Baltinglass	143,935	223	39,646	Wicklow, Dublin, Kildare, and Carlow	21 "	Mr. Muggeridge

A LIST of UNIONS declared in IRELAND—(continued.)

No.	Unions.	Area.		Popula- tion.	Counties in which the Townlands in each Union are situated.	Date of Declara- tion.	Assistant Com- missioners by whom the Union have been formed.
		Statute Acres.	Square Miles.				
86	Magherafelt. . .	146,428	228	74,542	Londonderry	25 Nov.	Mr. Clements
87	Cavan	178,723	279	82,694	Cavan	27 "	Mr. Otway
88	Coleraine	112,176	175	50,940	Londonderry and Antrim	28 "	Mr. Clements
89	Abbeyleix	113,400	177	35,597	Queen's County & Kilkenny	3 Dec.	Mr. O'Donoghue
90	Mountmelick	220,968	345	63,601	Queen's and King's Counties	7 "	"
91	Gorey	121,585	189	36,083	Wexford	14 "	Mr. Muggeridge
92	Dunmanway	89,802	140	30,138	Cork	18 "	Mr. Voules
93	Macroom	194,981	304	53,166	"	20 "	"
94	Kanturk	247,049	385	71,844	Cork and Kerry	21 "	"
					1840		
95	Downpatrick	147,367	230	80,642	Down	3 Jan.	Mr. Gulson
96	Oldcastle	106,376	166	44,221	Meath, Westmeath, & Cavan	6 "	Mr. Phelan
97	Ballymoney	127,057	298	51,869	Antrim and Londonderry	18 "	Mr. Clements
98	Enniscorthy	192,601	300	57,735	Wexford and Carlow	22 "	Mr. Muggeridge
99	Clones	71,563	111	36,569	Monaghan and Fermanagh	8 Feb.	Mr. Otway
100	New Ross	186,596	291	67,944	Wexford, Kilkenny, & Carlow	23 Mar.	Mr. Muggeridge
		10,593,893	16,483	4,758,872			

Four other Unions, namely, the Unions of Listowel, Tralee, Swineford, and Ballycastle, were decided upon, but the Orders of Declaration were not issued at the 25th March, 1840.

No. 8.—A STATEMENT showing the Electoral Divisions of Unions declared in Ireland from the 25th of March, 1839, to the 25th of March, 1840, which are named in the preceding List, with the Area of each, the Population in 1831, and the number of Guardians.—(In Continuation of List in the Fifth Annual Report, App. D, No. 7, III.)

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
97.—BALLYMONEY, in Antrim and London- derry.	<i>Antrim:</i>					
	1. Ballymoney . . .	2,936	3,249	2		
	2. Enagh	5,891	2,736	1		
	3. Seacon	5,892	2,269	1		
	4. Stranocum	6,860	2,868	1		
	5. Benvardin	5,712	1,866	1		
	6. Carnmoon	4,726	1,583	1		
	7. Dervock	5,765	2,821	1		
	8. Kilraghts	5,129	1,837	1		
	9. Castle Quarter . .	4,914	1,629	1		
	10. Ballycregagh . .	4,499	2,344	1		
	11. Ballyhoe	9,166	1,562	1		
	12. Corkey	10,602	1,133	1		
	13. Killagan	5,629	2,098	0		
	14. Dunloy	4,484	1,530	1		
	15. Dirraw	7,459	2,531	1		
	16. The Vow	5,188	2,669	1		
	17. Killoquin, Lower .	5,137	2,373	1		
	18. Killoquin, Upper .	4,706	2,071	2		
	<i>Londonderry:</i>					
	19. Kilrea	4,745	3,629	2		
	20. Hervey Hill . . .	4,171	2,619	2		
	21. Tamlaght	6,955	3,742	2		
	22. The Grove	6,491	2,710	2		
		127,057	51,869	28	9	37

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
33.—ARMAGH, in Ar- magh and Tyrone.	<i>Armagh :</i>					
	1. Armagh . . .	3,572	10,343	4		
	2. Grange. . . .	4,348	2,802	1		
	3. Hockley . . .	5,760	3,276	1		
	4. Richill	7,830	6,089	2		
	5. Kilmore	5,236	4,501	1		
	6. Annaghmore . .	4,994	3,767	1		
	7. Killyman . . .	4,790	1,950	1		
	8. Loughgall . . .	6,385	5,442	2		
	9. Charlemont . .	4,764	5,210	2		
	10. Ballymartrim .	4,702	2,568	1		
	11. Glenaul	7,673	4,177	1		
	12. Tynan	7,236	4,554	2		
	13. Middleton . . .	7,159	5,199	2		
	14. Brootally . . .	6,097	3,398	1		
	15. Ballyards . . .	4,565	2,585	1		
	16. Crossmore . . .	6,715	4,146	1		
	17. Keady	7,085	4,906	2		
	18. Derrynoose . .	7,512	4,323	2		
	19. Armabrogue . .	9,097	3,632	1		
	20. Lisnadill . . .	5,964	3,343	1		
	21. Clady	6,556	3,554	1		
	22. Killeen	5,136	2,876	1		
	23. Market Hill . .	7,185	5,495	2		
	24. Hamilton's Bawn .	6,169	4,596	1		
	<i>Tyrone :</i>					
	25. Caledon	7,751	4,413	2		
		154,281	107,145	37	12	49
62.—COOTEHILL, in Ca- van and Monaghan.	<i>Cavan :</i>					
	1. Cootehill	8,172	7,335	2		
	2. Ashfield	10,950	6,557	2		
	3. Tullyvin	5,692	3,033	1		
	4. Drumgoon . . .	6,573	4,269	1		
	5. Drung	8,323	5,054	1		
	6. Rakenny	7,260	4,270	1		
	7. Larah	8,681	3,171	1		
	8. Knockbride . . .	12,475	6,819	2		
	<i>Monaghan :</i>					
	9. Cormeen	11,825	6,654	2		
	10. Dawson Grove .	12,267	7,511	2		
	11. Aghabog	7,733	5,405	2		
	12. Drum	5,199	3,394	1		
		105,150	63,472	18	6	24
84. — BAILIEBOROUGH, Cavan and Meath.	<i>Cavan :</i>					
	1. Bailieborough . .	10,961	5,338	3		
	2. Skeagh.	9,674	4,708	2		
	3. Termon	10,070	4,595	2		
	4. Shercock	8,538	4,568	2		
	5. Kingscourt, . . .	14,321	6,735	3		

[continued.]

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
84. — BAILIEBOROUGH, Cavan, and Meath— <i>continued.</i>	<i>Meath:</i>					
	6. Newcastle . . .	4,822	1,744	1		
	7. Ardagh. . . .	6,843	3,109	1		
	8. Moybolgue. . .	6,578	2,817	1		
	9. Tullyarran. . .	4,521	2,418	1		
	<i>Cavan:</i>					
	10. Crossbane . . .	6,131	2,785	1		
	11. Killenkere . . .	5,562	2,597	1		
		88,021	41,414	18	4	22
87.—CAVAN, in Cavan.	1. Cavan	14,289	7,030	3		
	2. Ballyhaise . . .	9,060	4,676	2		
	3. Butlersbridge . .	4,931	2,797	1		
	4. Belturbet	7,182	3,346	2		
	5. Redhills	7,186	3,623	1		
	6. Drumlane	9,583	4,481	2		
	7. Kilconny	10,236	4,419	2		
	8. Kildallan	6,832	2,211	1		
	9. Killashandra . .	8,219	3,248	1		
	10. Derrylane	8,360	3,748	1		
	11. Arvagh	9,205	4,019	1		
	12. Ballintemple . .	8,279	3,737	1		
	13. Kill.	6,619	3,078	1		
	14. Kilnaleck	6,384	3,723	1		
	15. Ballymachugh. .	6,114	3,648	1		
	16. Crosskeys	4,267	2,393	1		
	17. Newsun	6,056	3,145	1		
	18. Stradone	5,625	2,594	1		
	19. Killycrone	5,102	2,812	1		
	20. Denn	7,643	3,165	1		
	21. Crossdoney	7,070	4,026	1		
	22. Killykeen	6,750	2,103	1		
	23. Ballyconnell . . .	13,731	4,972	2		
		178,723	83,604	30	10	40
51.—ENNIS, in Clare.	1. Ennis	8,409	14,083	7		
	2. Inagh	7,903	3,308	1		
	3. Dysert	12,890	3,433	1		
	4. Ruann	9,044	2,860	1		
	5. Inchacronan . . .	8,699	4,601	2		
	6. Cloony	7,409	3,642	1		
	7. Templemaley . . .	8,376	3,420	1		
	8. Quin	12,166	5,017	2		
	9. Newmarket	3,912	3,192	1		
	10. Clonlea	4,132	2,686	1		
	11. Feenagh	5,205	3,150	1		
	12. Bunratty	4,713	2,442	1		
	13. Kilconry	6,878	2,223	1		
	14. Kilcreest	4,127	2,569	1		
	15. Clondagad.	10,147	4,650	2		
	16. Killoan	6,000	2,354	1		
	17. Kilmaley	16,583	4,296	2		
	18. Clare	4,894	3,881	1		
		141,557	71,807	28	9	37

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
60. — ENNISTYMON, in Clare.	1. Ennistymon . . .	18,286	9,020	5		
	2. Miltown Malbay .	11,637	6,389	3		
	3. Liscanor . . .	5,492	4,797	2		
	4. Kilshanny . . .	9,349	2,013	1		
	5. Killilagh . . .	11,332	3,359	1		
	6. Kilfenora . . .	8,000	3,897	1		
	7. Rath . . .	4,975	2,521	1		
	8. Currofin . . .	7,977	3,678	2		
	9. Carron . . .	13,000	1,380	1		
	10. Burren . . .	15,103	3,286	1		
	11. Drumcreehy . .	10,386	2,303	1		
	12. Rathbórney . .	17,072	1,721	1		
	13. Killonahan . .	20,000	2,273	1		
		152,609	46,637	21	7	28
57.—KILRUSH, in Clare.	1. Kilrush . . .	9,408	9,850	5		
	2. Killiper . . .	4,624	3,023	1		
	3. Knock . . .	6,977	3,859	1		
	4. Killofin . . .	6,480	4,070	2		
	5. Kilfidduan . . .	8,803	4,165	2		
	6. Kildysert . . .	6,009	4,501	2		
	7. Kilmihil . . .	8,089	3,794	1		
	8. Kilmurry . . .	17,954	8,433	4		
	9. Kilmacdooaun .	9,757	5,620	2		
	10. Killard . . .	8,823	5,629	2		
	11. Kilkee . . .	8,612	6,594	3		
	12. Moyarta . . .	12,286	7,441	3		
	13. Kilballyoan . .	7,924	3,695	1		
		115,746	70,676	29	9	38
58.—SCARIFF, in Clare and Galway.	<i>Clare :</i>					
	1. Scariff . . .	10,779	6,836	4		
	2. Orgunnella . . .	5,554	2,966	2		
	3. Killaloe . . .	10,000	6,296	3		
	4. Killuran . . .	3,197	2,942	2		
	5. Kilno . . .	9,940	3,314	2		
	6. Tulla . . .	15,304	7,514	4		
	7. Feakle . . .	30,000	8,744	4		
	<i>Galway :</i>					
	8. Woodford . . .	4,000	4,000	2		
	9. Clonrush . . .	11,201	3,084	2		
	<i>Clare and Galway :</i>					
	10. Mountshannon .	9,000	2,198	1		
		108,975	47,894	26	8	34

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Ex-officio.	Elected.	
29.—CORK, in Cork	1. City of Cork . . .	13,848	95,363	20		
	2. Inniskenny . . .	12,955	6,179	2		
	3. Carrigaline . . .	12,867	7,161	2		
	4. Monkstown . . .	2,732	3,906	2		
	5. Ballincollig . . .	7,461	3,398	1		
	6. Cove . . .	6,631	11,089	3		
	7. Blarney . . .	7,239	2,516	1		
	8. Inniscarra . . .	9,977	3,432	1		
	9. Greahagh . . .	13,250	5,043	2		
	10. Whitechurch . . .	10,687	2,856	1		
	11. Carnavar . . .	15,749	4,634	1		
	12. Rathcoony . . .	9,132	4,019	1		
	13. Kilquane . . .	10,022	3,366	1		
	14. Glanmire . . .	10,138	5,377	2		
		142,688	158,339	40	13	53
92.—DUNMANWAY, in Cork.	1. Dunmanway . . .	32,339	11,405	4		
	2. Inchageela . . .	21,706	2,385	2		
	3. Kilmiclael . . .	15,879	5,130	3		
	4. Kilmurry . . .	4,901	1,473	1		
	5. Ballymoney . . .	6,907	3,802	2		
	6. Kilmeen . . .	4,748	3,980	2		
	7. Drinagh . . .	3,323	1,963	1		
		89,802	30,138	15	5	20
93.—MACROOM, in Cork.	1. Macroom . . .	4,861	5,353	4		
	2. Ballyvournay . . .	26,525	3,676	2		
	3. Clondrohid . . .	27,442	5,609	2		
	4. Kilnamartyr . . .	11,021	2,604	1		
	5. Kilcorney . . .	12,046	1,725	1		
	6. Macloneigh . . .	3,826	1,520	1		
	7. Milmurry . . .	10,778	4,188	2		
	8. Aglish . . .	6,689	2,522	1		
	9. Aghinagh . . .	9,152	2,442	1		
	10. Aghabullogue . . .	18,130	5,054	2		
	11. Donaghmore . . .	21,595	6,794	2		
	12. Cannavee . . .	5,114	1,778	1		
	13. Magowney . . .	5,814	2,392	1		
	14. Matehy . . .	7,036	2,156	1		
	15. Ovens . . .	4,715	1,953	1		
	16. Inchageela or } Eveleary . . . }	20,237	3,400	2		
		194,981	53,166	25	8	33
94.—KANTURK, in Cork and Kerry.	1. Kanturk . . .	23,032	6,070	4		
	2. Newmarket . . .	41,738	8,574	4		
	3. Castlemagner . . .	7,769	2,853	1		
	4. Clonmeen . . .	20,814	5,935	2		
	5. Drouentariff . . .	15,271	5,926	2		

[continued.]

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Ex-officio.	Elected.	
94.—KANTURK, in Cork and Kerry— <i>continued.</i>	*6. Drishane	26,176	7,321	2		
	7. Cullen	13,533	4,385	2		
	8. Kilbrin	14,266	4,292	2		
	*9. Kilmeen	32,067	9,367	2		
	10. Knocktemple	5,692	1,928	1		
	*11. Nohoval Daly	11,813	3,229	2		
	12. Tullilease	8,241	2,368	1		
	13. Kilbolane	10,207	4,014	2		
	14. Shandrum	16,430	5,582	2		
		247,049	71,844	29	9	38
34.—NEWRY, in Down and Armagh.	<i>Down :</i>					
	1. Newry	6,404	10,004	4		
	2. Ouley	5,342	2,974	1		
	3. Crobane	5,374	3,601	1		
	4. Donagmore	4,346	2,378	1		
	5. The Glen	4,049	2,985	1		
	6. Warren's Point	5,267	4,925	2		
	7. Upper Clonallen	7,035	4,053	1		
	8. Rathfriland	5,238	4,419	2		
	9. Drumgath	4,854	2,683	1		
	10. Hill-Town	8,903	2,457	1		
	11. Clonduff	8,853	3,320	1		
	<i>Armagh :</i>					
	12. Ballybot	5,442	5,831	2		
	13. Mullaghglass	3,585	2,294	1		
	14. Pointz Pags	7,500	5,311	2		
	15. Mountmorris	4,871	3,276	1		
	16. Belleek	5,546	3,193	1		
	17. Tullyhappy	4,835	3,133	1		
	18. Ballymyere	7,401	2,729	1		
	19. Jonesborough	6,011	3,972	1		
	20. Killevy	7,831	4,199	1		
	21. Camlough	7,733	4,572	2		
	22. Forkill	5,739	3,851	1		
	23. Latbirget	5,752	2,921	1		
		137,911	88,181	31	10	41
59.—KILKEEL, in Down.	1. Kilkeel	9,469	3,544	2		
	2. Mourne Park	5,779	3,015	2		
	3. Green Castle	2,610	3,514	2		
	4. Ballykeel	12,852	1,952	1		
	5. Mullartown	10,088	2,781	1		
	6. Fofanny	7,531	3,361	2		
	7. Bryansford	10,666	3,159	2		
	8. Aostvor	6,771	2,830	2		
	9. Killowen	5,747	1,163	1		
	10. Maghera	3,213	1,514	1		
		81,726	26,833	16	5	21

* These are in both Cork and Kerry.

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
69.—NEWTOWN ARDS, in Down.	1. Newtown Ards. . .	5,709	5,668	2		
	2. Mount Stewart . .	5,027	1,983	1		
	3. Grey Abbey . . .	5,175	2,858	1		
	4. Kircubbin . . .	5,515	2,984	1		
	5. Ballyhalbert . . .	4,972	3,100	1		
	6. Donaghadee . . .	4,730	5,056	2		
	7. Carrowdore . . .	4,857	2,770	1		
	8. Ballywalter . . .	3,012	1,760	1		
	9. Bangor . . .	17,083	9,355	4		
	10. Newton Ards (S.). .	6,580	3,172	2		
	11. Comber . . .	5,580	3,511	2		
	12. Ballymaglaff . . .	5,102	1,696	1		
	13. Moneyreagh . . .	6,050	2,295	1		
	14. Ballygowan . . .	5,203	2,919	1		
	15. Kilmoody . . .	5,730	3,003	2		
	16. Tullynakill . . .	3,659	1,743	1		
		93,924	53,873	24	8	32
95.—DOWNPATRICK, in Down.	1. Downpatrick . . .	6,287	6,798	3		
	2. Hollymount . . .	5,922	2,741	1		
	3. Inch . . .	6,492	2,857	1		
	4. Tyrella . . .	5,068	3,342	1		
	5. Killough . . .	6,325	3,589	1		
	6. Raholp . . .	5,944	2,542	1		
	7. Strangford . . .	5,898	2,820	1		
	8. Leggygowan . . .	7,117	3,717	1		
	9. Killyleagh . . .	6,345	4,079	1		
	10. Killinchy . . .	5,855	3,195	1		
	11. Crossgar . . .	6,335	3,700	1		
	12. Kilmore . . .	6,248	2,930	1		
	13. Dunmore . . .	7,162	3,711	1		
	14. Ballynahinch . . .	6,879	4,097	1		
	15. Seaford . . .	6,488	5,274	1		
	16. Rossconor . . .	7,975	3,954	1		
	17. Clough . . .	5,210	2,596	1		
	18. Castlewellan . . .	6,193	3,089	1		
	19. Dundrum . . .	5,983	3,100	1		
	20. Ardglass . . .	5,911	3,487	1		
	21. Dunsfort . . .	5,703	2,009	1		
	22. Ardkeen . . .	5,285	2,453	1		
	23. Portaferry . . .	5,842	4,253	2		
	24. Quintin . . .	4,900	2,307	1		
		147,367	80,642	27	9	36
28.—BALROTHERY, in Dublin.	1. Balbriggan . . .	6,884	5,078	3		
	2. Balcaddan . . .	3,948	1,011	1		
	3. Holmpatrick . . .	7,173	4,046	2		
	4. Lusk . . .	11,861	4,820	3		
	5. Ballyboghil . . .	4,529	1,052	1		
	6. Holywood . . .	6,687	2,016	2		
	7. Clonmethon . . .	4,393	890	1		

[continued.]

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
28.—BALROTHERY in Dublin— <i>continued.</i>	8. Swords	9,938	3,617	3		
	9. Kilsallaghan . . .	7,251	1,585	2		
	10. Donabete	6,162	1,020	2		
	11. Kinsealy	3,708	1,191	1		
	12. Malahide	4,454	1,798	2		
		76,988	28,124	23	7	30
46.—NORTH DUBLIN, in Dublin.	1. North City . . . .	..	100,273	18		
	2. Howth	4,422	2,419	2		
	3. Coolock	5,143	2,579	2		
	4. Glasnevin	4,954	2,829	2		
	5. Clontarf	1,368	3,436	2		
	6. Drumcondra . . .	2,077	4,617	2		
	7. Blanchardstown . .	8,480	1,910	1		
	8. Castleknock . . .	4,683	4,554	2		
	9. Finglass	7,790	2,628	2		
		38,917	125,245	33	11	44
47.—SOUTH DUBLIN, in Dublin.	1. South City . . . .	..	140,000	18		
	2. Donnybrook . . .	1,767	12,094	2		
	3. Rathmines	1,458	9,973	2		
	4. Rathfarnham . . .	4,593	5,594	2		
	5. Whitechurch . . .	6,355	2,921	2		
	6. Tallaght	21,446	4,485	3		
	7. Clondalkin	5,632	2,993	2		
	8. Palmerstown . . .	3,359	4,707	2		
		44,608	182,767	33	11	44
61.—RATHDOWN, in Dub- lin and Wicklow.	<i>Dublin</i>					
	1. Dundrum	3,691	4,020	2		
	2. Blackrock	816	6,136	4		
	3. Kingstown	1,658	6,571	4		
	4. Stillorgan	2,505	2,799	2		
	5. Killiney	4,830	3,713	2		
	6. Glencullen	7,321	2,282	2		
	7. Rathmichael . . .	2,599	1,296	1		
	<i>Wicklow and Dublin:</i>					
	8. Bray	4,648	5,710	3		
	<i>Wicklow:</i>					
	9. Powerscourt . . .	12,267	4,002	2		
	10. Delgany	10,819	3,404	2		
		51,154	39,933	24	8	32
43.—GALWAY, in Galway	1. Galway	23,000	33,120	15		
	2. Moycullen	28,661	6,325	3		
	3. Annahdown	8,056	2,883	1		
	4. Lackagh	4,728	3,836	2		

[continued.]

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
43.—GALWAY, in Galway— <i>continued</i> .	5. Clare Galway . . .	6,245	3,588	2		
	6. Oranmore . . .	13,701	3,775	2		
	7. Ballynacortia . . .	6,048	3,250	2		
	8. Stradbally . . .	4,291	1,063	1		
	9. Athenry . . .	10,000	1,283	1		
	10. Arran . . .	3,084	3,191	2		
	11. Oughterard . . .	60,000	9,459	3		
	12. Killanin . . .		9,356	3		
		167,814	81,129	37	10	47
63.—GORT, in Galway and Clare.	<i>Galway :</i>					
	1. Kilmacdooagh . . .	6,015	3,780	2		
	2. Blagh . . .	12,331	5,343	2		
	3. Kiltartan . . .	5,529	2,930	1		
	4. Kinvarra . . .	12,045	5,430	3		
	5. Killeenavara . . .	12,181	3,646	2		
	6. Killeenan . . .	8,149	2,892	2		
	7. Ardrahan . . .	12,950	3,805	2		
	8. Kiltormas . . .	6,026	3,066	1		
	9. Kilbeakanty . . .	6,422	4,544	2		
	<i>Clare :</i>					
	10. Kilkeedy . . .	8,180	2,906	1		
		89,828	38,342	18	6	24
71.—LOUGHREA, in Galway.	1. Loughrea . . .	14,210	10,461	4		
	2. Kilconeeran . . .	8,196	2,468	1		
	3. Athenry . . .	8,500	4,208	2		
	4. Clonkeen . . .	12,000	3,008	1		
	5. Killimer Daly . . .	6,183	1,945	1		
	6. Kiltulla . . .	6,947	2,689	1		
	7. Kilreekil . . .	5,888	2,606	1		
	8. Kilmeen . . .	5,792	2,106	1		
	9. Dooniry . . .	9,060	4,936	2		
	10. Teena . . .	6,070	3,786	1		
	11. Portumna . . .	6,903	5,404	2		
	12. Ballynakill . . .	12,038	9,103	4		
	13. Killeenadema . . .	6,828	3,554	1		
	14. Kilchreest . . .	9,294	2,871	1		
	15. Craughwell . . .	8,125	2,602	1		
		126,095	61,747	24	8	32
45.—BALLINASLOE, in Galway and Roscommon.	<i>Roscommon :</i>					
	1. Creagh . . .	15,516	4,209	2		
	3. Moore . . .	14,365	2,983	1		
	3. Tagmacconnell . . .	6,627	1,714	1		
	<i>Galway :</i>					
	4. Ballinasloe . . .	2,636	7,123	3		
	5. Kilgerril . . .	4,070	3,718	1		
	6. Ahascragh . . .	3,885	3,719	1		

[continued.]

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
45.—BALLINASLOE, in Galway and Roscom- mon— <i>continued.</i>	7. Killeronan . . .	4,410	8,027	2		
	8. Killian . . .	3,207	5,401	2		
	9. Ballynakill . . .	5,078	5,002	2		
	10. Moylough . . .	5,963	5,870	2		
	11. Killasolan . . .	4,196	4,306	2		
	12. Ballymacward . .	6,134	4,996	2		
	13. Kilconnell . . .	6,368	3,836	1		
	14. Killaan . . .	3,544	2,362	1		
	15. Aughrim . . .	4,976	5,087	2		
	16. Kiltormer . . .	4,595	3,706	1		
	17. Abbycoruncan . .	4,083	2,233	1		
	18. Killimer . . .	5,790	6,029	3		
	19. Kilquain . . .	5,631	3,755	1		
	20. Eyrecourt . . .	4,077	5,213	2		
	21. Clonfert . . .	5,864	5,915	2		
	22. Cloontooskert . .	5,929	4,002	1		
		126,944	97,581	36	12	48
75.—TUAM, in Galway	1. Tuam . . .	13,799	14,381	6		
	2. Cummer . . .	15,391	3,695	1		
	3. Annaghdown . . .	8,254	2,851	1		
	4. Headford . . .	7,882	7,400	3		
	5. Downpatrick . . .	10,675	6,308	3		
	6. Clare Tuam . . .	7,922	3,199	1		
	7. Kilbanon . . .	7,972	5,416	2		
	8. Lisgeevy . . .	9,652	6,494	3		
	9. Dunmore . . .	15,000	6,240	3		
	10. Cloonbern . . .	18,061	6,414	3		
	11. Killererin . . .	7,585	4,643	2		
	12. Abbey . . .	5,372	4,696	2		
	13. Monivea . . .	7,668	2,418	1		
		135,233	74,155	31	10	41
24.—CALLAN, in Kil- kenny and Tipperary.	<i>Kilkenny :</i>					
	1. Callan . . .	23,823	11,148	7		
	2. Killamurry . . .	6,472	1,837	1		
	3. Kilmaganny . . .	15,108	3,149	2		
	4. Donemaggin . . .		1,828	1		
	5. Knoctopher . . .		3,138	2		
	6. Kells . . .	4,395	1,658	1		
	7. Burnchurch . . .	3,262	1,184	1		
	8. Grove . . .	3,240	1,061	1		
	9. Kilmanagh . . .	5,328	1,710	1		
	<i>Tipperary :</i>					
	10. Ballingarry . . .	20,394	8,167	4		
	11. Lismolin . . .	7,065	2,390	1		
	12. Mullinahone . . .	17,546	5,437	3		
		106,633	42,707	25	8	33

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
52.—KILKENNY, in Kil- kenny.	1. Kilkenny . . .	26,353	23,741	9		
	2. Gowran . . .	16,275	5,907	2		
	3. Shankhill . . .	21,232	5,384	2		
	4. Dysart . . .	14,235	4,432	2		
	5. Castlecomer . . .	21,057	14,446	4		
	6. Ballyraggett . . .	10,186	5,242	3		
	7. Kilmadum . . .	13,514	3,405	1		
	8. Coolchraheen . . .	10,033	2,401	1		
	9. Freshford . . .	12,717	5,725	2		
	10. Aharney . . .	9,404	2,572	1		
	11. Balleen . . .	6,650	1,629	1		
	12. Urlingford . . .	14,640	6,925	3		
	13. Eirke . . .	13,000	3,802	2		
	14. Clomanta . . .	11,740	3,092	2		
	15. Tullaroan . . .	9,400	3,183	1		
	16. Ballycallan . . .	5,505	1,807	1		
	17. Castleinch . . .	8,282	2,238	1		
	18. Danesfort . . .	6,239	2,205	1		
	19. Jerpoint . . .	11,542	2,577	2		
	20. Thomastown . . .	21,110	6,668	3		
	21. Blackrath . . .	..	2,663	1		
	22. Powerstown . . .	13,169	4,030	2		
		276,289	115,074	47	15	62
44.—CARRICK-ON-SUIR, in Tipperary, Water- ford, and Kilkenny.	<i>Tipperary :</i>					
	1. Carrick-on-Suir . .	14,833	11,115	5		
	2. Kilcash . . .	2,349	1,853	1		
	3. Grange Mockler . .	5,690	2,852	1		
	<i>Kilkenny :</i>					
	4. Tullahaught . . .	6,000	1,538	1		
	5. Kilmaganny . . .	5,690	970	1		
	6. Awming . . .	5,855	2,342	1		
	7. Piltown . . .	10,000	3,946	2		
	8. Monkelly . . .	3,119	1,260	1		
	9. Clonmore . . .	10,078	1,477	1		
	<i>Waterford :</i>					
	10. Kilmeadon . . .	7,553	1,756	1		
	11. Mothell . . .	16,198	1,573	1		
	12. Portlaw . . .	4,800	2,220	1		
	13. Kilmoleran . . .	11,544	7,357	4		
		103,709	40,259	21	7	28
39.—PARSONSTOWN, in King's County and Tipperary.	<i>King's County :</i>					
	1. Parsonstown . . .	6,063	9,617	3		
	2. Kilcoleman . . .	6,652	2,039	1		
	3. Seirkyrans . . .	4,840	1,280	1		
	4. Kinnety . . .	6,719	2,567	1		
	5. Letter . . .	2,915	1,000	1		
	6. Druncullen . . .	7,100	3,113	1		

[continued.]

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
39.—PARSONSTOWN, in King's County and Tipperary— <i>continued.</i>	7. Eglish	4,032	3,290	1		
	8. Frankfort	8,861	4,135	2		
	9. Ferbane	2,639	3,555	1		
	10. Lemanagan	18,690	5,787	2		
	11. Shannon Bridge	6,000	4,424	2		
	12. Tissarin	4,000	2,032	1		
	13. Shannon Harbour	16,313	5,021	2		
	14. Banagher	3,700	4,721	2		
	15. Lusmagh	4,436	3,420	1		
	<i>Tipperary :</i>					
	16. Dorha	10,852	3,395	2		
	17. Lorha	12,958	3,995	2		
	18. Lockeen	8,099	2,691	1		
	19. Aglisheloghane	3,690	1,961	1		
	20. Uskeane	5,790	1,459	1		
	21. Ballingarry	5,791	1,634	1		
		150,140	71,138	29	9	38
	<i>Kildare :</i>					
	1. Cadamstown	8,854	2,105	1		
	2. Ballynadrimna	6,207	2,111	1		
	3. Mylerstown	5,739	1,559	1		
	4. Carbury	10,012	2,062	1		
	5. Ardkill	14,175	2,076	1		
	6. Cloncurry	4,233	1,157	1		
	7. Rathangan	11,058	3,039	2		
	<i>Meath :</i>					
	8. Ballyboggan	6,222	1,477	1		
	9. Clonard	11,243	3,259	2		
	10. Castlejordan	4,518	1,545	1		
	<i>King's County :</i>					
	11. Edenderry	10,202	4,535	3		
	12. Ballinakill	6,730	1,081	1		
	13. Clonsast	13,799	3,811	2		
	14. Ballymacwilliam	4,976	1,156	1		
	15. Ballyburly	5,920	1,305	1		
	16. Clonmore	8,279	1,630	1		
	17. Croghan	8,229	1,628	1		
		140,396	35,536	22	7	29
	<i>Westmeath :</i>					
74.—TULLAMORE, in King's County and Westmeath.	1. Rahugh	7,018	1,736	1		
	2. Kilbeggan	9,868	4,759	2		
	<i>King's County :</i>					
	3. Durrow	7,513	2,484	1		
	4. Tullamore	16,151	11,519	5		
	5. Killoughy	18,132	4,019	2		
	6. Rahan	14,985	4,032	2		
	7. Ballacomoon	6,641	1,226	1		
	<i>Westmeath :</i>					

[continued.]

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popu- lation in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
74.—TULLAMORE, in King's County and Westmeath — <i>con- tinued.</i>	8. Kilclonfert . . .	6,959	1,187	1		
	9. Philipstown . . .	8,861	3,409	2		
	10. Kilmonaghan . . .	8,853	3,358	1		
	11. Clara	10,430	5,416	2		
	12. Rathfeston	11,247	1,559	1		
	13. Killeagh	9,860	2,399	1		
	14. Cappincor	13,286	3,080	1		
	15. Geashill	8,156	2,669	1		
		157,968	52,852	24	8	32
	<i>Tipperary :</i>					
38.—ROSCREA, in Tip- perary, King's County, and Queen's County.	1. Roscrea	14,728	10,455	5		
	<i>King's County :</i>					
	2. Roscomroe	4,085	2,345	1		
	3. Aghancon	4,545	1,335	1		
	4. Ettagh	6,553	2,123	1		
	5. Kilmurry	3,789	1,504	1		
	6. Shinrone	2,917	2,517	1		
	7. Dunkerrin	6,536	2,811	1		
	8. Kilcommon	2,639	1,769	1		
	9. Cullenwale	8,722	3,637	1		
	<i>Tipperary :</i>					
	10. Burrisnafarney . .	9,121	1,877	1		
	11. Rathnaveoge . . .	3,996	1,387	1		
	12. Killea	3,820	2,126	1		
	13. Bourney	12,958	4,061	2		
	14. Killevinogue . . .	5,951	3,000	1		
	<i>Queen's County :</i>					
	15. Eirke	16,583	2,582	1		
	16. Rathdowney . . .	16,154	6,086	3		
	17. Donamore	9,719	3,906	1		
	18. Burris in Ossory .	17,332	6,198	3		
	19. Kile	6,227	1,810	1		
		155,374	61,374	28	9	37
68.—MANOR HAMILTON, in Leitrim.	1. Manor Hamilton . .	20,843	7,640	3		
	2. Kiltyclogher	16,688	3,351	2		
	3. Rossinver	18,816	4,219	2		
	4. Lurganboy	22,376	3,880	2		
	5. Drumahaire	15,571	3,907	2		
	6. Cloonlogher	9,235	2,370	1		
	7. Killanummery . . .	14,086	4,115	2		
	8. Killarga	12,560	3,284	1		
	9. Inishmagrath . . .	8,023	2,866	1		
	10. Drumkeeran	18,956	5,110	2		
		157,159	40,742	18	6	

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
67.—CARRICK ON SHANNON, in Leitrim and Roscommon.	<i>Leitrim :</i>					
	1. Drumreilly . . .	16,276	3,242	2		
	2. Drumshambo . . .	13,648	4,859	2		
	3. Kiltubbrid . . .	9,489	3,535	1		
	4. Keskcarrigan . . .	9,379	4,581	2		
	5. Leitrim . . .	2,177	4,049	1		
	6. Drumsna . . .	5,329	2,947	1		
	7. Carrick on Shannon	6,407	5,918	2		
	<i>Roscommon :</i>					
	8. Tumna . . .	6,881	3,507	1		
	9. Killukin . . .	7,544	4,049	1		
	10. Creeve . . .	6,829	3,738	1		
	11. Aughrim . . .	8,254	4,537	1		
	12. Kilmore . . .	9,316	5,086	2		
	13. Elphin . . .	9,243	7,351	2		
	14. Killglass . . .	8,865	5,031	2		
	15. Gillstown . . .	7,872	4,428	2		
		132,516	66,858	23	7	30
70.—MOHILL, in Leitrim.	1. Mohill . . .	11,126	7,672	3		
	2. Eslin . . .	5,759	3,188	1		
	3. Annaduff . . .	11,095	5,758	2		
	4. Armaghveagh . . .	11,263	4,595	2		
	5. Rinn . . .	12,268	6,242	2		
	6. Cloone . . .	13,110	6,006	2		
	7. Aghavas . . .	9,366	4,425	2		
	8. Carrigallen . . .	9,726	3,439	1		
	9. Newtown Gore . . .	8,378	4,370	2		
	10. Drumreilly . . .	8,923	2,954	1		
	11. Ballinamore . . .	13,264	6,747	2		
	12. Oughteragh . . .	13,842	4,147	1		
	13. Fenagh . . .	9,642	4,172	1		
		137,768	63,715	22	7	29
76.—NEWTOWN LIMAVADY, in Londonderry.	1. Newtown Limavady	2,120	3,610	2		
	2. Fruit Hill . . .	6,447	2,699	1		
	3. Keady . . .	7,531	1,048	1		
	4. Lislane . . .	8,221	1,875	1		
	5. Gelvin . . .	9,057	2,135	1		
	6. Straw . . .	6,618	1,930	1		
	7. Drum . . .	9,628	2,601	2		
	8. Dungiven . . .	6,875	2,941	2		
	9. Glenshane . . .	16,777	1,704	1		
	10. Owenreagh . . .	15,304	1,615	1		
	11. Feeny . . .	6,638	1,802	2		
	12. Fore Glen . . .	7,705	1,992	1		
	13. Faughanvale . . .	8,743	2,575	2		
	14. Ballykelly . . .	7,831	2,235	1		
	15. The Highlands . . .	5,902	2,714	1		
	16. Myroe . . .	4,194	1,919	1		
	17. Aghanloo . . .	8,039	2,102	1		
	18. Bellarena . . .	5,547	1,900	1		
	19. Benone . . .	7,446	1,634	1		
		150,623	41,031	24	8	32

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popu- lation in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
86.—MAGHERAFELT, in Londonderry.	1. Magherafelt . . .	4,721	4,177	2		
	2. Ballymoghán . . .	4,917	2,914	1		
	3. The Loop . . .	4,215	2,787	1		
	4. Salterstown . . .	4,150	2,709	1		
	5. Ballyronan . . .	4,012	2,997	1		
	6. Castle Dawson . .	6,675	5,426	2		
	7. Bellaghy . . .	7,659	5,174	2		
	8. Clady . . .	5,651	3,747	1		
	9. Rocktown . . .	5,621	3,621	1		
	10. Gulladuff . . .	4,610	2,958	1		
	11. Maghera . . .	6,168	4,523	2		
	12. Tullykeeran . . .	8,834	2,822	1		
	13. Tobermore . . .	5,749	3,094	1		
	14. Carnamoney . . .	7,412	2,496	1		
	15. Draperstown . . .	10,533	2,777	1		
	16. Brancran . . .	7,988	2,689	1		
	17. The Six Towns . .	9,196	960	1		
	18. Lissan Upper . . .	9,386	3,220	1		
	19. Moneyhan . . .	4,293	2,227	1		
	20. Springhill . . .	4,927	2,463	1		
	21. Moneymore . . .	3,953	3,019	1		
	22. Brackagh Slieve- gallion . . .	5,208	2,239	1		
	23. Inniscarn . . .	5,929	2,192	1		
	24. Desertmartin . . .	4,648	3,221	1		
		146,428	74,542	28	9	37
88.—COLERAINE, in Londonderry and An- trim.	<i>Londonderry :</i>					
	1. Coleraine . . .	2,655	6,645	3		
	2. Baunbrook . . .	4,406	1,791	1		
	3. Articlave . . .	5,591	2,338	1		
	4. Downhill . . .	6,302	1,677	1		
	5. Letterloan . . .	7,731	1,922	1		
	6. Drumcroon . . .	5,644	3,034	2		
	7. Somerset . . .	5,645	2,310	1		
	8. Agivey . . .	4,669	2,509	1		
	9. Aghadowey . . .	6,005	2,818	2		
	10. Ringsend . . .	6,060	1,039	1		
	11. Glenkeen . . .	7,680	1,966	1		
	12. Garvagh . . .	6,222	3,333	2		
	13. Slaght . . .	6,991	1,678	1		
	14. Bovagh . . .	4,180	2,014	1		
	<i>Londonderry and Antrim :</i>					
	15. Knockantern . . .	6,865	3,307	2		
	16. Ballylagan . . .	4,756	2,062	1		
	17. Port Stewart . . .	4,343	2,932	1		
	<i>Antrim :</i>					
	18. Port Rush . . .	5,364	2,549	1		
	19. Beardville . . .	5,611	2,357	1		
	20. Bushmills . . .	5,456	2,659	2		
		112,176	50,940	27	9	36

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
41.—LONGFORD, in Long- ford and Roscommon.	<i>Longford :</i>					
	1. Longford . . .	13,884	10,344	4		
	2. Newtown Forbes . .	9,752	5,000	2		
	3. Mohill . . .	6,895	3,027	1		
	4. Killashee . . .	14,427	4,134	1		
	5. Rathline . . .	12,883	3,036	1		
	6. Cashel . . .	22,150	5,087	2		
	7. Kilcommock . . .	12,142	3,815	1		
	8. Moydow . . .	9,516	3,896	1		
	9. Taghshenood . . .	5,713	2,553	1		
	10. Taghshinny . . .	4,880	2,477	1		
	11. Ballymahon . . .	7,354	3,893	2		
	12. Forgney . . .	8,686	3,722	1		
	13. Agharra . . .	8,959	3,199	1		
	14. Kilglass . . .	5,744	3,443	1		
	15. Ardagh . . .	11,416	4,586	1		
	16. Edgeworthstown . .	11,436	4,810	2		
	17. Drumlish . . .	16,179	8,016	3		
	18. Ballynamuck . . .	17,307	6,065	2		
	<i>Roscommon :</i>					
	19. Tarmonbarry . . .	9,295	4,408	2		
		208,625	85,152	30	10	40
48.—DUNDALK, in Louth, Armagh, and Mo- naghan.	<i>Louth :</i>					
	1. Dundalk . . .	6,689	13,288	7		
	2. Foughart . . .	4,574	2,592	1		
	3. Upper Creggan . . .	4,696	2,380	1		
	4. Barronstown . . .	4,360	2,070	1		
	5. Haggardstown . . .	5,157	2,117	1		
	6. Castletown . . .	5,247	2,327	1		
	7. Drummullagh . . .	5,973	2,966	1		
	8. Carlingford . . .	7,662	6,105	3		
	9. Rathcorr . . .	6,343	3,123	1		
	10. Jenkinstown . . .	5,492	2,087	1		
	11. Ravensdale . . .	6,274	1,654	1		
	12. Ballymascanlan . .	6,044	3,576	2		
	13. Dromiskin . . .	5,311	2,620	1		
	14. Darver . . .	5,267	2,323	1		
	15. Casterling . . .	4,477	2,155	1		
	16. Louth . . .	5,470	3,151	2		
	17. Killanny . . .	5,122	3,371	2		
	<i>Armagh :</i>					
	18. Lower Creggan . . .	5,230	2,957	1		
	<i>Monaghan :</i>					
	19. Inniskeen . . .	4,984	3,049	1		
		104,372	63,911	30	10	40
65.—ARDEE, in Louth and Meath.	<i>Meath :</i>					
	1. Drumcondra . . .	11,523	3,865	2		
	2. Killary . . .	12,343	3,862	2		
	3. Grangegeeth . . .	6,492	1,925	1		
	<i>Louth :</i>					
	4. Collon . . .	7,108	2,918	2		
	5. Drumcar . . .	6,751	2,559	2		
	6. Dunleer . . .	6,196	2,832	2		

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
65.—ARDEE, in Louth and Meath— <i>con- tinued.</i>	7. Dromin	3,843	1,595	1		
	8. Castlebellingham .	4,695	3,254	2		
	9. Stabannon	5,466	2,758	2		
	10. Ardee	16,685	10,065	5		
	11. Clonkeen	5,467	2,530	1		
	12. Tallonstown . . .	4,395	2,179	1		
	13. Mansfieldstown .	4,070	1,693	1		
		95,039	42,035	24	8	32
	<i>Mayo :</i>					
	1. Ballinrobe	9,719	9,415	3		
81.—BALLINROBE, in Mayo and Galway.	2. Kilmolara	10,500	3,053	1		
	3. Cong	19,000	8,378	3		
	4. Shruil	8,980	4,177	1		
	5. Kilmain	11,957	5,555	2		
	6. Hollymount	10,273	6,507	2		
	7. Ballindine	13,001	7,690	3		
	8. Claremorris	21,863	8,391	3		
	9. Mayo	11,491	3,152	1		
	10. Burriscarra	4,960	2,356	1		
	11. Robeen	7,579	5,754	2		
	12. Partry	12,000	4,025	1		
	<i>Galway :</i>					
	13. Balloghholla . . .	5,578	2,028	1		
	14. Ross	43,734	4,361	2		
		190,635	74,842	26	8	34
83.—CASTLEBAR, in Mayo	1. Castlebar	24,297	12,111	4		
	2. Islandady	16,500	3,629	1		
	3. Addergoole	12,800	6,714	3		
	4. Turlough	22,405	6,948	2		
	5. Strade	24,265	7,777	3		
	6. Balla	9,339	3,755	1		
	7. Drum	10,000	4,806	2		
	8. Ballintubber	16,400	6,212	3		
	9. Ballyhean	4,471	3,734	1		
	10. Breafty	8,000	2,315	1		
		148,477	58,001	21	7	28
27.—DUNSHAUGHLIN, in Meath and Dublin.	<i>Meath :</i>					
	1. Dunboyne	14,153	2,428	3		
	2. Donaghmore	8,714	1,250	2		
	3. Ratoath	9,931	1,779	2		
	4. Kilbreu	8,442	1,560	2		
	5. Dunshaughlin . . .	10,707	2,547	2		
	6. Culmullen	9,511	1,587	2		
	7. Kileloone	9,325	1,587	2		
	8. Kilmessan	6,306	1,662	2		
	9. Killeen	7,187	1,593	2		
	10. Skreen	9,485	2,086	2		
	11. Rathfeigh	7,028	1,275	2		
	<i>Dublin :</i>					
	12. Garristown	8,260	2,886	3		
		109,049	22,240	26	8	34

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
42.—TRIM, in Meath and Kildare.	1. Gallow	6,231	1,464	1		
	2. Galtrim	9,611	1,533	1		
	3. Kilcooly	10,231	1,929	1		
	4. Trim	13,425	5,926	3		
	5. Laracor	8,335	2,395	2		
	6. Rathmolyon . . .	9,782	2,694	2		
	7. Rathcore	12,408	2,930	2		
	8. Killyon. — (One townland of this E. D. is in the Co. Kil- dare)	9,928	2,391	2		
	9. Killaconican . .	11,561	2,328	2		
	10. Kildalkey . . .	10,415	2,931	9		
	11. Athboy	11,202	5,237	3		
		113,529	31,758	21	7	28
50.—NAVAN, in Meath.	1. Navan	15,021	9,799	5		
	2. Ardraccon . . .	9,555	4,744	3		
	3. Bective	5,017	1,041	1		
	4. Tara	7,491	1,550	1		
	5. Ardmulchan . . .	4,779	1,459	1		
	6. Kentstown . . .	7,585	1,475	1		
	7. Painestown . . .	8,138	2,170	2		
	8. Donaghpatrick .	10,560	2,882	2		
	9. Castletown . . .	8,544	3,042	2		
	10. Rathkenney . . .	5,496	1,995	1		
	11. Stackallan . . .	5,188	1,825	1		
	12. Slane	5,947	2,500	1		
		93,327	34,482	21	7	28
49.—DROGHEDA, in Louth and Meath.	<i>Meath:</i>					
	1. St. Mary's . . .	9,352	7,032	3		
	2. Julianstown . . .	12,174	2,783	2		
	3. Stamullen	9,290	2,529	2		
	4. Ardcath	10,733	3,279	2		
	5. Duleck	11,379	3,023	2		
	6. Melifont	6,087	1,236	1		
	<i>County of the Town of Drogheda:</i>					
	7. St. Peter's . . .	10,351	17,402	6		
	<i>Louth:</i>					
	8. Monasterboice . .	5,911	1,742	1		
	9. Termonfechin . .	7,065	3,525	2		
	10. Clogher	6,242	3,098	2		
	11. Dysart	6,459	2,045	1		
	12. Mullary	5,996	1,987	1		
		101,042	49,681	25	8	33

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
53.—KELLS, in Meath, Cavan, and West- meath.	<i>Meath :</i>					
	1. Kells	8,597	6,839	3		
	2. Burry	7,686	2,298	2		
	3. Girley	5,701	1,583	1		
	4. Rathmore	9,236	2,763	2		
	5. Felltown	4,371	1,308	1		
	6. Dulane	9,357	3,614	2		
	7. Kilskeer	10,159	3,647	2		
	8. Moynalty	8,179	3,167	2		
	9. Kilbeg	9,412	2,918	2		
	10. Kilmainham	5,109	1,446	1		
	11. Nobber	10,134	4,001	2		
	<i>Cavan :</i>					
	12. Mullagh	9,190	3,847	2		
	<i>Westmeath :</i>					
	13. Clonmellon	11,505	3,066	2		
		108,641	40,497	24	8	32
96.—OLDCASTLE, in Meath, Westmeath, and Cavan.	<i>Meath :</i>					
	1. Crossakeel	7,346	1,828	1		
	2. Killallon	7,300	1,753	1		
	3. Loughcrew	5,981	1,344	1		
	4. Moylagh	7,457	2,401	1		
	5. Killeagh	8,094	2,221	1		
	6. Oldcastle	8,933	5,060	2		
	<i>Westmeath :</i>					
	7. Castle Pollard	6,736	3,392	2		
	8. Fore	12,388	3,212	2		
	<i>Cavan :</i>					
	9. Munterconnaught	7,432	2,960	1		
	10. Virginia	11,327	6,387	3		
	11. Castlerahan	8,071	5,180	2		
	12. Ballyjamesduff	6,988	4,444	2		
	13. Kilbride	8,316	4,039	2		
		106,376	44,221	21	7	28
79.—MONAGHAN, in Monaghan.	1. Monaghan	7,395	7,954	3		
	2. Rackwallace	5,205	3,430	1		
	3. Castleshane	5,510	3,740	1		
	4. Clontibret	5,786	3,569	1		
	5. Tehallan	4,496	3,569	1		
	6. Killylough	4,343	1,770	1		
	7. Glaslough	5,434	4,092	2		
	8. Emyvale	4,116	3,360	1		
	9. Anketell Grove	4,892	2,882	1		
	10. Figullar	4,333	2,322	1		

[continued.]

Union.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
79.—MONAGHAN in Monaghan— <i>(continued)</i> .	11. Derrygola . . .	4,448	2,073	1		
	12. Tedavnet . . .	5,610	2,705	1		
	13. Sheskin . . .	8,963	1,792	1		
	14. Scots Town . . .	5,626	3,594	2		
	15. Bellanode . . .	5,837	3,515	1		
	16. Drumsnat . . .	4,547	3,152	1		
	17. Kilmore . . .	3,876	2,635	1		
	18. Caddagh . . .	3,831	1,946	1		
	19. Drumhillagh . .	6,129	3,912	2		
	20. Clones . . .	5,007	2,969	1		
	21. Tullycorbet . .	6,659	4,156	2		
		112,043	69,137	27	9	36
80.—CARRICKMACROSS, in Monaghan.	1. Carickmacross . .	5,392	6,140	3		
	2. Referagh . . .	5,199	3,073	1		
	3. Drumgurra . . .	5,109	2,844	1		
	4. Ballymackney . .	3,798	2,590	1		
	5. Drumcarrow . . .	4,186	2,525	1		
	6. Enagh . . .	4,256	2,851	1		
	7. Loughfea . . .	4,077	2,086	1		
	8. Drumboorg . . .	4,634	2,292	1		
	9. Kiltybegs . . .	4,216	2,112	1		
	10. Donaghmoyne . .	4,023	2,009	1		
	11. Kilmurry . . .	4,376	2,374	1		
	12. Crossalare . . .	3,942	2,193	1		
	13. Bocks . . .	4,089	2,308	1		
	14. Corracharra . .	3,162	1,530	1		
		60,459	36,927	16	5	21
82.—CASTLEBLANEY, in Monaghan & Armagh.	<i>Monaghan :</i>					
	1. Castleblaney . .	6,317	5,202	2		
	2. Churchill . . .	5,777	3,192	1		
	3. Ballybay . . .	4,754	4,330	2		
	4. Greagh . . .	3,957	2,365	1		
	5. Bellatrain . . .	4,869	3,070	1		
	6. Creeve . . .	6,287	4,167	2		
	7. Laragh . . .	4,431	2,135	1		
	8. Annayalla . . .	4,711	2,507	1		
	9. Broomfield . . .	4,848	2,736	1		
	10. Mullyash . . .	5,458	2,211	1		
	11. Carrickaslane . .	5,031	2,797	1		
	12. Cremartin . . .	6,473	4,030	2		
	<i>Armagh :</i>					
	13. Newtown Hamilton	6,040	3,876	1		
	14. Camly . . .	4,440	2,340	1		
	15. Crossmaglen . .	5,317	3,878	1		
	16. Creggan . . .	4,278	2,163	1		
	17. Dorsy . . .	5,623	3,075	1		
	18. Sheetrim . . .	4,831	2,431	1		
		93,442	56,505	22	7	29

Union.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
99.—CLONES, in Mona- ghan and Fermanagh.	<i>Monaghan :</i>					
	1. Clones	7,179	6,822	3		
	2. St. Tierney . . .	6,380	4,372	2		
	3. Newbliss	5,144	3,844	2		
	4. Currin	6,239	3,438	2		
	<i>Monaghan and Fer- managh :</i>					
	5. Drumully f. . . .	8,834	4,559	2		
	<i>Fermanagh :</i>					
	6. Newtown Butler .	11,246	4,705	3		
	7. Aghadrumsee . .	13,608	3,874	2		
	8. Rosslea	12,932	4,955	2		
		71,563	36,569	18	6	24
89.—ABBEYLEIX, in Queen's County and Kilkenny.	1. Abbeyleix	10,818	4,958	4		
	2. Ballinakill	11,800	5,926	2		
	3. Timahoe	10,400	1,591	1		
	4. Ballyroan	10,000	5,748	2		
	5. The Raheen	14,349	5,559	4		
	6. Castletown	16,000	5,130	2		
	7. Aghaboe	14,000	2,915	2		
	8. Killermogh	3,000	1,398	1		
	9. Coolkerry	7,000	1,947	2		
	10. Aughmacart	7,200	2,279	2		
	11. Durrow, (part of this Electoral Divi- sion is in the County Kilkenny)	9,000	4,146	2		
		113,400	35,597	24	8	32
90.—MOUNTMELICK, in Queen's and King's Counties.	<i>Queen's County :</i>					
	1. Mountmelick . . .	13,571	10,390	4		
	2. Maryborough . . .	36,507	10,378	4		
	3. Coolbanagher . . .	9,470	2,705	1		
	4. Ballybrittas	9,244	3,087	1		
	<i>King's County :</i>					
	5. Portarlinton	15,114	4,736	3		
	6. Cloneyhurk	5,870	1,499	1		
	7. East Ballykean . .	12,830	870	1		
	8. West Ballykean . .	12,830	1,750	1		
	<i>Queen's County :</i>					
	9. Castlebrack	6,900	1,540	1		
	10. Rosanallis	10,591	3,128	1		
	11. Rearymore	13,943	3,609	2		
	12. Clonaslee	16,848	3,186	1		
	13. Ballyfin	12,125	3,284	2		
	14. Mountrath	15,125	7,591	3		
	15. East Upperwoods .	12,000	2,768	2		
	16. West Upperwoods .	18,000	3,080	2		
		220,968	63,601	30	10	40

Union.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
30.—ATHLONE, in Ros- common and West- meath.	<i>Westmeath :</i>					
	1. St. Mary's . . .	12,197	7,599	3		
	2. Kilcleagh . . .	11,360	3,355	1		
	3. Moate . . .	10,524	4,800	2		
	4. Kilcumreach . .	5,321	1,898	1		
	5. Ballymore . . .	10,465	3,494	1		
	6. Drumraney . . .	9,102	3,494	1		
	7. Noughaval . . .	10,154	2,314	1		
	8. Bunown . . .	10,407	2,352	1		
	9. Kilkenny West .	7,963	2,990	1		
	10. Ballyloughloe .	9,489	3,306	1		
	<i>Roscommon :</i>					
	11. Athlone . . .	23,765	12,274	5		
	12. Kiltoom . . .	13,246	4,948	2		
	13. St. John's . . .	11,634	2,136	1		
	14. Rahara . . .	5,362	1,630	1		
	15. Tisrara . . .	8,482	3,492	1		
	16. Taghboy . . .	8,860	2,564	1		
	17. Cam . . .	12,403	4,114	1		
	18. Dysart . . .	6,358	1,661	1		
	19. Taghmaconnell .	11,796	3,631	1		
		199,109	73,052	27	9	36
73.—CASTLEREA, in Ros- common, Mayo, and Galway.	<i>Mayo :</i>					
	1. Ballaghadireen .	13,030	3,920	2		
	2. Castlemore . .	542	3,094	1		
	3. Began . . .	12,000	5,350	2		
	4. Ballyhaunis . .	16,325	6,348	2		
	<i>Roscommon :</i>					
	5. Killullagh . . .	14,928	4,474	1		
	6. Ballinlough . .	16,107	4,390	1		
	7. Castlereas . . .	21,344	9,113	3		
	8. Artagh . . .	15,590	4,140	1		
	9. Loughglinn . .	14,528	5,622	2		
	10. Frenchpark . .	13,974	6,622	2		
	11. Bellanagar . .	11,090	3,244	1		
	12. Castleplunket .	12,736	3,227	1		
	13. Ballintober . .	11,624	4,417	1		
	<i>Galway :</i>					
	14. Ballynakill . .	13,006	4,515	1		
	15. Ballymoe . . .	3,875	2,855	1		
	16. Tampultogher .	9,222	4,881	1		
	17. Glannamodda .	13,840	4,861	2		
	18. Kilkerrin . . .	18,000	5,022	2		
		239,565	85,895	27	9	36
72.—ROSCOMMON, in Roscommon and Gal- way	<i>Roscommon :</i>					
	1. Kiltrustan . . .	9,755	4,918	2		
	2. Elphin . . .	9,781	3,778	1		
	3. Tulsk . . .	8,936	3,995	1		
	4. Cloonygormican .	11,355	3,978	1		
	5. Killukin . . .	8,099	3,122	1		
	6. Clonfinlough . .	7,690	5,021	2		

[continued.]

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardian.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
72.—ROSCOMMON, in Roscommon— <i>conti- nued.</i>	7. Strokestown . . .	6,848	5,294	2		
	8. Lissonuffy . . .	10,970	4,188	1		
	9. Cloontuskert . . .	7,546	4,248	1		
	10. Kilgefin . . .	7,409	4,778	1		
	11. Kilbride . . .	11,359	4,199	1		
	12. Roscommon . . .	11,515	9,316	3		
	13. Kiltewan . . .	10,004	2,614	1		
	14. Knockcroghery . .	14,412	4,815	1		
	15. Athleague . . .	9,144	4,001	1		
	16. Fuerty . . .	10,080	4,631	1		
	<i>Roscommon & Galway :</i>					
	17. Dunamon . . .	10,547	2,885	1		
	<i>Galway :</i>					
	18. Kilbegnet . . .	11,318	4,867	1		
		176,775	80,608	23	7	30
55.—SLIGO, in Sligo.	1. Sligo . . .	2,883	15,518	6		
	2. Knocknarea . . .	5,842	3,886	1		
	3. Kilmacowen . . .	8,638	4,449	1		
	4. Calry . . .	10,578	2,597	1		
	5. Drumcliff . . .	8,442	4,622	2		
	6. Carney . . .	11,013	3,994	1		
	7. Lissadill . . .	9,796	6,682	2		
	8. Rossinver . . .	11,713	2,025	1		
	9. Cliffony . . .	10,073	5,125	2		
	10. Ballysadare . . .	8,637	4,425	2		
	11. Coolaney . . .	20,452	6,331	2		
	12. Collooney . . .	9,231	4,344	2		
	13. Ballintogher . . .	11,944	4,199	1		
	14. Ballynakill . . .	10,752	4,241	1		
	15. Riverstown . . .	9,126	4,284	1		
	16. Drumfin . . .	13,550	4,913	2		
	17. Ballymote . . .	9,453	4,652	2		
	18. Cloonoghil . . .	7,097	2,241	1		
	19. Tobercurry . . .	27,101	6,705	3		
	20. Cloonacool . . .	19,277	3,532	1		
	21. Templeboy . . .	8,727	3,616	1		
	22. Skreen . . .	13,237	4,567	2		
	23. Dromard . . .	7,422	2,613	1		
	<i>Sligo :</i>	254,995	109,561	39	13	52
64.—BOYLE, in Ros- common, Mayo, and Sligo.	1. Shancough . . .	10,659	2,470	1		
	2. Kilmactrany . . .	12,108	4,271	1		
	3. Ballinafad . . .	8,838	2,393	1		
	4. Toomour . . .	9,754	3,086	1		
	5. Kilshaloy . . .	6,835	2,833	1		
	<i>Sligo and Mayo :</i>					
	6. Kilturid . . .	7,009	2,128	1		
	7. Coolavin . . .	13,861	4,243	1		
	8. Kilfree . . .	9,177	3,358	1		

[continued.]

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
64.—BOYLE, in Ros- common, Mayo, and Sligo— <i>continued</i> .	<i>Sligo & Roscommon :</i>					
	9. Breedoge . . .	13,910	3,779	1		
	10. Boyle . . .	18,442	11,921	3		
	11. Ballinamein . .	10,524	2,451	1		
	12. Shankill . . .	10,983	4,234	1		
	13. Croghan . . .	8,243	3,122	1		
	14. Rockingham . .	13,034	3,493	1		
	15. Ardcarne . . .	11,149	4,639	1		
	16. Keaden . . .	16,758	7,241	2		
		181,293	65,662	19	6	25
23.—THURLES, in Tip- perary.	1. Thurles . . .	11,338	10,459	5		
	2. Holycross . . .	4,300	2,224	1		
	3. Moycarkey . . .	4,289	2,542	1		
	4. Ballymoreen . .	2,788	1,237	1		
	5. Burris . . .	8,008	3,244	1		
	6. Boolick . . .	6,356	2,271	2		
	7. Kilcooly . . .	10,528	3,844	1		
	8. Fermor . . .	5,669	2,073	1		
	9. Moyne . . .	7,179	2,419	1		
	10. Rahealty . . .	2,822	1,740	1		
	11. Templetoohy . .	5,768	2,653	1		
	12. Templeree . . .	2,872	1,415	1		
	13. Templemore . .	8,099	4,583	3		
	14. Loughmore, East .	3,118	1,951	1		
	15. Loughmore, West	6,944	2,527	1		
	16. Drom . . .	5,499	2,624	1		
	17. Inch . . .	2,639	1,928	1		
	18. Ballycahill . .	1,000	1,245	1		
	19. Moyalliffe . . .	7,948	3,513	2		
	20. Templebeg . . .	4,000	3,160	1		
	21. Burrisoleigh . .	13,975	6,585	3		
		125,139	64,237	31	10	41
31.—STRABANE, in Ty- rone and Donegal.	<i>Tyrone :</i>					
	1. Strabane . . .	1,853	5,556	2		
	2. Caums . . .	7,084	2,870	1		
	3. Glenmoruan . . .	8,394	1,784	1		
	4. Ballymagorry . .	5,712	3,723	1		
	5. Dunnalong . . .	7,211	3,107	1		
	6. Mountcastle . .	6,018	2,026	1		
	7. Ballyneaner . . .	5,740	1,656	1		
	8. Dunnamanagh . .	4,637	2,171	1		
	9. Douglas Burn . .	7,072	1,831	1		
	10. Newtown Stewart	2,572	2,376	1		
	11. Barron's Court . .	7,508	3,093	1		
	12. Church Lands . .	6,393	2,975	1		
	13. Altaclady . . .	5,710	2,143	1		
	14. East Urney . . .	5,304	2,779	1		
	<i>Donegal :</i>					
	15. West Urney . . .	4,761	1,897	1		
	16. Cloghard . . .	5,286	2,244	1		
	17. Castle Finn . . .	6,081	2,993	1		

[continued.]

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	Total Number of Guardians.
31.—STRABANE, in Ty- and Donegal — <i>con- tinued.</i>	18. Figgart	4,660	1,983	1		
	19. Raphoe	5,456	2,632	1		
	20. Feddyglass . . .	4,706	1,876	1		
	21. Treantaghmucklagh	6,353	1,986	1		
	22. St. Johnstown . .	5,341	2,465	1		
	23. Clonleigh, North .	6,595	2,852	1		
	24. Clonleigh, South .	5,762	3,058	1		
		134,209	62,084	25	5	30
36.—GORTIN, in Tyrone.	1. Gortin	8,921	2,226	1		
	2. Fallagh	8,715	910	1		
	3. Crockanboy	9,907	1,788	1		
	4. Glenlark	14,319	940	1		
	5. Trinamadan	6,053	1,140	1		
	6. Moyle	7,675	2,867	2		
	7. Lislea	6,806	1,270	1		
	8. Plumb Bridge . . .	5,592	1,476	1		
	9. Glenroan	5,031	1,180	1		
	10. Glenchiel	8,159	1,196	1		
	11. Mount Hamilton .	12,617	592	1		
	12. Loughash	6,926	983	1		
	13. Stranaganwilly .	10,527	747	1		
		111,248	17,315	14	2	16
37.—CASTLE DERG, in Tyrone.	1. Castle Derg	5,082	2,073	1		
	2. Lisnacloon	7,409	2,419	1		
	3. Corgary	7,946	1,048	1		
	4. Tullycar	10,568	5,502	1		
	5. Killeter	11,015	1,561	1		
	6. Killen	8,453 ^{2/3}	1,723	1		
	7. Castle Gore	4,571	2,035	1		
	8. Clare	5,797	1,808	1		
	9. Bomackatall	4,413	1,325	1		
	10. Drumquin, West .	4,823	877	1		
	11. Tully	8,226	898	1		
	12. Dooish	5,272	1,521	1		
	13. Magheracreggan .	4,182	1,819	1		
	14. Listymore	4,001	1,686	1		
		91,758	21,295	14	3	17
40.—OMAGH, in Tyrone.	1. Omagh	4,438	5,464	2		
	2. Mountjoy Forest, } East	6,435	1,981	1		
	3. Mountjoy Forest, } West	5,759	2,353	1		
	4. Gorsnacreagh . . .	4,383	1,807	1		
	5. Dunbreen	7,671	2,079	1		
	6. Mountfield	6,057	1,555	1		
	7. Killyclogher . . .	5,935	1,410	1		
	8. Loughmacrory . .	6,464	1,233	1		
	9. Carrickmore . . .	6,130	1,673	1		
	10. Creggan	7,182	660	1		

[continued.]

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-Officio.	
40.—OMAGH in Tyrone —continued.	11. Athenry . . .	9,193	1,876	1		
	12. Six-mile Cross . .	6,599	2,852	1		
	13. Mullaghslin . . .	6,518	1,964	1		
	14. Camowen . . .	5,901	2,572	1		
	15. Beragh . . .	5,119	2,484	1		
	16. Dervaghroy . . .	4,983	1,983	1		
	17. Leskinore . . .	6,127	2,611	1		
	18. Derrybard . . .	5,064	2,488	1		
	19. Tattymoyle . . .	7,601	2,592	1		
	20. Fintona . . .	3,807	3,395	1		
	21. Fallaghearn . . .	4,991	2,464	1		
	22. Tullyclunagh . . .	5,971	2,464	1		
	23. Dromore . . .	5,175	2,527	1		
	24. Greenan . . .	6,027	2,195	1		
	25. Camderry . . .	4,966	1,804	1		
	26. Drumquin . . .	7,218	2,209	1		
	27. Mullagharn . . .	6,513	2,470	1		
	28. Clanabogan . . .	6,115	2,183	1		
	29. Loughmuck . . .	6,231	2,739	1		
		174,603	66,388	30	9	39
56. — DUNGANNON, in Tyrone.	1. Dungannon . . .	1,228	3,847	2		
	2. Dunnaghmore . . .	6,472	5,439	2		
	3. Crossdermot . . .	4,895	3,012	1		
	4. Altmore . . .	7,369	2,226	1		
	5. Clonavaddy . . .	4,929	2,233	1		
	6. Castle Caulfield . .	5,796	4,117	2		
	7. Clonaneese . . .	5,899	3,439	1		
	8. Aghnahoe . . .	8,474	2,700	1		
	9. Ballymagran . . .	5,945	2,911	1		
	10. Minterbura . . .	5,172	2,509	1		
	11. Brantry . . .	4,713	2,274	1		
	12. Derrygortrery . . .	4,166	2,864	1		
	13. Benburb . . .	6,865	5,175	2		
	14. Moy . . .	5,765	4,856	2		
	15. Drumaspil . . .	5,754	4,986	2		
	16. Bernagh . . .	4,494	3,293	1		
	17. Tullyniskan . . .	5,008	4,750	2		
	18. Meenagh . . .	4,211	2,995	1		
	19. Mountjoy . . .	5,319	2,449	1		
		102,474	66,075	26	8	34
66. — COOKSTOWN, in Tyrone.	1. Cookstown . . .	3,352	3,793	2		
	2. Lissan, Lower . . .	7,791	1,720	1		
	3. Beaghmore . . .	9,381	895	1		
	4. Ballynasollus . . .	7,120	1,529	1		
	5. Oritor . . .	5,375	2,527	1		
	6. Oaklands . . .	5,206	2,183	1		
	7. Killeenan . . .	7,750	1,606	1		
	8. Pomeroy . . .	7,680	3,431	1		
	9. The Rock . . .	4,886	2,719	1		

[continued.]

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
66. — COOKSTOWN, in Tyrone— <i>continued</i> .	10. Sandholes . . .	4,480	2,428	1		
	11. Tullyhog . . .	6,758	4,039	2		
	12. Stewartstown . .	5,031	3,878	2		
	13. Ballyclog . . .	5,373	3,121	1		
	14. Killycolpy . . .	5,536	3,736	2		
	15. Muntreolin . . .	6,621	4,396	2		
	16. Coagh . . .	4,390	2,623	1		
		96,730	44,624	21	7	28
25. — DUNGARVAN, in Waterford.	1. Dungarvan . . .	18,459	16,028	8		
	2. Ardmore . . .	31,102	7,407	3		
	3. Grange . . .	5,598	1,874	1		
	4. Kinsalebeg . . .	5,666	3,170	1		
	5. Clashmore . . .	7,068	3,386	2		
	6. Aglish . . .	10,338	4,762	2		
	7. Whitechurch . .	9,072	3,176	2		
	8. East Modeligo . .	2,920	592	1		
	9. Colligan . . .	3,679	1,009	1		
	10. Leskinane . . .	13,718	2,162	1		
	11. Kilgobines . . .	14,507	2,369	1		
	12. Kilrossenty . .	16,196	3,119	2		
	13. Fewes . . .	5,986	1,247	1		
	14. Stradbally . . .	10,302	3,398	2		
	15. Ballylaneen . .	6,194	3,835	2		
		160,805	57,634	30	10	40
26.—LISMORE, in Wa- terford.	1. Lismore . . .	9,452	5,656	4		
	2. Ballysaggartmore .	21,418	2,710	2		
	3. Cappoquin . . .	16,350	5,589	4		
	4. Macollop . . .	14,918	4,926	2		
	5. Castlerichard . .	5,306	1,811	2		
	6. West Modeligo . .	7,440	2,413	2		
	7. Tallow . . .	10,626	7,243	4		
	8. Temple Michael . .	7,898	2,573	2		
	9. Kilcochlin . . .	2,066	1,461	2		
		95,478	34,382	24	8	32
32. — WATERFORD, in Waterford and Kilkenny.	<i>Waterford :</i>					
	1. Waterford . . .	6,612	28,821	10		
	2. Faithlegg . . .	3,600	1,919	1		
	3. Croon . . .	4,961	1,971	1		
	4. Ballynakill . . .	5,880	1,762	1		
	5. Kilmaclegue . . .	6,192	3,452	1		
	6. Rathmoylan . . .	2,780	1,074	1		
	7. Kilburn . . .	5,336	1,316	1		
	8. Drummannon . . .	7,910	4,573	1		
	9. Island Keane . . .	7,374	1,284	1		
	10. Reisk . . .	6,489	1,638	1		
	11. Kilmeadon . . .	8,890	2,135	1		
	12. Newcastle . . .	3,906	1,124	1		
	13. Dunhill . . .	6,015	1,871	1		
	14. Rosmire . . .	5,145	2,387	1		
	15. Kilbarrymeadon .	5,752	3,440	1		

[continued.]

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
32. WATERFORD, in Waterford and Kil- kenny— <i>continued</i> .	<i>Kilkenny :</i>					
	16. Rathpatrick . . .	6,298	1,627	1		
	17. Kilcollum . . .	7,781	2,159	1		
	18. Dunkit . . .	7,592	2,741	1		
	19. Kilkeasy . . .	7,063	2,419	1		
	20. Kilbeacon . . .	8,256	2,447	1		
	21. Kilbride . . .	5,826	1,964	1		
	22. Killahy . . .	3,417	1,336	1		
	23. Kilmacon . . .	5,225	2,011	1		
	24. Aglish . . .	3,498	1,836	1		
	25. Rathkeeran . . .	5,486	2,357	1		
		147,291	79,694	34	11	45
78.—MULLINGAR, in Westmeath.	1. Rathconnell . . .	15,659	2,985	1		
	2. Mullingar . . .	14,953	7,002	3		
	3. Dysart . . .	7,261	1,540	1		
	4. Churchtown . . .	9,642	1,703	1		
	5. Killare . . .	11,281	4,419	2		
	6. Piercetown . . .	8,586	2,442	1		
	7. Rathconrath . . .	8,085	3,146	1		
	8. Ballyncarrigy . . .	11,509	4,463	2		
	9. Templeoran . . .	9,557	1,982	1		
	10. Leny . . .	8,572	2,606	1		
	11. Multifarnham . . .	8,612	2,146	1		
	12. Taghmore . . .	8,477	1,610	1		
	13. Collinstown . . .	11,672	2,846	1		
	14. Castletowndelvin . . .	8,806	2,594	1		
	15. Killulagh . . .	10,392	1,579	1		
	16. Raharny . . .	7,674	1,807	1		
	17. Kinnegad . . .	9,558	2,213	1		
	18. Heathstown . . .	11,250	2,618	1		
	19. Killucan . . .	6,970	2,122	1		
	20. Lynn . . .	8,344	1,592	1		
	21. Enniscoffey . . .	8,741	1,862	1		
	22. Castlelost . . .	8,457	1,902	1		
	23. Clonfad . . .	7,977	2,526	1		
	24. Newtown . . .	11,067	2,960	1		
	25. Castletown . . .	7,903	2,803	1		
	26. Streamstown . . .	9,037	2,634	1		
		251,054	68,102	30	10	40
91.—GOREY, in Wex- ford.	1. Gorey . . .	19,175	7,199	4		
	2. Coolgraney . . .	15,958	4,288	3		
	3. Wingfield . . .	11,588	2,274	2		
	4. Ballyellis . . .	9,998	2,151	2		
	5. Rosmanogue . . .	8,661	2,296	2		
	6. Camolin . . .	12,131	3,034	2		
	7. Ballycaney . . .	10,851	3,407	2		
	8. Monomolin . . .	16,055	5,491	3		
	9. Courtown . . .	7,555	2,581	2		
	10. Wells . . .	9,613	3,361	2		
		121,585	36,083	24	8	32

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
98.—ENNISCORTHY, in Wexford and Carlow.	<i>Wexford :</i>					
	1. Enniscorthy . . .	19,072	10,277	4		
	2. Templeshanboe . .	21,545	5,578	2		
	3. Ferns	18,762	4,910	2		
	4. Castle Ellis . . .	15,826	4,664	2		
	5. Kilrush	16,841	4,035	2		
	6. Monart	15,713	3,997	2		
	7. Killegney	14,385	3,565	2		
	<i>Wexford and Carlow :</i>					
	8. Newtownbarry . .	14,391	3,574	2		
	<i>Wexford :</i>					
	9. Edermine	10,275	3,343	2		
	10. Ballyhogue . . .	12,726	3,241	2		
	11. Killan	10,240	3,096	2		
	12. Meelnagh	6,321	2,580	2		
	13. Kilcormack . . .	9,660	2,490	2		
	14. Baltyhuskard . .	6,844	2,385	2		
		192,601	57,735	30	10	40
100.—NEW ROSS, in Wexford, Kilkenny, and Carlow.	<i>Wexford :</i>					
	1. Fethard	8,765	4,029	2		
	2. Tintern	14,686	4,976	2		
	3. Dunbrody	13,483	5,131	2		
	4. Whitechurch . . .	8,978	3,055	1		
	5. Carnagh	7,413	1,680	1		
	6. Old Ross	7,262	1,724	1		
	7. New Ross	11,975	8,833	4		
	8. Adamstown	6,946	1,643	1		
	9. Newbawn	7,285	1,952	1		
	10. Clongeen	9,150	2,853	1		
	11. Horetown	9,346	2,047	1		
	12. Templedigan . . .	9,290	3,131	1		
	<i>Kilkenny :</i>					
	13. Graigue	15,379	5,819	2		
	14. The Rower	6,539	2,725	1		
	15. Inistioge	6,345	1,807	1		
	16. Dysertmoon . . .	10,506	3,815	2		
	17. Rosbercon	5,109	2,382	1		
	18. Woodstock	10,154	3,498	2		
	<i>Carlow :</i>					
	19. St. Mullins . . .	17,985	6,844	3		
		186,596	67,944	30	10	40
54.—SHILLELAH, in Wicklow and Carlow.	<i>Wicklow :</i>					
	1. Tineheley	5,807	2,700	2		
	2. Carnew	3,745	2,507	2		
	3. Ballingate	3,128	1,171	1		
	4. Munny	2,174	828	1		
	5. Rath	2,774	1,340	1		
	6. Killimere	2,551	1,456	1		
	7. Aghold	2,657	1,448	1		
	8. Cronolea	2,289	956	1		
	9. Shillelagh	2,297	1,039	1		

[continued.]

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
54.—SHILLELAGH, in Wicklow and Carlow. —continued.	10. Coollattin . . .	2,270	1,228	1		
	11. Coolboy . . .	2,305	1,360	1		
	12. Ballybeg . . .	2,577	1,161	1		
	13. Ballinglen . . .	2,598	1,253	1		
	14. Kilballyowen . . .	2,486	907	1		
	15. Kilpipe . . .	4,416	2,006	1		
	16. Coolballintaggart .	2,200	1,351	1		
	<i>Carlow :</i>					
	17. Hacketstown . . .	4,923	3,719	2		
	18. Clonmore . . .	3,898	2,389	2		
	19. Clonegal . . .	3,481	2,777	2		
		58,577	31,596	24	8	32
77.—RATHDRUM, in Wicklow.	1. Newcastle . . .	21,637	7,521	4		
	2. Killiskey . . .	5,000	2,025	2		
	3. Arklow . . .	16,199	8,325	4		
	4. Kilbride . . .	10,788	2,365	2		
	5. Castlemacadam . .	13,750	5,155	2		
	6. Dunganstown . .	16,198	3,798	2		
	7. Wicklow . . .	7,003	4,743	2		
	8. Rathdrum . . .	50,211	6,868	4		
	9. Glendalough . . .	36,719	2,609	2		
	10. Roundwood . . .	11,462	2,354	2		
	11. Glenealy . . .	7,905	2,849	2		
	12. Aughrim . . .	10,519	3,077	2		
		207,358	51,689	30	10	40
85.—BALTINGLASS, in Wicklow, Dublin, Kildare, and Carlow.	<i>Wicklow :</i>					
	1. Baltinglass . . .	10,797	4,776	2		
	2. Stratford . . .	9,811	4,242	2		
	3. Kiltegan . . .	11,760	3,303	2		
	4. Rathdangan . . .	18,624	2,628	2		
	<i>Wicklow and Dublin :</i>					
	5. Donoughmore . .	25,202	3,734	2		
	6. Donard . . .	5,535	1,779	1		
	7. Hollywood . . .	19,916	3,966	2		
	8. Dunlavin . . .	11,376	4,376	2		
	<i>Kildare and Dublin :</i>					
	9. Timolin . . .	4,099	2,342	2		
	10. Graney . . .	13,236	3,114	2		
	<i>Wicklow and Carlow :</i>					
	11. Rathvilly . . .	13,597	5,386	2		
		143,935	39,646	21	7	28

No. 9.

STATEMENT of ALTERATIONS which have been made in Unions declared previously to the 25th of March, 1839, and which were inserted in the List in Fifth Annual Report (*App. D, No. 7. I.*)

Unions.		Population.	Area.	Number of Guardians.
1. LIMERICK UNION.	Total as in Fifth Annual Report .	140,072	126,307	40
	By order, bearing date 13th May, 1839, separating townlands from the Kilfeenaghta Electoral Division	808	395	
	Total as Union now stands . .	139,264	125,912	40
5. LISBURN UNION.	Total as in Fifth Annual Report .	71,308	118,060	29
	By order, bearing date 22nd May, 1839, annexing townlands to the Drumbeg and Ballyworfy Electoral Divisions	1,148	1,240	
	Total as Union now stands . .	72,456	119,300	29
6. KILMALLOCK UNION.*	Total as in Fifth Annual Report .	66,979	141,179	28
	By order, bearing date 16th February, 1840, annexing the Charleville Electoral Division to the Union	7,797	10,000	3
	Total as Union now stands . .	74,776	151,179	31
16. NAAS UNION.	Total as in Fifth Annual Report .	50,512	186,901	29
	By order, bearing date 23rd September, 1839, annexing townlands in the parish of Kilbride to Blessington Electoral Division .	1,207	12,300	1
	Total as Union now stands . .	51,719	199,201	30
21. MALLOW UNION.	Total as in Fifth Annual Report .	76,583	187,120	25
	By order, bearing date 18th September, 1839, separating the parish of Ballyhea from the Imphrick Electoral Division . .	1,540	5,235	
		75,043	181,885	
	By same order, separating the Charleville, Shandrum, and Kilbolane Electoral Divisions from the Union	15,967	30,835	
	Total as Union now stands . .	59,076	151,050	25
22. CLONMEL UNION.	Total as in Fifth Annual Report .	37,094	88,873	21
	By order, 1st October, 1839, adding the townland of Donoughmore to the Lisonagh Electoral Division	207	1,085	
	Total as Union now stands . .	37,301	89,958	21

* By an Order dated 8th July, 1839, the name of this Union was changed to Kilmallock: in the Fifth Annual Report it is designated the Bruff Union.

No. 10.—A RETURN of Progress made in the UNIONS formed under the Irish Poor Relief Act, up to the 23rd of March, 1840.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
No.	UNION.	Number of Electoral Divisions.	Date of First Election of Guardians.	Number of elected Guardians.	No. of Divisions in which contests took place at first Election of Guardians.	No. of Guardians returned without contest.	Date of Valuator's appointment.	No. of Inmates for whom accommodation is to be provided.	Date of Contract for building.	Amount of Contract.	Extent of Site, Statute Measure.	Purchase-Money or Rent, and Occupier's Compensation for Site.	Date of Order to borrow for providing the Workhouse.	Amount of Loan applied for.	Date at which the Workhouse is to be completed.	Date when declared fit for reception of Paupers.
1	Limerick . .	17	1839, Jan. 24	40	8	11	1839, June 6	1,600	1839, Sept. 16	£. s. d. 10,000 0 0	A. R. P. 11 1 14	£. s. d. 408 16 6 69 18 3 per ann. 70 0 0 to occupy.	1839, Sept. 23	£. 12,900	June, 1841	
2	Belfast . . .	12	"	22	None.	22	" 3	1,000	June 7	9,000 0 0	12 0 0	2,130 12 4 33 0 0 per ann.	May 27	12,000	Mar. "	
3	Rathkeale . .	19	Jan. 31	30	10	14	Aug. 7	660	Oct. 28	6,686 0 0	6 0 0	450 0 0	Aug. 15	8,100	Dec. 1840	
4	Newcastle . .	13	Feb. 2	22	6	11	July 22	550	"	6,680 0 0	5 0 0	250 0 0	July 25	7,850	"	
5	Lisburn . . .	27	" 12	29	2	25	" 25	800	June 7	6,200 0 0	6 0 0	700 0 0	Sept. 27	8,300	Sept. "	
6	Kilmallock . .	22	" 13	31	4	22	June 14	800	Sept. 20	7,000 0 0	7 0 0	525 0 0	Aug. 20	8,800	"	
7	Lurgan . . .	19	" 22	25	1	23	July 6	800	Dec. 28	6,130 0 0	6 0 0	405 0 0	July 25	7,900	"	
8	Londonderry.	22	" 26	27	1	23	" 29	800	June 24	6,780 0 0	6 0 6	762 5 10 ⁺	" 12	8,700	"	
9	Kinsale . . .	16	" 23	21	1	15	Aug. 12	500	Oct. 22	5,900 0 0	6 0 0	100 0 0	Nov. 2	7,000	Mar. 1841	
10	Tipperary . .	20	March 1	32	5	18	June 1	700	Aug. 12	6,240 0 0	6 0 0	16 5 0 per ann. 25 4 0 "	Sept. 13	7,500	Sept. 1840	
11	Cashel . . .	17	"	24	5	14	" 10	700	1840, Feb. 1	5,500 0 0	6 2 26	150 0 0 to occupy. 34 0 0 per ann.	1840, Feb. 8	6,700	June, 1841	
12	Clogheen . .	12	" 6	18	4	11	" 14	500	1839, Oct. 4	5,230 0 0	6 0 31	250 0 0 to occupy. 12 2 0 per ann.	1839, Oct. 15	6,200	Mar. "	
13	Skibbereen .	20	"	27	9	13	Sept. 17 1840, Mar. 25 1839,	800	Aug. 12	7,000 0 0	6 0 0	23 10 0 to occupy.	Aug. 24	8,300	June, "	
14	Celbridge . .	15	" 4	19	5	12	July 23	400	July 6	4,600 0 0	5 0 0	300 0 0	June 10	5,800	Dec. 1840	
15	Bandor ⁿ . . .	23	" 20	31	7	24	July 23	900	Oct. 22	6,600 0 0	6 0 0	12 12 0 per ann. 125 0 0 to occupy.	Oct. 25	8,200	June, 1841	
16	Naas	23	" 18	30	7	19	Sept. 12	550	July 2	5,550 0 0	5 0 0	26 12 7 ⁺ per ann.	July 17	6,500	Dec. 1840	
17	Nenagh . . .	25	" 15	34	10	18	Aug. 12	1,000	Cont. not signed	8,320 0 0	7 0 0	50 0 0 "	1840, Feb. 24	9,900	June, 1841	
18	Middleton . .	21	" 23	32	1	26	" 19	800	July 20	6,853 0 0	7 0 0	Free gift.	1839, Oct. 7	8,200	Dec. 1840	
19	Fermoy . . .	22	" 30	28	11	10	"	800	Cont. not signed	3,251 0 0	{ pt. of new Brk & 5 2 28	3,400 0 0	Order not prepared.		Sept. "	

continued.

[continued.]

A RETURN of Progress made in the UNIONS, &c.—continued.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
No.	UNION.	Number of Electoral Divisions.	Date of First Election of Guardians.	Number of elected Guardians.	No. of Divisions in which contests took place at first Election of Guardians.	No. of Guardians returned without contest.	Date of Valuator's appointment.	No. of inmates for whom accommodation is to be provided.	Date of Contract for building.	Amount of Contract.	Extent of Site, Statute Measure.	Purchase-Money or Rent, and Occupier's Compensation for Site.	Date of Order to borrow for providing the Workhouse.	Amount of Loan applied for.	Date at which the Workhouse is to be completed.	Date when declared of fit for reception of Paupers.
20	Banbridge . . .	23	1839, April 1	29	7	16	1839, July 6	800	1839, Sept. 2	£. 6,300	A. R. P. 5 1 5	£. 417	1839, Nov. 14	8,000	Mar. 1841	
21	Mallow . . .	13*	" " 11	25	2	22	" " 5	700	Cont. not signed	6,000	6 0 0	2 0 0	1840, Jan. 28	7,300	June "	
22	Thurles . . .	21	May 13	31	12	11	" " 8	700	Contract not made.	not made.	6 2 0	1,000	Order not prepared.		" "	
23	Clonmel . . .	10	April 22	21	5	5	Aug. 22	600	1840, Mar. 23	1,503	{ present Workh. to be adapted	23 1 6½ per ann.	" "		Sept. 1840	
24	Callan . . .	12	May 4	25	4	17	July 29	600	Contract	not made.	6 0 0	Not settled.	" "		" 1841	
25	Carrick-on-Suir . . .	13	June 26	21	4	13	Aug. 12	500	Cont. not signed	5,168	6 2 12	46 0 6 per ann.	Ord. not signed	6,200	June "	
26	Dungarvan . .	15	May 8	30	4	17	" " 6	600	1839, Dec. 2	6,450	5 0 2	Not settled.	1839, Nov. 30	7,800	" "	
27	Lismore . . .	9	" 13	24	3	16	" " 14	500	Nov. 11	5,500	5 3 35½	11 12 4 per ann.	" " 25	6,500	" "	
28	Cork . . .	14	" 4	40	4	15	July 5	2,000	Cont. not signed.	12,800	9 0 0	740 0 0	1840, Jan. 11	16,800	Sept. "	Temporary Workhouse, Feb. 15, 1840.
29	Dunshaughlin . .	12	" 7	26	3	19	Oct. 2	400	Aug. 8	4,938	5 0 0	250 0 0	1839, Aug. 26	6,100	" 1840	
30	Athlone . . .	19	" 14	27	1	25	July 2	900	Nov. 1	7,500	7 2 24	650 0 0	Nov. 18	10,100	Mar. 1841	
31	Babrothery . .	12	" 8	23	2	17	Sept. 18	400	Aug. 13	4,945	5 0 0	148 10 0 to occupr.	Aug. 30	5,900	Sept. 1840	
32	Strabane . . .	24	" 9	25	5	19	" 12	800	Nov. 4	6,885	9 1 11½	50 0 0 to occupr.	Nov. 21	8,300	June 1841	
33	Armagh . . .	25	May 28	37	4	32	Aug. 24	1,000	1839, Oct. 11	7,200	7 0 27	60 0 0 to occupr.	1839, Dec. 7	10,000	June 1841	
34	Longford . . .	20	June 13	30	1	26	" 19	1,000	1840, Jan. 13	7,000	6 3 22	15 0 0 compen.	1840, Jan. 13	8,600	" "	
35	Waterford . .	25	May 23	34	9	23	" 5	900	1839, Oct. 10	7,600	6 0 25½	1,235 11 6	1839, Oct. 16	10,400	" "	
36	Newry . . .	23	June 6	31	3	28	" 8	1,000	Dec. 17	7,100	6 0 0	151 0 0	Dec. 14	9,800	" "	
37	Edenderry . .	17	" 4	22	1	22	Oct. 15	600	Aug. 23	5,300	6 1 36	250 0 0	Oct. 24	6,700	" "	
38	Parsonstown .	21	" 12	29	15	8	Aug. 13	800	1840, Jan. 15	6,900	6 3 5	40 0 0 to occupr.	Dec. 21	8,700	" "	
39	Roscrea . . .	19	" 11	28	6	22	" 17	700	Contract not made.	not made.	6 0 0	8 4 6 per ann.	Order not prepared.		" "	
40	Gortin . . .	13	" 5	14	1	13	Oct. 14	200	" "	" "	5 0 8½	155 18 9	" "		" "	

Continued.

A RETURN of Progress made in the Unions, &c.—continued.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
No.	UNION.	Number of Electoral Divisions.	Date of First Election of Guardians.	Number of elected Guardians.	No. of Divisions in which contests took place at first Election of Guardians.	No. of Guardians returned without contest.	Date of Valuator's appointment.	No. of inmates for whom accommodation is to be provided.	Date of Contract for building.	Amount of Contract.	Extent of Site, Statute Measure.	Purchase-Money or Rent, and Occupier's Compensation for Site.	Date of Order to borrow for providing the Workhouse.	Amount of Loan applied for.	Date at which the Workhouse is to be completed.	Date when declared fit for reception of Paupers.
75	Tullamore .	15	" 17	24	7	17	April 7 1839.	700	Cont. not signed	£. 5,950 0 0	A. R. P. 6 1 10	£. s. d. 584 19 10	Ord. not signed	£. 7,900	"	"
76	Newtown Limavady }	19	" 21	24	5	15	Nov. 27	500	Contract	not made	7 0 14	100 0 0 to occupy	Order not prepared	"	"	"
77	Rathfrum .	12	" 24	30	5	16	Dec. 28 1840.	600	"	"	Site not selected	100 0 0 per acre	"	"	"	"
78	Mullingar .	26	Nov. 21	30	12	11	Mar. 26	800	"	6,350 0 0	7 0 0	"	"	"	"	"
79	Monaghan .	21	Dec. 11	27	5	18	Feb. 22	900	Cont. not signed	not made	6 0 0	105 0 0 per acre	"	"	"	"
80	Carrickna- cross }	14	" 13	16	none.	16	Not ap.	500	Contract	not made	6 0 0	105 0 0	"	"	"	"
81	Ballinrobe .	14	" 9	26	6	13	1840.	800	Cont. not signed	7,000 0 0	6 1 36½	Free gift	Ord. not signed	8,400 prepared	"	"
82	Castleblaney	18	" 12	22	2	18	Feb. 11	800	Contract	not made	6 0 0	80 0 0 per acre	Order not prepared	"	"	"
83	Castlebar .	10	" 11	21	6	9	" 18	700	"	"	Site not selected	"	"	"	"	"
84	Baileborough	11	" 17	18	6	13	Mar. 7	600	Cont. not signed	6,000 0 0	Not settled	"	"	"	"	"
85	Balinglass .	11	" 25	21	4	13	Feb. 13	500	Contract	not made	6 1 36½	20 0 0 per ann.	"	"	"	"
86	Cavan .	23	" 24	30	13	13	April 9	1,200	"	"	Site not selected	"	"	"	"	"
87	Abbeyleix .	11	Jan. 2	24	10	2	Mar. 28	500	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
88	Mountmellick	16	" 6	30	13	5	" 2	800	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
89	Dunmanway	7	" 18	15	2	12	Feb. 28	400	Cont. not signed	5,210 0 0	6 0 0	300 0 0	"	"	"	"
90	Macroom .	16	" 22	25	7	13	Mar. 11	600	Contract	not made	Not settled	"	"	"	"	"
91	Magherafelt	25	Dec. 26	30	7	19	Feb. 18	800	"	"	6 0 0	0 5 0 per ann.	"	"	"	"
92	Coleraine .	20	" 28	27	3	21	"	600	"	"	Not settled	125 0 0 per acre	"	"	"	"
93	Kanturk .	14	Feb. 14	29	1	25	April 7 1840.	800	"	"	Not settled	"	"	"	"	"
94	Gorey .	10	Jan. 17	24	5	13	Feb. 26	500	Cont. not signed	5,675 0 0	6 3 39½	22 13 5 per ann.	"	"	"	"
95	Downpatrick	24	Feb. 7	27	4	21	Not ap.	1,000	Contract	not made	Site not selected	"	"	"	"	"
96	Oldcastle .	13	" 15	21	4	12	"	600	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
97	Enniscorthy	14	" 27	30	9	12	" 1840.	600	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
98	Ballymoney	22	" 20	28	none.	28	April 6	600	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
99	Clones .	8	Mar. 13	18	4	8	Not ap.	600	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

